Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVIII., NO. 223. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907. PRICE, ONE CENT

To-morrow's Ceremony in the Roman Catholic Cemetery.

PERHAPS the most poignantly touching ceremony of the whole religious year of the Roman Catholics of Montreal is that known as the 'Fete des Morts,' which is to be observed to-morrow in the cemetery at Cote des Neiges. The central idea of this ceremony is to offer up special prayers in behalf of the souls of all the faithful dead, and until this year the observance has taken place on All Souls Day, in the first week in November. The change to an earlier date has been made because the weather at that time of the year in Canada is often far too wet or cold to allow of such a service in the open without considerable discomfort to the participants, to say the least.

This 'fete des morts' is by no means peculiar to Montreal, or even to Canada, but is observed among all Catholics throughout the world. It is, however, only within comparatively recent years that it has taken on in Montreal the character of a united demonstration by all the parishes in the diocese.

According to an old legend, the ceremony was first instituted in the monastery of Clugny, in the year 993 and the following is the account given of the circumstance in which it originated. A pilgrim returning from the Holy Land was compelled by a storm to land on a rocky island somewhere between Sicily and Thessalonica. Here he found a hermit, who told him that among the cliffs of the island was situated an opening into the under world, through which huge flames ascended, and the groans and cries of souls were audible. The hermit had also frequently heard the complaints and imprecations of the devils, at the number of souls kept from them by the prayers and alms of the pious; they were especially enraged, he said, against the abbot and monks of Clugny. The pilgrim on his arrival aquainted Odilo, abbot of Clugny, with what had come to his knowledge, and the abbot thereupon appointed the day after All Saints Day, to be kept in his monastery as the annual festival for 'All Souls.' The observance was quickly adopted by the whole Catholic world. In another account the scene is transferrerd to Sicily, and the institution to the year 998.

Whether or not the present observance in the Roman Catholic Church had its origin in this legendary story, it is certain that the Roman Catholic Church has observed the 'fete des morts' for centuries, and the doctrine upon which the observance is founded is that while the souls utterly condemned after death must suffer eternally, those sent to purgatory for cleansing and purification can be relieved by the prayers, alms and other pious deeds of the church militant on earth. Thus the preachers at the annual observance usually press home to the people the claims which the dead have upon the living, telling the people that the debt they owe to their dead relatives can only be paid by fervent and frequent prayer for the welfare of their souls, and impressing on them the thought that they should show the same solicitude for the souls of the dead as they hope will be shown for them when they, too, pass to the great beyond.

The custom gradually extended from special prayers for the dead in church to visiting the graves of the departed, and there offering up prayers, and now in Montreal the gathering in the cemetery on the occasion of the 'fete des morts' is by far the greatest demonstration of the whole year. Given fine weather to-morrow (the ceremony will be postponed for a week if the weather is inclement), there will in all probability be a crowd far exceeding fifty thousand people at the service.

This 'fete des morts' has always been devotedly observed in Roman Catholic Canada, and in particular in the country districts. It is a very touching scene in the churches on All Saints Day, after the solemn vespers appropriate to that day have been chanted, to see the people joining in the chanting of the first vespers for All Souls Day, and after that visiting the graves of their dear ones in the cemetery. Whole families go to their respective lots, and, kneeling by the little mounds, offer up prayers for the souls of their dead.

Thereafter the evening as a rule is religiously kept in silence. Young men abstain from paying their usual Sunday visits to their sweethearts, it being the custom for all to remain at home and offer up further prayers at the knell of the bell at eight o'clock.

Of course, such an observance has had its effect on the imaginations of those who live simple lives in country districts, and it has contributed its quota to the folklore of the French-Canadian people. For instance, some people would not go out of doors on any consideration after sunset on All Souls Day, for fear of meeting the ghosts of the departed, ghosts who have come back into the world on that particular night to implore the prayers of the living.

In Montreal it has always been the custom—at any rate ever since the Church of Notre Dame was founded — to toll the big bell of the church at eight o'clock every evening during the whole month of November as a signal for the offering of prayers for the dead, and as a rule in all Roman Catholic families at that moment, the bell being heard throughout the whole city, all the occupations in which the people are engaged are at once dropped, while the families go on their knees and recite a 'De profundis' for their dead.

The united manifestation in the cemetery is a later development, and while every Roman Catholic who can possibly manage it makes it a point to obey the call of the archbishop to that service, nearly every parish and every religious society make it a point also to have its own private pilgrimage to the cemetery at Cote des Neiges, usually some time during November. Beyond that, during the same month numerous offerings are made by families for masses to be said for the repose of their departed members, and communions for the same object are very numerous in every church during the whole month. It will thus be seen that devotion towards the dead is one of the most religiously kept institutions among the Roman Catholics in the province of Quebec.

Archbishop Bruchesi, since he was elevated to his present high office, has always manifested the greatest interest in the united manifestation in the cemetery, and has this year caused the following official communication to be sent to all the priests of the diocese:—

'The curés of the city are asked to recall to their faithful the invitation which Monseigneur addresses to all Catholics without distinction. Above all, it is the desire of His Grace that this pious and beneficial movement for solemn prayer for the departed should be general in the diocese. What force and effect there will be in this touching appeal to the divine mercy if, on the same day, all the parishes of the diocese unite in a grand manifestation! As much as possible, then, on the afternoon of Sunday next, in place of vespers, the 'fete des morts' will be held. The 'De profundis' will be chanted in the cemetery. A sermon will be preached to the people. And lastly, the 'Libera' will be chanted. In all parishes where it will be difficult, because of the distance, for a large number of the faithful to come in the afternoon, the ceremony should take place immediately after Grand Mass.'

Archbishop Bruchesi will himself preside at to-morrow's ceremony, and deliver an address at the close. He will, according to custom, be supported by an imposing array of the local dignitaries of his church. The service will be of the usual character. A large band will be present to play funereal music and to lead the choir. Two of the most eloquent local preachers will deliver sermons to the people. The sermon in French will be preached by Father Rondot, of the Dominican Order, who was formerly in charge of the parish of Notre Dame at St. Hyacinthe, and who has been a preacher during retreats at several churches in Montreal for many years past. The sermon in English will be delivered by Father Ethelbert, of the Franciscan Order.

A feature of the proceedings will be the chanting of the 'De profundis,' and at the close, of that solemn funeral anthem, 'Libera me Domine de Morte Aeterna,' the words of which may be translated, 'Deliver me, O Lord, from eternal death, in that dreadful day when both heaven and earth are shaken at thy coming, to judge the whole world, and to destroy the earth by fire.'



THE LOCAL 'CALVARY'

Showing people gathering round the space enclosed for the priests at the 'Fete des Morts.'



HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI,

Who will preside at to-morrow's ceremony and give an address.

(Photo by Gordon, Montreal.)



FACING THE HUGE CROWD SHOWN BELOW

Archbishop Bruchesi presiding at the 'Fete des Morts.' He is shown on the right of the picture, while on the left is Bishop Racicot, who is described as one of the most humble-minded and lovable of the Roman Catholic clergy.



THE SCENE LOOKING DOWN OVER THE HILL FROM THE FOOT OF "CALVARY."

This is a section of the enormous crowd that gathered for the observance of the 'Fete des Morts' in the cemetery at Cote des Neiges last year.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

וועלט נייעס
ספעשעל פיר יודען

The King of Italy has conferred the Commander's Cross of the Italian Crown Order on Professor Dr. Heinrich Harburger, Councillor of the Supreme Court of Bavaria. In this capacity he is the one Jew who occupies the highest rank in the judiciary of Germany. Another Jew in Bavaria, Herr Adolf Epstein, also holds a high position in the Supreme Court, but his title is an honorary one.

* * *

Dr. Henri de Rothschild, of Paris, has put himself in communication with the French naval and military authorities for the purpose of organizing at his own expense a medical ambulance for the French troops at Casablanca, and equipping a military hospital. Dr. de Rothschild has already left for Tangier with five assistants, two hospital nurses, and twenty tons of material.

* * *

Mulai Hafid, who is reigning as Sultan of Marakesh, has received a deputation of Jews of that town and assured them of their absolute security. He told them that the Moors and the Jews were mutually necessary for each other's welfare, and wished them prosperity and peace. This has created a calming effect in the southern capital, and the Jews no longer complain of any ill-treatment, while the panic amongst them nas entirely subsided.

* * *

Dr. Armand Kaminka, secretary of the Austrian Israelite Alliance, has just returned from a journey through Roumania, whither he had proceeded for the purpose of concluding the relief work on behalf of the victims of the late disturbances. He states that the situation is a very sad one for the Roumanian Jews, and is growing worse from day to day. Consequently, it has not been found possible to suspend the relief operations. The Roumanian Government is practically conducting a war of extermination against the poorest Jews, the policy of expulsion from the villages, and the destruction of business connections, constituting a silent, bloodless massacre, conducted in defiance of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. Dr. Kaminka regards emigration as the only possible relief for a large number of the Jews of Northern Moldavia. At the last sitting of the Central Committee in Jassy, the relief granted had to be curtailed, owing to the promised contribution from England not having come up to expectation and the fund being exhausted. The Austrian Alliance has sent a further fifty thousand francs to the Jassy District, ninety thousand francs to the Botoshani District, and has made a grant of ten thousand francs for expelled families.

* * *

Ninety percent of the members of the newly-elected local Douma of Odessa are True Russians. Eight Jews were also elected, three of them, however, declining to sit with members of the Black Hundred.

* * *

The refusal of the Russian Social Democrats to allow the Zionist Socialists to participate in the International Congress at Stuttgart has caused considerable indignation among certain classes of Jewish workmen. A petition protesting against the decision of the Central Committee has been prepared. The executive of the party has decided to participate in the next elections, in spite of the strong desire on the part of their followers to boycott the Douma.

* * *

In a number of villages in Bessarabia the peasants expelled the anti-Jewish agitators sent by the League of True Russians.

* * *

Six and forty-five hundredth percent of the pupils in the higher schools of Prussia in the year 1905-6 were Jews.

* * *

Rabbi Melli, chief rabbi of Trieste for the past fifty-two years, is dead. He translated a number of Jewish religious and other books into Italian, for which he was decorated by the Emperor of Austria.

* * *

In an address on the Zionist press of Russia at the conference of Russian Zionists at The Hague, Dr. J. Lauria, editor of 'Das Judische Volk,' the official organ of the Zionist Central Committee of Russia, contended that the development of Hebrew in the lands of the exile must be artificial. He is, therefore, opposed to to the establishment of Hebrew periodicals in Russia, but advocated instead the improvement of 'Hashkafah' of Palestine, where alone Hebrew, the national language of the future, can have a normal development, and the establishment of a great Yiddish daily in Russia, Yiddish being the national language of the present.

The death is announced of Dr. S. R. Melli, Chief Rabbi of Trieste. Born at Ferrara in 8125, he was appointed Assistant Rabbi at Trieste in 1855, attaining to the higher post some years later. He was esteemed for his warm heart, charitable spirit and great learning.

* * *

W. A. Graham Clarke, American Consul-General at Cabul, Afghanistan, says in his report that, fabulous as may appear the legends that the country derives its name from a grandson of King Saul, who escaped there from Palestine, or that Nebuchadnezzar sent the ablest Judean warriors to Afghanistan, it must be admitted that they contain many elements of truth. According to him, most of the Afghans have Old Testament names, and their physiognomy is typically Jewish—black beards, large noses, black, fiery eyes, and a proud, majestic bearing.

* * *

The 'Jewish Chronicle' of London publishes a new translation of Morris Rosenfeld's 'The Jewish May.' The Yiddish poet is just now receiving much attention in the continental press.

* * *

'Hear, O Israel!' a Russian drama by Ossip Disoff, which has been presented successfully at several theatres in Russia, has been translated into Yiddish by 'W. A.' It depicts the moral as well as the physical effects of the pogroms—the deep despair, the blasted confidence in humanity, the havoc wrought in the very soul of the Jew.

* * *

Bavaria has of all German states the sovereignty in military affairs which the other states at the formation of the empire had to surrender to the king of Prussia, consequently it still happens that in the Bavarian contingent Jews are appointed officers in the army, but it seems only in the reserves and not in active service. The latest appointments include Wilhelm Friedmann, who was made a major; Dr. Mann, who was made staff surgeon, and six lieutenants. At the same time Mr. Benjamin Diginger was elected a member of the Munich Board of Aldermen, the first case in twenty years and the second on record.

* * *

By the will of A. A. Housman, the New York banker, $20,000 were left to various New York charities.

* * *

Temple Adath Israel of Boston, which was recently dedicated, is described as the most beautiful temple in America. Its cost is said to be $500,000. Dr. Edward Everett Hale made an address at the dedication.

* * *

Because Rabbi Ben Zion Mitovsky of Lebedowe, Wilna Province, Russia, refused to permit the holding of political meetings in the synagogue he was assassinated by Jewish anarchists. An appeal has been issued in behalf of his widow and seven children.

BOYS' HOME CONCERT.

The first of the winter concerts at the Boys' Home was held last night and was a great success, the boys providing their own entertainment. There were gramaphone selections and some excellent recitations by the Williams brothers. Refreshments were served during the evening.

CAUSE OF FIRE.

With regard to a fire which occurred in a yard on St. Luke street, and which was supposed to have been caused by a careless smoker throwing down the stub of a cigar, it is said that a number of boys were seen playing around a wood pile shortly before the outbreak, and it is now believed that playing with matches was the cause of the fire outbreak.

AFTER NINE YEARS' ABSENCE.

It has been a pleasant surprise for the members of the bar of this district to see Mr. Justice Delorimier, sitting once more in the Montreal courts during the current week, after an absence of nine years. During that period the learned magistrate has devoted his time exclusively to the business of the district of Joliette, but the members of the Montreal Bar are pleased to see that he can once more help to his city colleagues so burdened with work.



DOMINION LINE
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Ottawa .. ..Sept. 21 Oct. 26
Dominion .. ..Sept. 28 Nov. 2
Kensington .. .Oct. 5 Nov. 9
Southwark .. .. Oct. 12 Nov. 16
Canada .. .. .. Oct. 19.

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First-Class rate, $50.00; Second-Class, $40 and upwards, according to steamer.

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Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.

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Turcoman .. .. Oct. 12
Englishman .. .. Oct. 20
Manxman .. ..Nov. 9

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ORIENT CLARK'S TENTH ANNUAL CRUISE, Feb. 6, '08, 70 days, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic" 16,000 tons. THREE TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Building, New York

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY EVEN NUMBERED section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-West Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person the sole head of a family, or male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Applications for homestead entry or inspection must be made in person by the applicant at the office of the local Agent or Sub-Agent.

An application for entry or inspection made personally at any Sub-Agent's office may be wired to the local agent by the Sub-Agent, at the expense of the applicant, and if the land applied for is vacant on receipt of the telegram such application is to have priority, and the land will be held until the necessary papers to complete the transaction are received by mail.

In case of "personation" the entry will be summarily cancelled, and the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim.

An applicant for inspection must be eligible for homestead entry, and only one application for inspection will be received from an individual until that application has been disposed of.

A homesteader whose entry is in good standing, and not liable to cancellation, may, subject to approval of Department, relinquish it in favor of father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister, if eligible, but to no one else on filing declaration of abandonment.

Where an entry is summarily cancelled, or voluntarily abandoned, subsequent to institution of cancellation proceedings, the applicant for inspection will be entitled to prior right of entry.

Applicants for inspection must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default, and if subsequently the statement is found to be incorrect in material particulars, the applicant will lose any prior right of re-entry, should the land become vacant, or if entry has been granted it may be summarily cancelled.

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the conditions under one of the following plans:—

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such homesteader, the requirement as to residence may be satisfied by said person residing with the father or mother.

(2) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirement may be satisfied by residence upon such land.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

COAL.—Coal mining rights may be leased for a period of twenty-one years at an annual rental of $1 per acre. Not more than 2,560 acres shall be leased to one individual or company. A royalty at the rate of five cents per ton shall be collected on the merchantable coal mined.

QUARTZ.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $5 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year, or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 per acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ percent on the sales.

Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

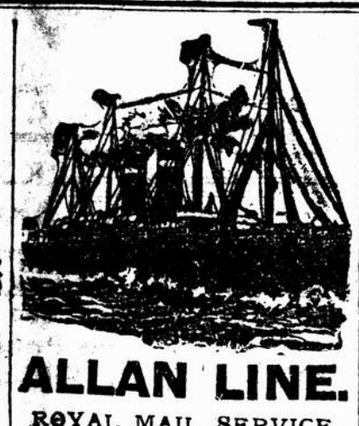
The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ percent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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TUNISIAN .... Oct. 4 9 a.m. Nov. 1
VICTORIAN .. .. Oct. 11 5 a.m. Nov. 7
Corsican .. ..Oct. 18 9 a.m. Nov. 15

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Pretorian, Oct. 3. Sicilian, Oct. 17

The new Twin-Screw Steamer "GRAMPIAN" will sail from Montreal, Oct. 10.

Rates—First Class, $50 and up. Second Class, $40. Third Class, $26.50.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON
Pomeranian, Oct. 5 Sardinian, Oct. 19

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

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

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SS. ATHENIA (cold storage) .. .. Sept. 26
SS. MARINA (cold storage) .. .. Oct. 3
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SS. LAKONIA (cold storage).. .. ..Oct. 17

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Sept. 20....EMPRESS OF BRITAIN Sept. 4
Sept. 28....LAKE CHAMPLAIN ....Sept. 11
Oct. 4....EMPRESS OF IRELAND Sept. 20
Oct. 12....LAKE ERIE .. ..Sept. 25
Oct. 18....EMPRESS OF BRITAIN..Oct. 4
Oct. 26—LAKE MANITOBA .. .. ..Oct. 9
Nov. 15

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.
Winter Rates (First Cabin) from Canada, $50.00 upwards, according to steamer—are now in force.

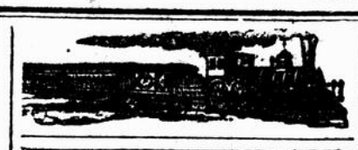
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To OTTAWA, $2.50.
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Lachine, G.T.R., 4.21 p.m.; return Boat, 50c.
LAST TRIP—Mail Line Steamers will be withdrawn for season after Wednesday, 25th September.
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PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
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Belcell	.80
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Otterburn Park, including one admission to Park	.95
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Ottawa	*3.60
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†Going all rail Saturday or Sunday. Returning until Monday morning train only.

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Round Trip Fare
Going date, September 26, 1907.
Return limit, October 7, 1907.
Trains leave at 7.21 a.m. and 10.15 a.m. week days, and 8 p.m. daily.

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Return limit, Oct. 7, 1907.

CHICAGO, ILL	$18.00
PORT HURON, MICH	14.85
DETROIT, MICH	15.00
Bay City, Mich.	$17.25
Saginaw, Mich.	17.15
Grand Rapids, Mich.	18.95
Cleveland, Ohio, via Buffalo and boat	13.85
Cleveland, Ohio, via Detroit and boat	17.50
St. Paul, or Minneapolis, Minn., all rail	34.00
St. Paul, or Minneapolis, via Upper Lakes and Sault Ste. Marie	37.50

EXHIBITION OTTAWA.
Sept. 21 - - - - $3.35
Return limit, Sept. 23.
Train Service—Leave Montreal 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m., 3.40 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa, 11.30 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 6.40 p.m., and 10.30 p.m.

REDUCED FARES.
Until OCTOBER 31st, 1907
Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND,	$48.60
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE	$46.10
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA, SALT LAKE	$45.60
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO	$38.60
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES	$49.00

Low Rates to many other Points.

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Leave Montreal Mondays and Wednesdays at 10.30 p.m., for the accommodation of passengers holding first or second-class tickets to CHICAGO AND WEST thereof as far as the PACIFIC COAST—nominal charge is made for berths, which may be reserved in advance.

MONTREAL—BOSTON
and points in New England States. Two trains each way daily. Leave Montreal 9.01 a.m., 8.40 p.m. Arrive Boston 7.05 p.m., 8.05 a.m.
Café Parlor Cars and through Coaches on day trains. Sleeping Cars and through Coaches on night trains.

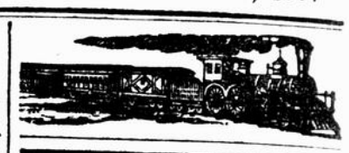
MONTREAL—NEW YORK
Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *8.01 p.m. Arr. New York, †8.15 p.m., †9.05 p.m. and 7.20 a.m.

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The largest motor boat regatta ever held.
Monitor and Merrimac fight.
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EXCURSIONS.
Sept. 20 and 21st. Cheap Excursions to Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Grand Rapids, St. Paul and Cleveland.

Cheap One Way SECOND CLASS Rates to Montana, Idaho and the Pacific Coast until October 31st.

Important Changes of Time.
Trains leave Windsor Station at 3.30 p.m. Saturdays only for Nomining, and Sundays only at 10.00 a.m. for St. Agathe and returning leaving Nomining at 4.30 p.m. and St. Agathe at 7.30 p.m., Sundays only, and train leaving Place Viger Saturdays only at 1.10 p.m., have been withdrawn for the season.

On Saturdays only train leaving Place Viger at 1.40 p.m. will run through to Nomining, stopping at all intermediate stations.

The Brome Lake Saturday train leaving Montreal 1.25 p.m. for Sherbrooke and returning, leaving Sherbrooke Mondays at 5.00 a.m., and arriving Windsor Station at 9.15 a.m., has been withdrawn for the season.

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Cheap Excursion Rates on Sept. 20th and 21st.

DESIRABLE WEEK END TRIPS
Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following to various points.

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

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Bonaventure Union Depot.
TRAIN SERVICE.
4 TRAINS DAILY.

7.25 A.M. DAY EXPRESS—For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Buffet Parlor Car Montreal to Levis.

12 NOON. "MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys. Dining Car
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Riviere du Loup, only). Through Sleeping Cars to St. John and Halifax.

3.50 P.M. LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

11.45 P.M. NIGHT EXPRESS for QUEBEC and intermediate Stations.
Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A Sleeping Car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9 p.m.

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

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HAVE YOU REMARKED the large number of accidents happening every day. You would be greatly surprised if your turn was next, but it might be possible.
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FURNACES of all makes cleaned and put in thorough working order.
DRAINS carefully tested and repaired. We have many clients, and should be pleased to count you one. Better let me attend to these matters early.
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BLACK FLIES! BLACK FLIES!
ASH'S FOREST FRIEND
Is the most effective remedy for those insect pests. Price, 25c and 50c.
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Better than any Sarsaparilla for regulating the system. Price, 50c.
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Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Fine and Cooler

VOL. XLVIII., No. 223 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907 PRICE ONE CENT

MR. PLUMMER ON THE STEEL POSITION.

'If the Dominion Coal Company directors had remained true to their contract with the Steel Corporation for the supply of coal, the Dominion Iron & Steel Company would to-day be paying a dividend on its preferred stock, but, now, all depends on what the outcome of our differences with the Coal Company will be. Our ambition is to give to our shareholders all that is coming to them.'

This statement was made by Mr. J. H Plummer, president of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, in discussing the affairs of the latter corporation with a 'Witness' representative at the Windsor Hotel this morning.

'I do not think,' said Mr. Plummer, 'that it would be proper for me to predict an immediate payment of dividends, but I will say that if the plant at Sydney continues to do the same business for the next year that it has done during the past six months there will be returns that will prove gratifying to those financially interested in the Steel Company

'The management of the Coal Company declare that they will appeal the decision rendered by Judge Longley and carry it to the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. In the face of this what is the attitude of the Steel directors?' Mr. Plummer was asked.

'I am not in a position to speak for the Steel Company until the appeal has actually been taken, but I assure you that the directors are of one opinion, to the effect that we must defend ourselves and maintain our rights no matter in what court they are assailed. The judgment rendered by Judge Longley during the past week is in every sense of the word a fair and sound one, and we do not fear an appeal, as we believe the decision will be maintained.'

'After the judgment was rendered steel stock went up a few points during the first day, and Coal was depressed. How is it if there is no manipulation going on, that Steel has not made the advance anticipated?'

'Well, as far as I can judge, the market was played by certain parties with a special object in view.'

'What progress have you to report at the plant, and what has the company in view regarding improvements, if any?'

'We are running day and night, so great is the demand for iron, while we have on hand to-day sufficient orders to keep the works going for the next fifteen months. We have been steadily improving, and the report which the directors hope to place in the hands of the shareholders early next week will show great progress as well as the most satisfactory earnings for the first three months of the year. We now have more steamers under charter than ever before, and we are getting our supply of coal from the Dominion Coal and the Nova Scotia Coal Companies. We are at the present time paying the former concern a higher price for their coal than they are entitled to, but under the judgment recently rendered by the court we are to get back all this money. We are having good coal supplied us, the same quality as that purchased from the Dominion Coal Company previous to November, 1906.'

'Various estimates have been made as to the quantity of the company's ore deposits. What is your estimate'

'I hardly think that an accurate estimate of our ore deposits has been made, but so far, the quality has been maintained, and it improves as it goes down.'

'Has the Steel Company been made any offers from outside interests for the purchase of quantities of this ore?'

'Yes, we have been requested to sell some of the ore, which it is quite likely we shall do. We have already disposed of over one hundred thousand tons, and we feel justified in doing this as we have more ore than we will ever require.'

'The 'street' would like to know what the directors are prepared to do, to bring about a compromise with the Coal Corporation.'

'I do not consider that it is the place of the Steel management to make the first advance in such a move. However, I can assure the public that the Steel Company is not at all unwilling to consider any arrangement that will tend to remove the difficulties over the coal supply. It does on the face of it seem a pity that two industries should be forced into a prolonged struggle, when the situation might be saved and the advancement of both companies better served by an honest adjustment of their differences.'

AN UP-TO-DATE HARBOR.

British Engineer Preparing Comprehensive Plan.

COMMISSIONERS EXPECT TO RECEIVE REPORT IN A FEW WEEKS.

Mr. W. Davidson, the British engineering expert, who was invited to come to Montreal by the Harbor Commissioners, has returned to England after completing an exhaustive study of the requirements of the port. Mr. Davidson arrived in this city about three months ago, and during his inspection of the harbor he was in constant communication with the harbor officials regarding the contemplated improvements.

There is considerable speculation in business circles as to Mr. Davidson's visit, as he is an engineer of the highest reputation.

It was stated by one of the commissioners this morning that the report of Mr. Davidson will not reach Montreal for several weeks, as he will require some time after his arrival in England to arrange the details of his observations.

It is understood, however, that the report will deal principally with an extensive plan for elevated tracks, while strong recommendations will be made for the improvement of the east end of the harbor as well as a number of suggestions regarding the new steel sheds, together with the purchase of certain material and machinery to assist in the handling of heavy cargo and for the protection of the harbor.

The commissioners are anxiously awaiting the report, as they are convinced that it will contain a complete plan of improvements for the port, which, when carried out, will make this harbor one of the most modern on the continent.

I. O. O. F.

SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE COMPLETES EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 21.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Oddfellows last night completed its eighty-third annual meeting. Reports submitted to-day show that during the year just closed the membership of the order increased 84,000 and that the members of the Daughters of Rebekah increased 24,000.

IRON MOULDERS STRIKE

Toronto, Sept. 21.—About fourteen iron moulders employed in the ship of the Canada Foundry Company, at the King street subway, went on strike yesterday, because the company refused to accede to the demands of the union that the men be granted a minimum wage of $2.90 per day of nine hours. The men say that some of the moulders were working for $2.50 to $2.75 a day, and that others received as high as $3 a day. The union enjoys the nine-hour day in some sixteen shops in the city, and the men have orders to cease work in any place where these conditions are not in vogo

ALL-RED ROUTE.

Lord Brassey Makes an Appeal Before Association of Chambers of Commerce.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool, Sept. 21—At the dinner of the Association of Chambers of Commerce last night, Lord Brassey made an appeal for the All Red Route. No link, he said, is more binding than quick communication.

'CANADA GAZETTE.'

A New Bank Has Its Origin In Montreal.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Notice appears in to-day's 'Canada Gazette' that application will be made to parliament next session for the incorporation of the Bank of Canada, London and Paris, and for the incorporation of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company. The former application comes from Montreal, and the latter from Vancouver.

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to the Montreal Engineering Company, with authorized capital of $100,000, to carry on the business of electrical, mechanical and civil engineers and contractors.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Glasgow, Sept. 21.—At Blackfriars Church last night farewell was extended to seventeen young Scotsmen who had been selected by the Rev. Dr Maclaren for missionary work in North-West Canada.

The Rev. Dr. Somerville, formerly of British Columbia, occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Roblin, chaplain to the forces formerly in Canada, addressing the meeting.

To-day the party sailed on the new Ailan liner 'Grampian.'

The sending of these young men for missionary work to Canada has awakened much interest in Scotland.

STRUCK BY TRAIN

BRIDE AND GROOM LOSE THEIR LIVES IN LEVEL CROSSING ACCIDENT.

Galt, Ont., Sept. 20.—A double fatality occurred about eleven o'clock this morning at the Grand Trunk Railway crossing, on the Waterloo road, near Hespeler. Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Reid, of Goderich, who were on their wedding trip, were driving from Guelph to Hespeler, and endeavoring to clear the railway crossing ahead of the 11 o'clock Grand Trunk train going south, their buggy was struck squarely, and both occupants were thrown violently from the rig. The horse escaped unhurt. The train was stopped and the injured persons were taken on board and brought to Galt hospital. Mrs. Reid succumbed before reaching the hospital, and Mr. Reid died an hour after being received. Mrs. Reid's maiden name was McDowell. An inquest is being held.

THE WATERWORKS ENLARGEMENT SCHEME.

Mr. Janin States the Conditions Under Which He Will Do the Work, and Mr. J. Emile Vanier Enters Lively Protest Against the Scheme.

If the City Council decides on Monday that the city shall undertake the work of constructing the big water conduit parallel with the aqueduct by day labor, Mr. G. Janin, the waterworks superintendent, and his assistant, Mr. T. Le Sage, will accept the responsibility of supervising the work, if it has to be done within the Water Department's estimate of $640,800, only on conditions which amount to the complete abdication of the council's authority over the undertaking.

Mr. Janin has hitherto invariably refused to state for publication what his conditions would be, but he has now supplied to the press copy of a letter he has written to Ald. Dagenais, telling clearly and definitely what he requires to be legally guaranteed by the City Council.

Before enumerating his conditions, however, Mr. Janin declares: 'In the interests of peace and tranquillity, of which I begin to feel the need ofter the fatiguing vicissitudes of my administration, I would prefer to see the City Council let out these works to a contractor.'

The following are the conditions:—

'1—The superintendent and his assistant to have power to engage and dismiss any engineer, foreman, clerk or workman employed on the works of the conduit, without any kind of intervention of Council, or the Water Committee, or any individual alderman.

'2—The purchase of materials, the rental of the working plant, and, if need be, the purchase and reselling of said plant, to be made by the above-named officers, without the intervention of the Council or any of its members, as stated above.

'The strict observance of the two above-mentioned clauses will be the only means of preventing waste in labor and the extra cost on the purchase of materials.

'3—If they judge it proper, the above-named officers to have power to sublet certain portions of the work, and that without the intervention of Council or any of its members, as stated above.

'This clause would have the advantage of allowing the independent bidding of small contractors on certain portions of the work at economical prices, and under conditions easy to control.

'4—The payment of all the accounts of the work to be made by the city, under the same conditions as at present obtain in the Water Department for the payment of ordinary accounts for labor and material which are used in the department under my direction and responsibility, and which amount to several hundred thousands of dollars each year.

'The control of these expenses shall be supervised, as it is at present, by the officers of the Council, such as the city controller, etc.

'5—The monthly statements of the progress of the work shall be prepared by us, and examined and passed by an officer of the city, independent of our department, in such manner that the said Council shall be in a position to easily ascertain the proportion of the expenses in relation to the advancement of the work, and be in position to judge if this proportion is in keeping with the estimate of the superintendent of the waterworks.

'The strict observance of these conditions tending to make the city benefit by an economical carrying out of the works, surely below the cost of the lowest tender, imposing on us considerable work, entailing on us enormous responsibilities, and exposing us to dangerous enmities, it is therefore only just that compensation be accorded us by a large participation in the benefits that the city will derive from this combination; and besides, such participation in the benefits will be the best guarantee that all our efforts will be applied in the economical direction and supervision of the work.

'Failing these conditions enumerated above, if, nevertheless, Council should decide to carry out this work by day labor, I would submit to its orders only under reserve as to the relative cost of the enterprise, which in that case would surely exceed our estimates.'

THE PROTEST OF MR. VANIER.

Mr. J. Emile Vanier, civil engineer, has sent an open letter to the Mayor, in which, referring to the proposed construction of the water conduit, he states :—

It has been advanced at the City Hall, and spread by the press that the Keefer-Vanier report of 1894 on the system of water supply in Montreal recommended the execution of the conduit project now before the council. I will say at once that such is not the case, and that nothing approaching this kind of work has even ever been mentioned in it.

It is true that in the report in question a recommendation was made that the inland cut be enlarged so as to augment the water power and thus cheapen the cost of pumping water for all purposes, but this recommendation was subject to a very important condition, that is, that the city was to have the whole of the suburban populations to supply, for, in 1894, or thirteen years ago, whatever the Montreal Water and Power Company's projects were, these were only on paper.

What has this company done since 1894 ? It has covered the streets of the eleven suburban municipalities surrounding Montreal, from Verdun on the west to Maisonneuve on the east, a complete and unbroken half circle bounded at each end by the River St. Lawrence—and including such wards as St. Denis, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, and whose population will surely be equal to that of the twelve original wards of Montreal, before five years will elapse.

The company is now completing the laying of a larger force main than Montreal has, and is enlarging its low level pumping station so as to install this fall, before December, a new fifteen-million gallon turbine pump of English make, and of the latest type, and this in addition to the other pumps of twenty-million gallons capacity that are actually installed and in operation.

In addition to this, a second fifteen-million gallons pump similar to the above is also to be installed at the works of the same company early next spring. So this company, who has to supply all greater Montreal for the next forty years at least, under franchises, will have by next spring pumps of the most modern types of the capacity of fifty million gallons per twenty-four hours, or about ten to fifteen million gallons a day superior to that of Montreal.

The upper level service of this company has also actually a reservoir capacity of four to five times that of the city, and at a higher level, and with the Cote des Neiges reserve, will have, in 1908, a system of water supply that will be in some ways superior to the actual Montreal system.

I have no personal interest in this water company. I am not extolling anything. I am only giving information based on facts, and this to say that Montreal need not look for any enlargement of its actual system of water supply unless it is to provide for the increase of population that will be the outcome of the building of the remaining vacant land in St. Jean Baptiste, Hochelaga and St. Gabriel wards.

Then, what is the object of the city in spending two millions of dollars enlarging the Montreal intake canal, and in building the projected concrete pipe along the inland cut and delivering to us the very same water that we are drinking now and adding nothing at all to our fire protection.

As a citizen of Montreal, I protest against this useless and inopportune expenditure of money. Why not give us filtration which would afford a pure supply of water from actual works ? A fifty-million gallon filtration plant would certainly not cost more than $750,000.

Also enlarge your low and upper level reservoirs so as to have a proper reserve of water for domestic and fire purposes. These enlargements of actual reservoirs could be made on city property, in the Mount Royal Park, where no land has to be expropriated. Then the exceptional state of things of last winter would not occur again.

The reservoirs should contain at least from four to six days' supply instead of one.

Then see that the pipe distribution so as to insure a complete fire protection in Montreal be completed.

As to the cement pipe, I am fully convinced that it is of no necessity whatever, and this question should be shelved.

Moreover, some of the reasons that made Messrs. Keefer and Vanier recommend the enlargement of the inland cut in 1894 have since that date been changed due to improvements that have been made to pumps, and certainly the city could, by purchasing steam turbines and turbine pumps pump its water by steam at a cheaper cost than by water power secured through the enlargement of the inland cut.

ALD. PAYETTE'S OPINION.

Yesterday afternoon, in an interview, Ald. Payette expressed himself as being strongly opposed to the proposal to construct the conduit by day labor. It would cost the city thirty percent more money, he said, than if the work was given out to contract. Men would be paid twice as much as they were worth as the result of patronage. The acceptance of the lowest tender would be a proper business transacton; local labor would be employed under that just the same as if the city did the work itself; and Alderman Payette expressed his intention to support the acceptance of the lowest tender.

REV. DR. POTTS ILL

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The condition of the Rev. John Potts, D.D., treasurer of Victoria University, is such as to cause both his friends and physician grave alarm, though for the present the danger point appears to have been passed. Besides an internal trouble, Dr. Potts has suffered severe injury to the sight of one eye. It is expected that he will fully recover his sight within a few days. But his condition is so serious that he has been absolutely forbidden to do any work this winter.

ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Seventy-Five Japanese Miners Who Arrive at Atlin, B.C. are Driven from the Town.

THEY WILL BE TURNED ADRIFT AT SKAGUAY, ALASKA, IN A DESTITUTE CONDITION.

Portland, Ore., Sept. 21.—A despatch from Seattle says that 75 Japanese miners arriving at Atlin, B.C., on Thursday night, to work in the mines, were escorted to the river steamer 'Gleaner' by three hundred whites yesterday morning and started back toward Vancouver. The white miners served notice upon the Japanese that if they did not stay away violence would be shown in protecting the diggings against Asiatic labor. The Japanese are almost destitute and will be turned loose in Skaguay, Alaska.

London, Sept. 21.—According to one paper Japanese in London note with something more than curiosity the treatment which the Vancouver Asiatic Exclusion League threaten their countrymen. If a relieving measure is not passed they will be led to imagine that the relief sought for is relief from their presence, and altogether, therefore, they trust that the measure will meet with the approval of the League, for above all, the Japanese wish to dwell in amity with other inhabitants of British Columbia, and live in harmony with their allies in every part of the world. They contend that the presence of a few thousand Japanese in British Columbia cannot constitute a menace to the interests of the province.

THE REV. F. S. WEBSTER HERE.

The Rev. F. S. Webster, rector of All Souls, Langham Place, London, who has been addressing conventions of missionaries in China, arrived in Montreal last evening from Vancouver, and at eight



THE REV. F. S. WEBSTER.

o'clock addressed a meeting in the school room of St. Martin's Church, St. Urbain street; upon the subject of China and the Chinese. The Rev. Mr. Webster, who is the guest of the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, will preach in St. Martin's Church to-morrow morning.

MR. T. C. PATTESON DEAD

WAS POSTMASTER OF TORONTO AND FORMERLY WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN.

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Mr Thomas C. Patteson, postmaster of the city of Toronto, who had been ill with pneumonia for several days, died at his residence, 114 Dowling avenue, at midnight. He was seventy-one years of age

Thomas Charles Patteson, son of the Rev. Thomas Patteson (Church of England), and nephew of the late well-known Judge, the Right Hon. Sir John Patteson, whose son, Bishop Patteson, was massacred in the Melanesian Islands, in 1872, was born at Patney, Wilts., England, on Oct. 5, 1836. He was a King's Scholar and Captain of his division at Eton, from where he went to Merton College, Oxford, graduating in 1858. Coming to Canada he took up the study of law with the late John Hilliard Cameron, and was called to the Bar in 1863. He was appointed a commissioner to the Paris Exhibition in 1867, and in the same year became Provincial Secretary for Ontario. On the establishment of the 'Mail' newspaper in Toronto by the Conservative party in 1872, he resigned his office to take the managing-editorship of the new organ, and occupied that position until appointed postmaster of Toronto on Feb. 12, 1879. Mr. Patteson was the owner of a large stock farm at Eastwood, near Woodstock, Ont., where, for more than a quarter of a century, his family have lived, and he, himself, was engaged in the raising of short-horn cattle, Shropshire sheep, and horses. He was very fond of sport, taking an active interest in the Ontario Jockey Club, and having on more than one occasion played cricket in the International Eleven in the early sixties.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

N. Lachapelle, who was knocked down by a fire reel on Wednesday, died from his injuries in the Notre Dame Hospital yesterday afternoon. An inquest will be held.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Two more well-known pictures in the Louvre Galleries in Paris have been damaged by vandals. They are :—D'Aubigny's 'The Harvest,' and an impressionist work called 'Man-Olympia.'

Mr. Kinloch, an expert bridge builder, at the meeting of the government inquiry into the Quebec Bridge disaster yesterday, told of having discovered defects in the cords of the structure, and how he became very much alarmed thereat. He told Mr. Birks and Mr. Venser of his fears, and the latter cautioned him to be careful, for, if they condemned the cords in question, they condemned the whole bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reid, of Goderich, while on their wedding trip, were driving from Guelph to Hespeler. While crossing the G. T. R. tracks their carriage was struck by a train, and they were so badly injured that they both succumbed.

General Booth and his staff arrived in St. John, N.B., yesterday, from Rimouski, and will open their campaign in that city. A thousand persons welcomed the General.

Fourteen men were killed in a Michigan mine yesterday by the falling of the cage to the bottom of the shaft.

THE TORREY CHOIR.

The Torrey Choir will sing at the Dorchester Street Methodist Church to-morrow evening, service commencing at 6.45 o'clock.

SUPREME COURT

Ottawa, Sept. 21.—Contrary to expectations the list of appeals for hearing at the fall term of the Supreme Court has the Halifax election case at the foot. Thus parliament will be in session before the court reaches it, which will mean that the cases cannot go for trial. The order in which the appeals will be heard is as folows :

Quebec appeals— McDougall vs. La Banque d'Hochelaga; Royal Paper Mills vs. Cameron; Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company vs. Laurance; Windsor Hotel Company vs. O'Dell; Logan vs. Lee; Montreal Pipe Foundry vs. Jean; Lamothe vs. North American Life Assurance Company; Tanguay vs. Canadian Electric Company; Paquet vs. Dufour; Rioux vs. St. Lawrence Terminal Company.

ESCAPED FROM HOSPITAL

WILLIAM COTE, DRESSED IN SHIRT AND SOCKS, FOUND BY CONSTABLE ON BONSECOURS MARKET.

Early this morning Constable Lavine, of the Chaboillez street police station, found a man named William Coté in a pitiable condition on Bonsecours market. He was dressed only in shirt and socks, and was very ill. The constable took the man to the Central police station, and the police, after making inquiries by telephone, learned that Coté had escaped from the Hotel Dieu, where he had been ill with fever. The patient has been sent back to the hospital.

NEED CAREFUL WATCHING

CORONER'S JURY MAKES RECOMMENDATION CONCERNING RAILWAY CROSSINGS.

Coroner McMahon held an inquest yesterday afternoon into the cause of the death of Gerard Perrault, the two-year-old child who was run over by a Grand Trunk Railway engine on Thursday at the Fulford street crossing.

George Albert Theriault, seventeen years of age, said that he was gateman at the crossing. His gates were down at the time of the accident. During the examination it transpired that Theriault, who is small of stature, could not see over the gate on one side of the tracks to the other, or tell whether people were coming across or not. Theriault said he did not see the child at all, nor did George Taylor, the engineer of the engine which ran over the little boy.

The jury brought in the following verdict:—

'That Gerard Perrault died in Montreal on Sept. 19, 1907, from a fracture of the skull, having been struck by a Vermont Central locomotive, under the control of George Taylor, whom we exonerate. George Albert Theriault, the gateman, is also excusable.

'We believe it our duty, however, to recommend that the gates should be watched by perfectly qualified persons.'

ROSENBLOOM ACQUITTED.

The jury of the Court of King's Bench have acquitted Max Rosenbloom, who was charged with perjury. The offence was alleged to have been committed while the accused was giving evidence in June last at the trial of Joseph Wolfe, who was charged with having wounded Louis Stauber.

FINE AND COOLER

SWEE TSEPTEMBER DAYS.

The sweet September days are here,
The days of misty dreaming;
The haze, the cloud, and then the clear
Sweet autumn beauty gleaming.
The sweet September days that bring
Such drifts of golden weather,
And round us with their shadow cling—
Grey days and gol dtogether.
—Baltimore 'Sun.'

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay, Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fresh west to north-west winds; fine and a little cooler.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FISK — At 53 Prince Arthur street, Montreal, on Sept. 17, 1907, the wife of Dr. Walter M. Fisk, of a son.

JOHNSTON — On Sept. 7, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Johnston, 124a Colonial avenue, Montreal.

THOMSON — At 55 Hallowell street, on Sept. 13, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Thomson.

MARRIED.

BRADLEY—TROUSE.—On Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. Robert Eadie, at the manse, Hintonburg, Margaret Trouse, eldest daughter of Thomas Trouse, to Isaac Bradley, jr., eldest son of Isaac Bradley, both of Wakefield, Que.

BOLTON—TRUESDELL—At 'Maple Lawn,' Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. J. D. Boyd, Dr. Elmer Bolton, of Manitock, to Miss Effie Mae, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Truesdell.

CAVERS—MOE.—At 'Fieldhouse,' Ormstown, the residence of the bride's parents, on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. D. W. Morison, D.D., James Peter Cavers, Ormstown, to Janet Muir, third daughter of Mr. Charles F. Moe.

COLE—SURGEON.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 77 Favard street, by the Rev. A. W. Main, Francis H. Cole to Margaret Lavina, youngest daughter of Robert Surgeon.

CROZIER—FULFORD.—At St. Augustine's Church, Toronto, Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. F. G. Plummer, assisted by the Rev. H. McCausland, Gwenllian Storrie, daughter of Mrs. Henry Fulford, to L. Gordon, son of J. A. G. Crozier.

GOYLE—LAWSON.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Paul's Church, Bloor street east, Toronto, by the Rev. Canon Cody, Jessie Kerr, fourth daughter of William Lawson, Esq., Toronto, to Edwin Franklin Goyle, City Attorney, Lake Charles, Louisiana, U.S.A.

MATHEWS—GILHAM—At Richmond, Que., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. L. M. England, Leonard B. Mathews, of Danville, to Miss S. Jennie Gilham, of Montreal.

McCLELLAND—WALLACE.— At Montreal, on Sept. 19, 1907, by the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, B.A., Eva May Wallace, of Kingsbury, Que., to Samuel McClelland, of Montreal.

McWATERS—DOBBS—At 241 Queen street, Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. W. S. MacTavish, B.D., Ph.D., Thomas Alexander McWaters, to Catharine Sands Dobbs, both of the township of Storrington, Ont.

MORELL—NEWMAN—On Sept. 16, 1907, at the residence of the bride's parents, 46 Berthelet street, Montreal, by the Rev. J. W. Woodside, St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, Martha J. Newman, only daughdaughter of Mrs. J. W. Dugdale, to John C. Morell, both of this city.

RANKIN—LOUX.—On Sept. 18, 1907, at St. Mary's Church, Russell, Ont., by the Rev. T. L. Aborn, Mr. John Ireland Rankin to Miss Naomi Winifred Loux, daughter of the late Mr. Frank Loux, of Russell.

ROSS—RENNIE.—At the home of the bride's parents, in the Township of Godmanchester, County of Huntingdon, and Province of Quebec, on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. Ephraim W. Florence, minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Huntingdon, Que., Mr. James Walker Ross, merchant, of Powerscourt, Que., to Miss Janet Elizabeth Rennie, daughter of Mr. Alexander Rennie.

SMITH—FREEMAN.—At Maplehurst, Burlington, Ont., on Sept. 17, 1907, by the Rev. C. L. McIrvine, Olive Grace Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Freeman, to E. Barrie Smith, of Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

STEELE—FALLOON.—At the manse, Lachute, Que., on Sept. 18, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Charles R. Steele and Mary E. Falloon, both of Grenville, Que.

DIED.

DAY — In this city, on Sept. 20, 1907, Rose O'Gara, widow of the late John Day. Funeral from her late residence, 144 Congregation street, Monday, Sept. 23, at 7.30 a.m., to St. Gabriel Church, and thence to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

EDGAR.—In Kingston, Ont., on Sept. 18, 1907, David Edgar, in his seventy-eighth year.

BLYTH.—At 59 Victoria street, Ottawa, on Sept. 19, 1907, Robert Blyth, in his 69th year.

VAUX.—At 221 Atwater avenue, on Sept. 19, 1907, Mary Ellen Slaughter, beloved wife of Wm. Vaux, aged 64 years. Funeral at 2 p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 21. Friends and acquaintances respectfully invited.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMITH — In loving memory of Charles Melvin Smith, youngest and dearly beloved son of Mrs. Smith, who passed away in this city on Sept. 21, 1905. 'Gone, but not forgotten.'

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

OFFICE Desks

IN GREAT VARIETY.

TEES & CO., 300 St. James

THE ARGENTEUIL FAIR.

The Argenteuil exhibition will be held on Sept. 25, 26 and 27 at Lachute. Arrangements have been made for return tickets at single rates on the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railways. The exhibition is open to competitors from anywhere. An especially fine showing of horses, cattle and dairy products is always a feature of this exhibition. On Friday, Sept. 27, an address will be delivered to the Hon. Mr. Allard, Minister of Agriculture, who will attend the exhibition as the guest of the Hon. Mr. Weir and the directors of the agricultural association.

THE **S. CARSLEY Co.** LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, Sept. 21.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

Blanket Day Monday.

AND THE BEST OF WOOLLEN BLANKETS, TOO, FOR LITTLE MONEY, THE TIME TO BUY IS NOW. THE COLD WEATHER IS COMING.

HERE ARE A FEW ITEMS:

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 56 inches wide, by 76 inches long. SPECIAL, per pair $2.50

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 60 inches wide by 80 inches long. SPECIAL, per pair $2.90

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 64 inches wide by 84 inches long. SPECIAL, per pair $3.35

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, a real bargain, suitable for large double bed; size, 60 inches wide by 80 inches long. SPECIAL, per pair $3.45

WHITE WOOL BLANKETS, 64 inches wide by 84 inches long. SPECIAL, per pair $4.15

WHITE WOOL BLANKET, the finest quality Pure Wool Blanket, 68 inches wide by 88 inches long. SPECIAL $6.65

ALSO, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GREY BLANKETS AND RED ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.

LADIES' MANTLES CHILDREN'S COATS

YOU'LL NOT FIND THEIR EQUAL AT THESE PRICES, WE INVITE YOU TO MAKE THE CLOSEST EXAMINATION. NOTE THE SUPERIOR QUALITY OF THE CLOTH AND THE HIGH CLASS WORKMANSHIP THAT IS CLEARLY TO BE SEEN.

LADIES' VERY SMART DOUBLE BREASTED TWEED MANTLES, in Dark Grey, 48 inch long, with strappings at the back and front, Gibson effect shoulder, full back velvet collar, turn-over cuffs, lined throughout with strong Mercerized Twill. All sizes. SPECIAL $16.25

LADIES' VERY GOOD QUALITY FRENCH BACK BEAVER MANTLES, new Japanese sleeves, fly front, full back, trimmed with Soutache braid and velvet, turn-over cuffs. All sizes. SPECIAL $19.50

CHILDREN'S VERY COMFORTABLE TWEED COATS, stripe effect of Dark Brown, double breasted, full back, felt collar, trimmed with gold buttons and gold braid. All sizes. SPECIAL, $3.75 to $5.50

FURS! FURS! FURS!

It is but a short time till you will be needing Furs every day. Don't wait till the rush comes. Buy now, while the choice is so wide and unbroken, and prices so low.

HERE ARE THREE BARGAINS FOR MONDAY AS A START:

IMITATION CHINCHILLA STOLES, and New Style Muffs to match. SPECIAL, each $1.80

IMITATION ERMINE, looks like real; Muff and Scarf, 72 inches long. SPECIAL PRICE, per set $5.90

GREY SQUIRREL SCARF, Satin lined, made of the best skins. SPECIAL, at $5.40

MUFF TO MATCH $9.40

Table Cloths

ONLY 150 of our 8-4 Hemmed TABLECLOTHS, bleached: the quality that retails regular at $1.75. WHILE THEY LAST, each .. $1.25

Napkins

200 dozens Good, Heavy Damask NAPKINS, hemmed. Should sell them at $1.50 dozen. To Clear the lot, per dozen. $1.00

Crash Towels

20 x 40 in. Heavy CRASH TOWELS, fringed, with fancy colored borders; very good value at 17c. SPECIAL 15c

Flannel Shirtings

New arrivals of ENGLISH FLANNEL SHIRTINGS; great variety of patterns. Prices from 20c to 64c

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

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Estimates on application.

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Factory and Warehouse: Van Horne Avenue, Mile End

ANOTHER WOMAN LAWYER.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The unusual spectacle of a woman being admitted to the bar was witnessed at Osgoode Hall this morning, when Miss Geraldine B. Robinson, daughter of the late J. A. Robinson, of St. Thomas, was sworn in as a barrister by Mr. Justice Magee. There are only two other women barristers in the province, Miss E. M. Powley, of Port Stanley, admitted five years ago, and Miss Clara Brett Martin, of Toronto, admitted ten years ago.

MRS. TURNER COMMITTED

Toronto, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Minnie Turner was this morning committed for trial on the charge of the murder of Rose Winter, who died in her house, of blood poisoning, after an operation.

Some Bargains in Davenport Sofas

In order to dispose of some of these just now we're offering a few at special reduced prices.

These Davenports are made of solid mahogany on perfectly plain lines.

They're covered with green denim.

Each one is beautifully upholstered with the best quality oil tempered steel springs.

The prices at which we're offering these just now may never occur again.

Please give number of sofa when ordering.

Here's a design made on Colonial lines which we're selling at $51,—No. 9128-19.

Another Davenport, No. 8319-3, has a massive hand carved head on arms, with large claw feet,—special price $59.

No. 1681-17 is made on large massive square lines, price $64.

Our last offering has a stuffed over-back, with rounded columns,—price $48, No. 5317-22.

Some of these prices are unusually low.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

LIMITED,

Cor. St. Catherine & Guy Sts.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Homeseekers' Excursion to the beautiful Lake St. John Region, Sept. 24, 1907, by Canadian Northern Quebec Railway. Special low colonist fares from all stations. Montreal to Roberval and return, first class, $6.65. second class, $4.30. Return limit, 30 days. Train leaves St. Catherine street east station, 8.30 a.m.

The Governor-General displayed special interest in only one Piano at the Toronto Exhibition, and that was the Karn. The richness in design and beautiful veneer so arrested his attention that he specially remarked on its attractive appearance. A full selection of these beautiful instruments always in stock at Laytons Bros., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion Square). N.B.—Open evenings until end of month.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S HOLDINGS IN OIL.

Owns 256,854 Shares Worth $109,000,000.

GAVE AWAY IN BENEFACTIONS A TOTAL OF $102,000,000.

New York, Sept. 20.—Records of the stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, submitted here to-day at the hearing of the government's suit for the dissolution of the alleged oil combine, disclosed the fact that Mr. John D. Rockefeller owns 256,854 shares, or nearly five times as much stock as any other individual shareholder, and that he and his associates who signed the trust agreement in 1882 still control a majority of the Standard Oil stock. Measured by the present market price of $440 a share, the holdings of Mr. Rockefeller in the Standard Oil Company have a value of $109,000,000. The stockholders' record of Aug. 17, 1907, showed that the University of Chicago is the owner of 5,000 shares of Standard Oil stock. The depreciation in the price of Standard Oil stock within the past ten years, about the time the agitation against the company began, has been more than $400 a share. Since the legal proceedings against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey were instituted the stock has steadily declined, until it is now around $440. This represents a loss of over $100,000,000 on the holdings of John D. Rockefeller. The shrinkage in the market value of the stock also affects the University of Chicago to the extent of about $2,000,000. The respective holdings of the largest stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey are as follows:—John D. Rockefeller, 247,092 shares; Chas. H. Pratt estate, 52,582; D. M. Harkness estate, 42,000; O. H. Payne, 40,000; H. M. Flagler, 30,500; O. B. Jennings estate, 17,000; H. H. Rogers, 10,020; J. A. Bostwick, 5,000; Wm. Rockefeller, 11,700; C. M. Brewster, 10,000; Charles Lockhart estate, Pittsburg, 8,500; L. C. Ledyard and Payne Whitney, 8,000; Wm. C. Whitney estate, 8,000; W. H. Tilford, 6,000; John D. Archbold, 6,000; W. G. Warden estate, 5,858; University of Chicago, 5,000; C. M. Pratt, 5,000; Daniel O'Day, 2,665.

AN AGREEMENT.

Through Mr. Wesley H. Tilford, the treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, the government's attorney, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, was able to obtain evidence of an understanding or verbal agreement that had been made between Standard and independent refiners doing business near Cleveland and Pittsburg. This agreement, which was entered into in the latter part of 1902, provided that these independent companies should sell their entire output of oil refined for export to the Standard Oil Company of New York, the export department of the allied companies, for which Standard was to sell the companies a certain amount of crude oil each day. Mr. Tilford said that previous to the making of the agreement the supply of crude oil to these companies had been reduced.

Mr. Kellogg then developed out of the witness that the export business was certainly handled by the Standard Oil Company of New York, and that in buying oil for export purposes it paid the market price to the independent refineries. Mr. Kellogg asked if the Standard Oil did not determine the market price, and Mr. Tilford replied that it did.

Some interesting facts concerning the conduct of marketing of the Standard's product was developed to-day, when it was testified by Mr. Tilford that a committee controlled the domestic trade. Mr. Tilford stated that the United States was apportioned in districts, and that the companies assigned to these districts confined their operations to the territory assigned to them.

The accountants for the government now at work preparing data will be ready to report next week. The report, it is declared, will enable the government to show that since the incorporation of the Standard trust in 1882 up to the present time the total profits of the oil combine have been between $800,000,000 and $900,000,000.

WHAT MR. ROCKEFELLER GAVE AWAY.

General Education Board	$43,000,000
University of Chicago	21,400,000
Rush Medical College	6,000,000
Churches (unknown)	3,100,000
Missions (known)	2,300,000
Baptist Foreign Mission Fund	2,000,000
Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research	2,000,000
Barnard College	1,375,000
Southern Education Fund	1,125,000
Union Theological Seminary	1,100,000
Harvard University	1,000,000
Baptist Educational Society	1,000,000
Yale University	1,000,000
Juvenile reformatories	1,000,000
Cleveland city parks	1,000,000
Nine Y.M.C.A.'s	845,000
Teachers' College	500,000
Johns Hopkins	500,000
Vassar College	400,000
Brown University	325,000
Seven small colleges	320,000
McMaster's College	275,000
Rochester Theological Seminary	250,000
Cornell University	250,000
Bryn Mawr College	250,000
Case School of Science, Cleveland	200,000
Oberlin College	200,000
Spelman Seminary, Atlanta	180,000
Newton Theological Seminary	150,000
Adelphi College	125,000
University of Wooster, Ohio	125,000
Children's Seaside Home	125,000
Presbyterian work in Egypt and the Soudan	100,000
Cleveland Social Settlement	100,000
Syracuse University	100,000
Smith College	100,000
Wellesley College	100,000
Columbia University	100,000
Dennison College	100,000
Curry Memorial	100,000
Furman University	100,000
Lincoln Memorial Fund	100,000
University of Virginia	100,000
Cleveland Y.M.C.A.	100,000
University of Nebraska	100,000
Arcadia University	100,000
Indiana University	50,000
Mount Holyoke College	50,000
Shurtleff College	35,000
School of Applied Design for Women	25,000
Bucknell University	25,000
William Jewell Institute	25,000
Howard College	25,000
Miscellaneous gifts prior to 1892	7,000,000
Grand total	$102,955,000

HOLDINGS AND INCOME.

Mr. Rockefeller's holdings and income from Standard Oil:	
Standard Oil capital, 1899	972,854 shares
Owned by John D. Rockefeller	256,854 shares
Mr. Rockefeller's holdings, 26.3 percent of total.	
Standard Oil capital, 1901, par value	$97,448,923
26.3 percent of total	25,629,065
Market value at high price of 842	215,796,735
Standard Oil capital, 1906, par value	98,338,382
26.3 percent of total, par value.	25,862,394
Market value at low price of 417.	107,848,484
Shrinkage, 1901-1907	107,948,251
Standard Oil dividends, 1882-1899 (H. K. Smith report)	243,563,501
Standard Oil dividends, 1899-1906 (present evidence)	308,359,403
John D. Rockefeller's share (on basis of 26.3 percent) 1882-1899	63,326,510
John D. Rockefeller's share, 1899-1906	80,173,444
Total	$143,499,954
Average yearly return, 1882-1906.	5,979,164
Average yearly return, 1899-1906.	10,021,680
Average per month, 1899-1906....	835,140
Average per day, 1899-1906.....	27,838
Average per minute, 1899-1906....	19

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Your every requirement from a laundry point of view will be satisfactorily attended to by the TROY.

Phone your address and the rest will be quickly done for you.

FACTORY AND OFFICES: VERDUN.

FORTY YEARS IN CHINA

AN INTERESTING VISITOR WILL PREACH IN AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH TOMORROW.

The pulpit at the American Presbyterian Church will be occupied both morning and evening to-morrow by an interesting visitor in the person of the Rev. H. V. Noyes, D.D., who ever since the year 1866 has represented the general American Presbyterian Church in the Chinese mission field. For the first fifteen years he was engaged in itinerary work, and since then his time has been mainly devoted to educational work in Canton, and to literary work connected with the missions, notably in assisting in the translation of the Bible into Cantonese, and in helping to compile a union commentary for the use of Chinese students of all Christian denominations. This latter work has already proved its value, and is expected to assist the spread of Christianity in very great degree.

Dr. Noyes, who is in this country on furlough, and who will go to Toronto for next Sunday, left China in May last, just after attending the centennial convention of Christian missions at Shanghai. This convention, he says, was remarkable not only because it was in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the arrival of the first Christian missionary in China, but because the first business was the passing of a resolution by which all Christian denominations in China agreed for the future to work in unison in spreading the Gospel, this being the first practical step, Dr. Noyes thinks, towards the ultimate union of all Christian denominations in that country into one great Chinese church. Already the Presbyterian churches of the several provinces in China have become united into the Presbyterian Church of China, with over 40,000 members.

The prospects of missionary work in China were never more inspiring than at the present time, says Dr. Noyes. When he first went to China there were only 5,000 converts in the whole empire. Now there are 7,000 in Canton alone. The great hope for the future lies to a large extent, he thinks, through the medium of education. The ancestral system of education, namely, the committing of the Chinese classics to memory, has been abolished, and the western system of education adopted, with the result that many thousands of government and private schools have been established all through the empire. The great cry is for teachers, and the educational colleges in connection with the missions have been called on for all they can supply. Thus a widened sphere of influence opens up to such colleges as the Presbyterian Theological College at Canton, of which Dr. Noyes has for many years been the president, because if the schools are supplied with Christian teachers trained in these colleges, they will be a great influence in spreading Christianity among the people.

The law recently passed for the suppression of the opium business is hailed with joy by Dr. Noyes. According to this, opium growers have to cultivate one-tenth less every year, so that in ten years the production of opium will cease altogether. Meanwhile, active measures are being taken to shut up all opium dens.

That the Chinese are destined for a great future among the leading nations of the world Dr. Noyes has not the slightest doubt.



Known Everywhere.

Has character behind its reputation.

The above cut is only one of the many new Fall styles.

Becoming shapes for all ages.

Every Hat guaranteed.

Headquarters:

J. W. Reid & Co. MEN'S HATS AND FURNISHINGS

223 St. Catherine West, One door West of Bleury.

MARRY In September.

Order your Bridal Bouquets and Floral Decorations from the Leading Florist. Everything up-to-date. Artistic Decorator. I am the largest grower of Flowers and Plants in Montreal; therefore, the cheapest and best place to get anything you want.

Country and City Orders receive the same Careful Attention

S. S. BAIN, The Florist,

463 St. Catherine St. West,

MONTREAL.

CANADIANS WIN

BEAT AMERICANS IN RIFLE SHOOT AT ROCHESTER.

Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 20.—The Canadian riflemen who came to Rochester to shoot with a team from the Eighth Separate Company, on the Bushnells basin range, this morning won the first event, shooting over a 200 yards range. The score was: Canadians, 254; Eighth Separate Company, 224. The Canadians also won the second, or 500 yards range, by a score of 218 to 188.

ONTARIO W. C. T. U.

Cornwall, Sept. 20.—The Provincial W. C. T. U. executive, as well as the local union, are making thorough preparations for the provincial convention to be held here on Nov. 5 to 8.

MR. HYMAN'S HEALTH.

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—Statements have reached Ottawa that the Hon. Charles Hyman's health is no better. The ex-minister is suffering from the most severe nervous breakdown. It is doubtful if he ever will return to London, or ever manage his business, if he does.

Who's Your Baker?



The better the name the greater the fame. For years the name of Stuart and Herbert has been famous as standing for TOP NOTCH QUALITY in Bread.

There is nothing like good Bread to coax the appetite. No other Bread has such general excellence as Stuart and Herbert's.

Let Stuart and Herbert be your baker, and then you will have Bread that is made from the best—buy the best—and for the best. Cash price 7c per loaf. - - - -

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We have fitted up a suite of Showrooms calculated to display our magnificent stock of

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

in such a manner as to make selection early. Daylight is excluded, fixtures being shown under their own light under conditions as nearly as possible those of actual use.

We cordially invite you to call and see them. You will find many beautiful and original ideas in lighting fixtures and at unusually attractive prices.

McDONALD & WILLSON

588 St. Catherine street, Montreal.

MR. MARCONI'S PLANS.

St John, N.B., Sept. 20.—It is learned that Mr. Marconi, who arrived at Rimouski yesterday on the 'Virginian,' proposed going to Father Point, in connection with his work, and then to Glace Bay. It is reported that Mr. Marconi has mastered the transatlantic telegraph to an extent which warrants him in establishing the service for commercial purposes, and that that is his present mission.

COLORED METHODISTS.

The B. M. E. Church (colored) is holding services regularly in the Desrivieres Street Mission, near St. James and Windsor streets, under the pastorate of the Rev. B. Brown. The services include the Wednesday night prayer meeting, preaching and song service on Sunday evenings at 8 o'clock and Sunday-school at three o'clock. The pastor extends a hearty invitation to all friends, of color, or others who may be able to attend.

W.C.T.U.

Dominion Biennial Convention Concludes Labors at Winnipeg

(From our Correspondent.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 17.—It is like July in Winnipeg to-day, mosquitoes and all, and so lovely was the late afternoon that some, in spite of ars and automobiles, walked from Government House, where Lady McMillan held a reception for the delegates.

Last evening a large audience listened with the closest attention to a long address by Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, of Boston, on the text, 'Shall the throne of iniquity have fellowship with thee, which frame iniquity by a law.' The throne of iniquity was the liquor traffic, and by the license law was the iniquity framed. For the traffic always desired a law, no matter how restrictive. But it was instruction to look at some of the places where it could not hide under the cloak of the law. Look at Cambridge, Mass., which had had prohibition for thirty years. There property had doubled in value. Brocton had no license for ten years; then, by lack of vigilance on the part of the temperance people a license law had again crept in, but so disgusted were the people with the results of their own law that before the year was two-thirds over the license was revoked. In Boston, where there were twice the number of licenses in proportion to the population than there were in any other town in the state, and was supposed to be so wealthy a city, when it was proposed to charge upon the towns which licensed the saloon a greater percentage of the cost of the criminals it manufactured, Mayor Collins went before the Legislature and declared that such a course would mean to the city nothing but bankruptcy. Caroll D. Wright, the official statistician of the United States, had recently declared that for every dollar Massachusetts received from the liquor traffic she spent from nineteen to twenty in paying for its results. Some said prohibition could not be enforced, but strip any license law of its prohibitory features and she had never met a decent man who would vote for what was left.

An argument used in favor of high license was that the license-holders helped to close up the unlicenced places, but far from that they were wholly interested in and worked for the keeping of them open. Far worse than the violation of a good law was the acceptance of a bad one. In Maine, which has boasted prohibition for fifty years, there were more homes and bigger bank accounts per head than in any other state in the Union.

A certain British M. P. had come over with the delegates to the World's W. C. T. U. Convention in Boston, a year ago, to, he said, 'Study the workings of the Maine Law.' Mrs. Stevens, the president of the National Union, after a hard day in convention, when her secretary had gone to bed, wrote for him six letters of introduction to prominent men in Maine who would have given him all the information in favor of the prohibitory law that he wanted. He never used one of the letters. He went instead to anti-prohibition men, to the nullification sheriff who was working his best to overthrow the law, and other men of the same stripe, and then published to the world that he had discovered that prohibition did not prohibit. But Mrs. Stevens later discovered that he himself had deep financial interests in the liquor traffic.

The widely advertised patent medicines which contain so large a percentage of alcohol, came in for strong condemnation at the Tuesday morning session, and Miss Richardson, the superintendent of the department of medical temperance, was asked to prepare a leaflet for publication.

Mrs. McKee reported increasing interest in the curfew bell. British Columbia already had a law, Quebec had no law but an alderman in Montreal had promised to push the subject in that city and a Winnipeg delegate said that the men in the C. P. R. workshops whose families made up so large a settlement in one part of Winnipeg, had begged the W. C. T. U. for God's sake to do something to help them keep their children off the streets at night.'

The convention pronounced itself against the wearing of birds and wings on women's hats and were recommended to write to the Audubon Society, of New York, for their leaflets on the bird life of the country.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The resolutions of the convention, which are ever the declaration of the principles of the Union, are always a prominent feature of the convention. Among these was one declaring motherhood to be the crowning glory of a woman's life, and urging mothers to never rest until this was planted deep in the heart of every daughter in the land. Another was a strong protest against the advertising of patent medicines in our daily papers and magazines, and urging members to take into their homes only those which refrain from it. Another was a protest against indecent post-cards. And another was a warning against the principles of Mormonism being at the present time so widely propagated in Canada, especially in our North-West. Another was urging that in the absence of a Dominion prohibitory law provincial and local unions work might and main to secure, local prohibitory laws in every municipality.

OFFICERS.

The following were among the officers and delegates present:—

Officers—Mrs. Gordon Wright, London, Ont., president; Mrs. O. C. Whitman, Canso, N.S., vice-president; Mrs. (Dr.) Bascom, Toronto, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. W. McLachlan, Montreal, recording secretary; Mrs. W. Odell, Ottawa, treasurer; Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Montreal, Y secretary.

Cash Bargains
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DOMINION	Upright	$125
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MORRIS -	"	$155

To cash or short-date purchasers we are now offering New Upright Pianos at special inducements.

50 NEW PIANOS NOW IN STOCK.

The Leach Piano Co.
Limited,
560 St. Catherine St., West
NEAR DRUMMOND.
OPEN EVENINGS.
Sole Representatives for
Mason & Risch, Bell, Leach Chickering Bros. and Chopin Pianos.

Provincial presidents—Mrs. S. J. E. McKee, Barrie, Ont.; Mrs. Sanderson, Danville, Que.; Mrs. O. C. Whitman, Canso, N.S.; Mrs. Chisholm, Winnipeg, Man.; Mrs. Spofford, Victoria, B.C.; Mrs. Fraser, St. Stephen, N.B., representing the president, Mrs. Gary.

Superintendents—Mrs. Asa Gordon, Ottawa; Mrs. Waters, Hamilton; Mrs. S. A. Jones, Sherbrooke; Mrs. (Rev.) McClung, Winnipeg; Miss C. Richardson, Montreal; Miss E. E. Smith, Windsor, N.S.

DELEGATES.

Nova Scotia—Miss Bessie McLatchely.

British Columbia—Mrs. Geddes, Fernie.

Quebec—Mrs. J. Finley, Lachine; Miss Campbell, Quebec; Mrs. Hyslop, Danville.

Manitoba—Mrs. Harvey, Winnipeg; Miss Turnbull, Brandon; Mrs. Daniels, Brandon; Mrs. Fowler, Killarney; Mrs. W. L. Scott, Winnipeg; Mrs. Ferguson, Pilot Mound.

Ontario—Mrs. Seymour, Paisley; Mrs. Knight, Alliston; Mrs. Blanche Reed Johnston, Barrie; Mrs. Williams, Belleville; Mrs. McFaul, Toronto; Mrs. C. Scott, Ottawa; Mrs. Dent, Mitchell; Miss Axworth, Toronto.

WORK FOR THE COMING YEAR.

Among the special items of work planned for the coming year are:—

A memorial to the federal government asking for a bill to empower the provincial legislatures to enact laws to prohibit the manufacture, importation and sale of cigarettes.

An appeal to Judge Dugas to abolish the saloons and dance halls in the Yukon, the demoralizing effects of which have been so graphically described by the Rev. Mr. Pringle.

An appeal to the Dominion Government to appoint a woman inspector of prisons where women are confined.

On Tuesday afternoon, after a vigorous discussion, a board of publication for the 'Dominion Bulletin,' the official organ, was appointed, consisting of the Dominion and Provincial Unions and Mrs. F. H. Waycott, Montreal, was reappointed editor.

Tuesday evening was the usual 'Y' night, presided over by Mrs. Waycott, the Dominion Y secretary, of which the closing incident was the presentation of a beautiful little amethyst and gold brooch to Mrs. Whitman, of Canso, N.S., the retiring vice-president, as a small acknowledgment of her faithful service since her election.

THE ROBERTSON INQUEST

HEARING COMMENCED AND ADJOURNED TO SEPT. 25.

Coroner McMahon opened the inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of William Robertson, who was killed in a collision at Vaudreuil on Wednesday night, at 9.30 o'clock.

John Robertson said that his brother had been employed by the G. T. R. for about four weeks.

George Bramley, of Brockville, engineer of train No. 893, which ran into train No. 1363, was not aware that any train was ahead of him. The signal he had at Vaudreuil was to go ahead. When he came round the curve he put sand on the rails and applied the brakes. Seeing the train would not stop in time he shouted 'jump' to his fireman and jumped himself. The fireman did not jump. He ran out over the top of the train. The brakeman might have done the same. Witness said he had been twenty-two years with the G. T. Railway, and ten years as an engineer.

Hector Giroux, telegraph operator at Coteau station, said that train 1363 passed him at 8.05 p.m. and No. 893 at 8.50 p.m. The information he received for No. 1363 was that it would run from Coteau to Turcot. No. 1363 was a special train. All operators from Cornwall to Montreal would have orders that train No. 1363 was to go through.

Questioned by Mr. Wills, representing the Grand Trunk, witness said that the rule was to hold the semaphore up at Vaudreuil for five minutes after a train had left. He had been operator there for seven months.

William Davidson, conductor of train No. 893, said he knew there was a train ahead of him coming from Ottawa, but by the time the train witness was on arrived at Vaudreuil it should have been thirty miles ahead.

Questioned by the coroner, witness said he did not think his engineer was aware of the train ahead.

William Howell, brakeman of No. 1363, said that his train arrived at Vaudreuil at 9.03 p.m. It remained about seven minutes. He dropped a fuzee, but he was not aware of a train following. The coroner asked why rule 216, which directs the brakemen to go eight hundred yards back was not carried out. Howell explained that the fuzee burned for ten minutes and that during that time the safety of the train was assured.

E. Jarvis, operator at Ste. Anne's, and Harry Gower, engineer of train No. 891, also gave evidence.

S. Sheets, operator at Vaudreuil, said that he waited three and a half minutes after the first train left before raising the semaphore. He was cautioned by the coroner for trying to throw the blame on the operator at St. Dominique.

William Cameron, conductor of No. 1363, was unavoidably absent owing to his injuries, and as the coroner considered him a necessary witness he adjourned the court until Sept. 25.

CARRIE NATION

GOES TO PRISON RATHER THAN PROMISE TO KEEP SILENCE.

Washington, Sept. 19.—In the Police Court to-day Mrs. Carrie Nation refused to promise not to talk to crowds on the street in the future and was sent to the workhouse for seventy-five days in default of the payment of a fine of twenty-five dollars.

She was arrested yesterday for disorderly conduct. She was addressing a crowd in front of the Post-Office Department on the evil effects of cigarette smoking, and when she refused to stop was arrested.

SHOOTS AND KILLS LANDLADY

SHE HAD ORDERED LOUIS COTE, WHO COMMITS SUICIDE, TO LEAVE HER HOUSE.

Franklin, N.H., Sept. 19.— After a quarrel at the breakfast table, Louis Coté to-day shot and killed Mrs. Nelhe Clark Pennock, with whom he boarded, at her home on Pomigewasset street. He then cut his throat with a razor and died shortly afterward.

Mrs. Pennock, who was the divorced wife of Fred A. Pennock a pawnbroker, had been living in this city only about six weeks, having come here from Bath. Coté, it is said, was angry with Mrs. Pennock because she ordered him to leave her house on account of his drinking habits.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

SPECIALS for MONDAY
In Kitchenware Dept., 2nd Floor.

GRANITEWARE TEAKETTLES, best quality imported, no seconds, snow white lined, all guaranteed. Regular, $1.35, $1.50, $1.75, for 80c, $1 and $1.17.

A Table of an assortment of Best Quality Imported GRANITEWARE KITCHEN UTENSILS, no seconds, snow white lined, all guaranteed, at 33 1-3 percent.

NICKEL PLATED BRASS NIGHT LAMPS, will hang or stand, fitted with opal globes, give mellow light, most economical. For extra door and stairways, in case of sickness, etc. To introduce, price, 40c.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED FLOOR WAX. Gives a high, rich, lasting polish; does not blister nor crack off. 4 pound tins at 50c per pound.

BASKET DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL TABLE of Lunch Baskets, Work and Handkerchief Baskets. Regular, 35c to 65c, for 25c.

SPECIAL TABLE OF HANDKERCHIEF BASKETS and CATCHALLS. Regular, 25c to 40c, for 10c.

Balance of summer stock of RECLINING AND FOLDING GO-CARTS, at $15.00 to $30.00, less 20 percent.

CUT GLASS DEPARTMENT.

Complete Collection of AMERICAN AND CANADIAN CUT GLASS, in the latest shapes and designs, including Beautiful Specimens of English and Baccarat Rock Crysal, Vases, Bowls, Nappies, etc., etc.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

Just received, Exquisite Line DOULTON CHINA, Gold Decoration, in Teacups and Saucers, Bouillon Cups and Saucers, Teapots, Sugars and Cream Jugs, Ramekin and Plates, etc.

DINNER SETS.

COMPLETE LINE OF DINNER SETS; Newest Shapes and Decorations.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN LIMOGES CHINA DINNER SETS, ranging from $30.00 to $150.00.

ARTISTIC BRASS AND COPPER
NOW ON EXHIBITION

LARGE COLLECTION OF BRASS, COPPER and BRONZE ARTWARE. Direct importation from Vienna, Berlin and Paris, consisting of Jardinieres, Trays, Inkstands, Gongs, Ornaments, Smoker Sets, Placques, Statuettes, Steins, Umbrella Stands, Pedestals, Busts, Candlesticks, etc., etc.

SPECIAL.

COMPLETE LINE OF BANARES BRASS, such as Jardinieres, Trays, Vases, etc., etc.

FALL and WINTER CATALOGUE now ready, and will be Mailed Free to any address on application.

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Ltd., Montreal.

FORTY PERISHED

IN WRECK ON MEXICAN CENTRAL —FREIGHT TRAIN CREW DISAPPEAR.

Mexico City, Sept. 20.—Forty persons were killed and thirty-four others were wounded, about seventeen of the latter receiving fatal injuries in the railway wreck yesterday, at Encarnacion, near Aguas Callientes, on the Mexican Central Railroad, between the El Paso express and a freight train.

The crew of the freight train has disappeared and is understood to be endeavoring to leave Mexico, knowing that they will be held responsible for the disaster, which occurred on a down grade curve and was due to the freight train trying to make an extra siding.

JAMAICA INSURANCE

ISLANDERS TO DECLARE A BOYCOTT AGAINST CERTAIN COMPANIES.

Kingston, Ja., Sept. 20.—The Chamber of Commerce will hold a meeting on Thursday for the purpose of declaring a boycott against the English insurance companies, which carried risks on the property destroyed in the fire here following the earthquake, which now set up as a defence in suits against them that they are not liable owing to the non-endorsement of co-insurances. The feeling against the companies is increasing daily.

There will always be a Pianist in your home if you own a

PIANOLA or PIANOLA PIANO

The success of the Pianola is logical—natural—inevitable. It transforms the piano from a silent piece of furniture into a **Musical Instrument** for it instantly gives every one the ability to play any of the 20,000 selections of the Pianola's repertory artistically. Pianos of all makes taken in exchange.

NORDHEIMER'S, Limited,
589 St. Catherine St. West.

Weekly Calendar

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
Sherbrooke Street and McGill College ave.
PUBLIC WORSHIP AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
The Pastor, Rev. Dr. GORDON,
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
Morning Subject..... "A CURE FOR CARE."
Evening Subject..... "PECULIAR PEOPLE."
A CORDIAL INVITATION TO ALL.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
Corner of Mance and Milton streets.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
Preacher,—Rev. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.
Morning Subject.—"PRAYER."
Evening Subject.—"THE MEN IN DEMAND."
A WELCOME TO ALL.

RALLY SUNDAY
In the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Point St. Charles.
11 A.M.—SERMON BY PASTOR, **Rev. A. W. MAIN.**
3 P.M.—SPECIAL MUSIC BY THE CHILDREN.
Address by **Rev. J. W. DAVEY.**
7 P.M.—SPECIAL MUSIC, BY CHOIR AND CHILDREN, assisted by the ORCHESTRA of the Methodist Church.
Address by **Rev. Prof. WARRINER, D.D.** All welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.
The Rev. DAVID BOVINGTON,
of Rochester, N. Y.,
Will Preach at both Services
Morning, 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock.
STRANGERS WELCOMED.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
SUNDAY, September 22nd, 1907.
11 a.m.—"A Double Portion of Elijah's Spirit."
7 p.m.—"Covering Sin."
Strangers Welcomed.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
288 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
Services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
Preacher at both services, **The Rev. J. W. WOODSIDE, M.A.**
Sunday School, 3 p.m. Mr. Woodside's Adult Bible Class, 3.15 p.m.
STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED.

CALVARY CHURCH, (Congregational)
The Pastor, **Rev. E. H. Tippett,** will preach.
Evening Subject, **"THE THEOLOGICAL EARTHQUAKE,"**
All Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.
Rev. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., will preach at both Services.
11 A.M. Theme: .. .. "OUR DUTY, OUR NEED."
7 P.M. Theme: .. .. "THE YELLOW PERIL."
STRANGERS HEARTILY WELCOME.

MUSICAL AND LITERARY EVENING,
Under the auspices of **BOYS' SUNSHINE CLUB** of Westmount,
STANLEY HALL, FRIDAY, Sept. 27th, at 8.30 p.m Admission $1.00.

1. March, 'The Last Stand' . .(Middleton)
PROF. SIGNOR CAMILLE D'ALESSIO AND ORCHESTRA.
2. (a) The Author's Reading.
(b) When Father Laid the Carpet.
MISS JESSIE CAMP ROSS.
3. Intermezzo Cavalleria Rusticana, (Mascagni)
Mazurka.. Bella.. . . . .. (Walteuffel)
SIGNOR D'ALESSIO AND ORCHESTRA.
4. The Demonstrator.
At the Dentist's. MISS ROSS.
5. Vocal Solo (Selected) MISS HANSON.
6. At a Wedding . . . . . .(Austey)
To Let, Furnished . . . . . .(Anon)
MISS MACKENZIE.
7. Grand selection from Verdi's Opera, 'Il 'Trovatore'.. .. .. C. D'Alessio
Serenade, Serenata Lombarda (G. Walter)
SIGNOR D'ALESSIO AND ORCHESTRA.
8. Her Pudding.
The Minister's Call. MISS ROSS
9. Solo .. .. .. (Selected) MISS HANSON
10. Mrs. Casey on Lawn Tennis.
How to Manage a Husband, MISS ROSS
11. Mandolin Solo, Overture 'Zampa (Herold)
SIGNOR D'ALESSIO AND ORCHESTRA.

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 22.

MEN'S OWN.
MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.
In CALVARY CHURCH - CUY STREET
SUNDAY, September 22nd, 3 p.m.
SPEAKER:
The President, T. B. MACAULAY, Esq.
The Men's Own Choir will furnish the singing.
Every member is earnestly requested to attend.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

ARGENTEUIL COUNTY
EXHIBITION
LACHUTE.
25th, 26th, 27th September.
(Principal Days 26th and 27th)
Reduced Fares on all Railway Trains.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 26.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY,
502 DORCHESTER ST., W.
WILL RE-OPEN WITH A
DEMONSTRATION
BY THE PRINCIPAL, MISS K. P. MacLENNAN.
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, SEPT. 26th, at THREE O'CLOCK.
'A WELL BALANCED DINNER FOR THREE PEOPLE FOR 65 CENTS.'
MENU—Cream of Pea-Soup; Veal Cutlets; Riced Potatoes; Cauliflower; Prune Whip; Custard Sauce; Coffee.
ADMISSION FREE. Recipes, 5c.

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

Sept.
(c)21 1.00 p.m. Ottawa, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 5 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

(a) Parcels (per parcel post) are forwarded by the Canadian Stmr. the last time of mailing at Head Office being 5.00 p.m. on Fridays. Registered before 5.45 p.m. Fridays.

MONTREAL LADIES LOST AT GOLF

Ottawa, Sept. 20.—The ladies of the Royal Montreal Golf Club came up today, and played a team match, ten-a-side, with the ladies of the Ottawa Club. The latter won by one point, the scores being: Ottawa, 8, Royal Montreal, 7. The visiting ladies were entertained at lunch at the club house after the match. The scores were as under:

	Montreal	Ottawa
Miss Young	0	
vs. Miss Mackarell		3
Miss Greene	0	
vs. Miss Lewis		0
Mrs. Mussen	0	
vs. Mrs. Smith		1
Miss Linton	3	
vs. Miss Frazer		0
Miss Bond	0	
vs. Mrs. Kidd		0
Miss Taylor	0	
vs. Miss Scott		1
Mrs. Dunlop	2	
vs. Mrs. Sparks		0
Miss Lowe	1	
vs. Mrs. Lewis		0
Mrs. Cains	1	
vs. Mrs. Read		0
Mrs. Linton	0	
vs. Miss Moore		3
Totals	7	8

Most of the Royal Montreal ladies will remain over to play in the Canadian championship matches.

SPORTING NEWS

WON A DOUBLE HEADER.

Royals Sprung One of the Surprises of the Season on Newark Yesterday.

Newark, Sept. 20.—Montreal sprung one of the surprises of the season on the Newark baseball followers to-day when they defeated the Sailors in both games of a double-header, the score in the first game being 4—2, and in the second 4—1. Montreal had a new pitcher in the box in the first game, and it was largely due to his fine work that the Royals won. The new man was Ray Tift, formerly of the Brown University team and the Philadelphia Americans.

In the first game Montreal had a harvest of hits in the fifth inning, scoring three runs, while in the succeeding period one more tally was counted. Newark scored their runs in the seventh.

First game—Score:

NEWARK.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Engle, r.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Mahling, s.s.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Cockman, 3b.	3	0	0	0	4	1
Mullen, 2b.	4	0	0	1	1	0
Sharpe, 1b.	4	1	1	12	0	0
Seacher, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Jones, l.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Stanage, c.	3	0	0	6	0	0
Frill, p.	2	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	30	1	4	26*	11	1

MONTREAL.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Needham, l.f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Snowden, c.f.	4	0	0	3	0	0
Brown, 1b.	4	1	2	16	0	0
Corcoran, s.s.	4	0	0	3	4	0
Shean, 2b.	2	0	0	1	1	0
Madigan, r.f.	3	1	0	1	0	0
Morgan, 3b.	3	1	1	0	4	0
Clark, c.	3	1	2	3	1	0
Tift, p.	4	0	1	0	4	0
Totals	34	4	6	27	14	0

*Tift out for interference.

Score by innings—

	R.	H.	E.
Newark .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	4	1	
Montreal .. .. ..0 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0—4	6	0	

Summary—Two-base hits, Sharpe, Brown; sacrifice hit, Engle; bases on balls, off Frill 2, off Tift 2; struck out, by Tift 3; by Frill 1; first on errors, Montreal 1; left on bases, Newark 5; Montreal 6. Time, 1.55. Umpires, McCarthy and Eason.

THE SECOND GAME.

Costly mistakes in the field by Newark and timely hitting on the part of the Montreal team resulted in the second game falling to the visitors by 4—2. The game lasted only seven innings by agreement. Newark started the scoring in the first inning, when Keefe passed Mullin, who went on to second on a sacrifice, and to third on a poor throw by Keefe himself, scoring on Wiltse's single.

The Royals scored three in the third inning. Needham began operations with a two-base slam to right field and went to third on Snowden's infield out. Brown hit a grounder to Mahling and Needham scored on Krichel's failure to hold the throw. Corcoran fouled out to Sharpe, when Shean gained first on Mullen's fumble and bad throw to Sharpe. Brown reached third on the play. In an attempt to catch him off the base Krichell threw the ball too wide to Cockman, which resulted in Brown and Shean scoring.

The Royals scored again in the fifth when two men had gone.

The score was:

NEWARK.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Mahling, s.s.	1	0	0	1	3	1
Mullen, 2b.	3	1	0	1	3	1
Cockman, 3b.	3	0	0	2	1	0
Wiltse, r.f.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Sharpe, 1b.	3	0	1	8	0	0
Zacher, c.f.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, l.f.	5	0	1	2	0	1
Kritchell, c.	3	0	3	7	1	2
Pardee, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
*Bell	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	24	2	6	21	9	5

MONTREAL.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Needham, l.f.	4	1	1	2	0	0
Snowden, c.f.	5	0	1	2	0	0
Brown, 1b.	4	1	0	4	0	0
Corcoran, s.s.	3	1	0	5	1	1
Shean, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0	0
Madigan, r.f.	3	0	1	2	0	0
Morgan, 3b.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Waters, c.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Keefe, p.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	29	4	5	21	6	2

Score by innings—

Newark .. ..1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2	
Montreal .. ..0 0 3 0 1 0 0—4	

*Batted for Pardee in seventh.

Summary—Two-base hits, Needham, Madigan; sacrifice hits, Mahling, Pardee; stolen bases, Mahling, Corcoran; bases on balls, off Pardee 1, off Keefe 2; struck out, by Pardee 3, by Keefe 4; hit by pitcher, by Pardee 1, by Keefe 1; wild pitches, Keefe; first on errors, Newark 1, Montreal 3; left on bases, Newark 6, Montreal 6. Time, 1.10. Attendance, 500.

A BAD DAY FOR TORONTO.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 20.—Toronto suffered a double defeat this afternoon at the hands of the local team. The visitors tried out a new catcher, Anamith, in the first game, and his work behind the bat cost them the contest. Hurley replaced Anamith in the seventh inning. Errors allowed Toronto to lead in the second game, but the Orioles soon overcame this and won out. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .. .. ..0 0 1 0 0 1 2 0 x—4	7	2	
Toronto .. ..1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	9	5	

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Rudolph, Anamith and Hurley.

Second game—

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore .. ..0 0 0 2 0 1 x—3	5	4	
Toronto .. ..1 0 2 0 0 0 0—2	4	2	

Batteries—McCloskey and Byers; Dolan and Hurley. Umpire, Kelly.

JERSEY CITY BEAT BUFFALO.

Jersey City, Sept. 20.—Jersey City started its last series of the year against Buffalo with a victory in the first session between these teams at West Side Park, the only run of the contest being made by the Skeeters by stringing the first inning, thereafter blocking the repeated attempts by the Bisons to duplicate their success, ending it with a shut-out to the visitors. Vowinkle was in the box for Buffalo, and Mason for Jersey City. They were in fine fettle, and while hits were collected on both sides, these were so widely separated that no runs would have resulted either way had it not been for a wild heave of Hunter Hill in the initial stage. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo .. .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	1	
Jersey City .. . .1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—1	8	0	

Batteries—Vowinkle and Ryan; Mason and Butler. Umpires, Sullivan and Conway. Attendance, 90.

CRICKET SCORING BY PROVIDENCE.

Providence, R.I., Sept. 20.—It took the Providence Grays but five innings to pile up a load of 13 runs against a shut-out for Rochester to-day. The one-sided victory came easy to the home team, owing to the fact that Henry was very wild, and when he was not hit he was handing out passes to first, the first twelve being responsible for many tallies. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester .. ..0 0 0 0 0 0—0	3	2	
Providence .. ..1 1 0 6 5—18	8	0	

Batteries—Henley and Higgins; Moser and Peterson.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Toronto	84	47	.641
Buffalo	71	56	.559
Providence	69	61	.530
Newark	66	65	.504
Jersey City	66	65	.504
Baltimore	65	70	.481
Rochester	58	74	.439
Montreal	44	83	.346

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Brooklyn 1
At St. Louis—Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 3.
At Cincinnati—New York 5, Cincinnati 3.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

At New York—Detroit 1, New York 0.
At Philadelphia—St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.
At Washington—Chicago 3, Washington 1. Second game, Chicago 13, Washington 6.
At Boston—Cleveland 4, Boston 1.

McGILL FOOTBALL

MATERIAL NOT BRILLIANT, BUT COACH HAMILTON IS OPTIMISTIC.

The outlook in football at McGill this season is not so bright as many students at first suspected. Even members of the team are free to admit that the material being furnished by this year's classes up to the present is not particularly promising, and does not compare very favorably with that of former years.

The half back line will probably see little change from last year. Stephens, last year's captain, who played centre half in the game with the Hamilton Tigers last year, has graduated, and is now a member of the medical staff of the General Hospital. Harrington will be greatly missed, on account of his great punting ability.

Perhaps the greatest find of the season will be R. Vaughan Black, who hails from Amherst, N.S. Black is no novice at the game of English Rugby, but he has had little practice in the interference play In the Intercollegiate Rugby League of the Maritime Provinces, where the rules are those of English Rugby, Black was recognized as one of the best. For several years he was the kingpin of the Mount Allison University team, playing halfback. Weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, and with a record of 10 1-5 seconds in the hundred yards dash, it is to be expected that he would make a star player. Black belongs to the second year in Science. He did not get to McGill last autumn until too late to take part in football, and round into shape. With but little or no training, however, he entered track athletics, and secured a place in all the sprints at McGill and Toronto.

Another man who should prove a tower of strength is 'Billy' Lee, who after a year's absence, has resumed his studies. When at McGill before he played inside wing, and as he tips the scales at nearly two hundred pounds, he is a formidable opponent.

It is very doubtful if 'Charlie' Cox, last year's quarter back, will be allowed to play this year, as his physician has advised him that he must be careful about too violent exercise. He is a man who would be very difficult to replace, though there are numerous aspirants for the position.

Coach Hamilton has been doing his best to have the team settle down to hard practice, and all candidates for any position are always welcomed. Mr. Hamilton believes that while the material, taken as a whole, is not of the very highest calibre, he will, through careful training, be able to furnish such a team as will make a very strong bid for premier position in the Intercollegiate Football League. The squads so far out for practice, comprise such men as Captain Pare, Winslow, Frith, Oughtred, Allingham, Carruthers, Mathieson, Bates, Johnson, and others. Many of last year's teams have not yet showed up, but they are expected to be on hand this afternoon when Coach Hamilton will officiate at the stiffest practice of the season.

Among those expected of last year's team are Captain Pare, Winsiow, Kennedy and Kendall, wing men; Ballantyne, Reid and Zimmerman, half backs, and several of the scrim. It is not thought likely that very many of the second team will graduate into senior ranks this year.

Several changes have taken place in the management of the team for various reasons. Owing to the illness of Dion, the manager, Gordon Raphael, who played half back in one or two games last year, was recently appointed in his stead at a meeting of the executive. At the same meeting 'Billy' Steedman, one of last year's strong wings, tendered his resignation as treasurer, and was succeeded by N. Kendall. Steedman, it is stated, has retired from football, but if he turns out at all it will be with McGill, and not the M.A.A.A., as rumored. The appointments of these officers still remains to be ratified.

Owing to the arrangement of the I.C.R.U. schedule, the enthusiastic followers of McGill's football fortunes will have an opportunity of seeing their team take part in an intercollegiate struggle with Toronto on Oct. 12.

The schedule is as follows:

Oct. 12—Queen's at Ottawa; Toronto at McGill.
Oct. 19—McGill at Queen's; Ottawa at Toronto.
Oct. 26—McGill at Toronto; Ottawa at Queen's.
Nov. 2—Queen's at McGill; Toronto at Ottawa.
Nov. 9.—Queen's at Toronto; Ottawa at McGill.
Nov. 16—Toronto at Queen's; McGill at Ottawa.

INTERPROVINCIAL RUGBY UNION FALLS THROUGH

CONDITIONS LAID DOWN BY THE C.A.A.U. PROVED TO BE THE STUMBLING BLOCK.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—All chance of the new Interprovincial Rugby League being formed this season was knocked on the head at the meeting of the O.R.F.U. senior executive to-night, when Hamilton and Argonauts decided to once more play with the O.R.F.U. The reasons given were that the prospects were not of the brightest for the new league being formed, the Eastern clubs being unable to comply with the conditions laid down by the C.A.A.U. Five of the Montreal players took the affidavits, but these were not satisfactory to the C.A.A.U. Ottawa did not forward any affidavits.

INTER-SCHOOL RUGBY LEAGUE

ANNUAL MEETING HELD YESTERDAY AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of the Inter-school Rugby League, held yesterday afternoon at the High School, the retiring officers, Messrs. C. S. Fosbery (St. John's School), president, and Pollock (King's School), secretary, were succeeded by Messrs. I. Gammell and Rollitt, of the High School and Westmount Academy respectively.

Three teams signified their intention of entering the senior series this year, viz.: St. John's, High School and Westmount Academy. In the intermediate and junior series: St. John's, High School, Crichton and Westmount Academy will enter teams.

Reference was made by Mr. C. B. Powter, physical instructor at the High School, to the somewhat lax manner in which the rule relating to certificates of age had been complied with. There had been many instances where deception had been practiced in this connection. The league decided therefore that henceforth all certificates of age registered with the secretary of the League must be signed by the parents of the boys themselves.

The matter of respect due to the referee on the field of play was brought up. Captains of teams were instructed to point out to their players that in future players must not make any attempt to dispute the decision of the referee on the field of play, that such conduct was not becoming to sportsmen and gentlemen and instances brought before the notice of the league would be dealt with in a summary manner.

PROFESSIONAL HOCKEY IN ONTARIO

Toronto, Sept. 20.—The Berlin Hockey Club was organized to-night with the intention of playing professional hockey this coming season. Steps will be taken at once to communicate with Toronto, Peterborough, Belleville, Goderich, London, Woodstock, Brantford and Guelph, for the purpose of organizing a league. Cochrane, a member of the champion Houghton team, will be with Berlin this season.

FREEDMAN CUP DRAWS

FOUR TEAMS ENTERED WILL PLAY SEMI-FINALS ON OCT. 5.

Last night's meeting of the Montreal and District Football Association, held at the Y.M.C.A., arranged that the final for the district championship, between C.P.R. and Point St. Charles, should be played on Sept. 28 on neutral grounds. On what grounds has not yet been decided.

The C.P.R. team, having won the City Championship, were awarded the Hemsley trophy, presently held by Point St. Charles.

The semi-final round of the Freedman Cup was drawn for, only four teams having entered, viz.: Westmount, Point St. Charles, Rosemount and the Caledonians.

The draw resulted as follows:

Caledonians at Westmount.
Rosemount at Point St. Charles.
To be played on Saturday, Oct. 5.

HIGH SCHOOL AQUATIC SPORTS

ANNUAL EVENT AT LAURENTIAN BATHS TOOK PLACE LAST NIGHT.

The annual aquatic sports of the Montreal High School were run off last night at the Laurentian Baths before a large attendance of spectators, parents of the boys, and the boys themselves.

Some very crediable performances were accomplished, and the competition throughout the programme was of the keenest. Every event saw a representative number of entries, and in some cases, the races had to be run off in heats.

The results were as follows:

25 yards, under 12 years—1, A. C. Cowan; 2, S. Paton.

50 yards, under 14 years—1, G. Hodgson; 2, F. McGill; 3, H. Griffith.

100 yards, open—1, Draper; 2, Lash; 3, Young.

Best style diving, under 16 years—1, E. McMurtrie; 2, R. Seath; 3, Notman.

Long diving, open—1, L. J. Leeh; 2, C. Scott; 3, G. Draper.

50 yards open—1, Draper; 2, Hutchins; 3, Smith.

75 yards, under 16 years—1, G. Hodgson; 2, R. Notman; 3, A. Kerry.

Best style, swimming, open—1, L. McLean; 2, Cochrane; 3, G. Draper.

The Birks Trophy, for the student winning the greatest number of points, was won by E. Smith, with McLean and G. Draper tied for second place.

Judges—Messrs. J. E. Taylor, M.A.A.A.; Alexand and Howe, Westmount Academy.

Starter—Mr. C. B. Powter.

A NEW HARRIER LEAGUE

FLOATED LAST NIGHT AT THE Y. M. C. A. WILL REMAIN INDEPENDENT OF THE C.A.A.U. AND A.A.F.C.

The Montreal and District Independent Harrier League was floated last night at a meeting held at the Y.M.C.A. as the outcome of the action of the Montreal and District Harrier League becoming affiliated with the Amateur Athletic Federation of Canada. It is the wish of the clubs forming the new organization to remain independent of the C.A.A.U. or the A.A.F.

The meeting was a representative one and included members of the majority of the Harrier clubs in the city.

The clubs represented were: Y.M.C.A., Gordons, Lachine, Clovers, and the Taylor Church.

The clubs were unanimous in considering that it was in the best interests of Harrier running in Montreal to form the new league.

The grounds to be used by the new body will probably be the new grounds of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association at Windsor Park or the McGill campus. The representatives of the McGill Harrier Club were not present, but it was understood that they would throw in their lot with the new body.

Many of the junior clubs remaining in the old league are, it is said, considering entering the new organization.

The officers appointed at last night's meeting, at which a constitutoin and by-laws were drawn up, were: President, Mr. J. G. Merritt (Y.M.C.A.), and secretary, Mr. Walter Stenhouse (Westmount A.A.A.)

OFFICIALS APPOINTED

FOR THE LAST SCHEDULED LACROSSE GAME AT THE NATIONAL GROUNDS.

Alderman Tom O'Connell and Tom Moore of the Shamrocks, have been definitely appointed, and have accepted the appointments as officials in this afternoon's lacrosse match between Montreal and the Nationals, the last scheduled game of the season at the National grounds.

Both teams are said by their respective managements to be in the best of condition to play a strenuous game of lacrosse which under competent officials like these appointed does not mean necessarily that the game will be rough.

The chief point of interest attaching to the match is whether the Montreal team can raise themselves from the lowly position that they occupy at the foot of the league table, and relegate the Capitals of Ottawa to that somewhat doubtful post of honor.

The winners of the game will in all probability play an exhibition game with the Shamrocks before the later leave on their trip to Ireland.

GOOD SHOOTING

ANNUAL MEET OF THE 85TH REGIMENT HELD YESTERDAY

The Rifle Association of the 85th Regiment held its annual competition yesterday at Pointe aux Trembles. A large number of officers, non-commissioned officers, accepted the invitation of Captain J. A. Ouimet, the secretary, to take part in the competition, which resulted in some good scores being made. The officers of the regiment were pleased to have among them Lieut.-Col. Amos who was their commanding officer many years ago, and Major Sylvestre, who proved by their presence that they had not only a kindly remembrance of the regiment, but that they had also kept up their practice at rifle shooting.

Following are the results of the competition, the prizes won at which will be distributed in November:—

400 and 500 yards.

400 yards—Lt.-Col. Aubry, 26; Lt.-Col. Patterson, 25; Major Sylvestre, 21; Major Carriere, 12; Capt. Rainville, 28; Capt Bourassa, 26; Capt. Patterson, 20; Capt. Grothe, 24. Capt. Ouimet, 31; Capt Barnabe, 16; Capt. Bisaillon, 24; Lieut Maconald, 20; Lt. E. Patterson, 18; Lt. Bourassa, 18; Lt. H. Patterson, 24; Lt. Foisy, 18; Sergt. Beauchamp, 15; Sergt. Beaudoin, 12; Sergt. Clement, 10; Pte. Landry, 8; Pte. Roy, 15; Pte. Magnan, 7; Sergt. Giguere, 14; Sergt. Tarte, 18; Pte. Ouimet, 14; Pte. Remilliard 8; Pte. Boucher, 10; Pte. Gauthier, 5; Pte. Laflamme, 12; Pte. Bouchard, 9; Pte. Lapierre, 10; Pte. Burnett, 5.

500 yards—Lt.-Col. Aubry, 29; Lt.-Col. Patterson, 30; Major Sylvestre, 28; Major Carriere, 18; Capt. Rainville, 30; Capt. Bourassa, 15; Capt. Patterson, 21; Capt. Grothe, 22; Capt. Ouimet, 20; Capt. Barnabe, 15; Capt. MacDonald, 18; Lt. E. Patterson, 19; Lt. Foisy, 15; Lt. Bourassa, 17; Lt. H. P. Patterson, 18; Capt. Bisaillon, 17; Sergt. Beauchamp, 12; Sergt. Beaudoin, 10; Sergt. Clement, 9; Pte. Landry, 12; Pte. Roy, 4; Pte. Magnan, 3; Sergt. Giguere, 15; Sergt. Tarte, 18; Pte. Ouimet, 14; Pte. Remilliard, 5; Pte. Boucher, 18; Pte. Gauthier, 9; Pte. Laflamme, 12; Pte. Bouchard, 4; Pte. Lapierre, 10; Pte. Burnett, 13.

EXTRA SERIES.

200 yards—Lt.-Col. Aubry, 29; Lt.-Col. Patterson, 30; Capt. Bisaillon, 27; Major Sylvestre, 18; Major Carriere, 17; Capt. Patterson, 22; Capt. Grothe, 26; Major Carriere, 20; Capt. Bourassa, 26; Capt. Ouimet, 25; Capt. Rainville, 25; Lieut MacDonald, 18; Lt. E. Patterson, 19; Lt. Foisy, 16; Lt. Bourassa, 25; Sergt. Beachamp, 15; Sergt. Beaudoin, 10; Sergt. Clement, 14; Pte. Magnan, 16; Sergt. Giguere, 10; Sergt. Tarte, 19; Pte. Ouimet, 12; Pte. Remilliard, 4; Pte. Boucher, 17; Pte. Gauthier, 15; Pte. Laflamme, 9; Pte. Bouchard, 18; Pte. Lapierre, 5; Pte. Burnett, 14; Lieut. H Patterson, 21; Pte. Landry, 18; Pte. Roy, 15.

400 yards—Lt.-Col. Aubry, 20; Lt.-Col Patterson, 29; Major Sylvestre, 18; Major Carriere, 17; Capt. Bisaillon, 24; Capt. Patterson, 20; Capt. Grothe, 19; Capt Rainville, 27; Capt. Bourassa, 27; Capt Ouimet, 28; Lt. Bourassa, 16; Lt. MacDonald, 14; Lt. E. Patterson, 15; Lt. H Patterson, 20; Lt. Foisy, 14; Sergt. Beauchamp, 10; Sergt. Beaudoin, 9; Sergt. Clement, 5; Pte. Landry, 2; Pte. Roy, 10; Pte. Magnan, 8; Sergt. Giguere, 1; Sergt. Tarte, 12; Pte. Ouimet, 10; Pte Remilliard, 8; Pte. Boucher, 14; Pte. Laflamme, 2; Pte. Bouchard, 2; Pte. Lapierre, 4; Pte. Burnett, 10.

PRESENTATION TO MR. A. W. DOW

Mr. A. W. Dow this week tendered his resignation as chief clerk in the freight department of the Grand Trunk Railway system after forty-three years of continuous service with the company. Mr Dow entered the employ of the G. T. R. at Richmond, when but a boy. Later he was transferred to St. Johns, and finally he came to Montreal, where he has spent the greater portion of his long term of devoted service in the interests of the company. As the result of his strenuous duties and responsibilities Mr. Dow has lately felt the need of a change and rest and this has led to his retirement for the purpose of making a visit to the Pacific coast and points in the North West. Accompanied by his wife, he left on the International Limited, bearing with him the best wishes of a large deputation of friends, who assembled to see him off. Just before leaving his office on the last day on duty the members of the Bonaventure freight staff and a few other friends assembled and presented him with a magnificent gold locket and chain as a token of their good will and the high esteem in which he was held by them. Many expressions of gratitude for kindnesses shown were uttered by those present. The gift was accompanied by a very complimentary address to which the recipient responded in suitable terms. His friends hope that after a few months' rest Mr. Dow may return perfectly restored to health and vigor.

A COBALT CASE

W. J. TRETHEWAY AWARDED A HUNDRED THONSAND DOLLARS IN SUIT AGAINST W. G. TRETHEWAY.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—In the non-jury assizes to-day, W. J. Tretheway, a mining engineer of Cobalt, sued W. G. Tretheway, a Toronto mine operator and Cobalt millionnaire, and a cousin of W. J., for one hundred thousand dollars, commission on the sale of 180,000 shares of Tretheway Silver Cobalt stock, belonging to W. G. Tretheway. The plaintiff's story was that he sold the stock to Clarence J. McCuaig, who tendered a hundred thousand dollars as first payment, but subsequently W. J. Tretheway broke the agreement with Mr. McCuaig and refused to sell the stock to him, the stock being subsequently sold to parties unknown for an unknown sum.

W. G. Tretheway, on being examined, claimed that McCuaig had no option on the stock, and that the understanding between them was that witness was at perfect liberty at any time to sell the property. Questioned as to whom this was finally sold, Tretheway said he did not know. The sale was made through a man named Tomlinson, and witness was assured by his counsel, A. W. Anglin, that the purchasers of the mine were amply able to pay for it.

'How much did you get for it?' was asked.

'One million two hundred thousand dollars.'

The judge awarded the plaintiff's claim for a hundred thousand dollars, with interest from the date of the issuing of the writ.

GEN. BOOTH IN ST. JOHN

WILL OPEN CAMPAIGN IN THAT CITY.

St. John, N.B., Sept. 20.—General William Booth, head of the Salvation Army, arrived in St. John to-night, and in this city will begin a series of meetings, to include the Maritime Provinces and the United States. The General reached Rimouski on the steamer 'Virginian' this morning, and came direct to St. John, arriving here at 9.30 to-night. Accompanying him are Commissioner Nicol, editor-in-chief of the Army publication; Col. Lawley, general travelling secretary; and Colonel David Lamb, head of the Army's immigration work in England. Canadian officers who joined the General at Rimouski and came to St. John are: Commissioner Coombs, head of the Army in Canada, and Brigadier Howell, head of the Army's immigration work in Canada.

Fully a thousand people gathered to welcome the General as his train arrived here, and he was given a very hearty reception. Mayor Sears read an address of welcome, and the General, standing upon a baggage truck, briefly replied. He pleaded the fatigue of the long ocean voyage and a day by rail as his reason for not making a speech, and to the newspaper men as his reasons for declining to be interviewed to-night. The General is the guest of Mr. Bullock while here, and to Mr. Bullock's residence he drove in an automobile. To-morrow he will met the newspaper men, and attend to correspondence in the morning, spending the afternoon quietly, and in the evening will preside over a private meeting of officers. The General will give three addresses in the Opera House.

LONDON'S SLUMS REVISITED.

How the old East End has changed to one who goes back to it after the years! Always it is drab, and the mean streets stretch away, mirk miles long. Always the low, squalid houses cluster round the dirty flagged squares, and out of the desolation hideous piles of model buildings uplift their prison walls. But how it has changed! And how, at every point, one's knowledge is confused by a new population in the ancient streets, by the vanishment of old haunts of riot and misery! Down Ratcliffe Highway the drunken sailormen swung in bygone days, howling; now the suave, gesticulating Orient chaffers there. The hooligan is almost an alien in Whitechapel. For Whitechapel is the Ghetto; it is a strip torn from Red Russia.

Wherein is the great change?

In this: A proletariat of inferior quality—but not at all tumultuous—fills the mean streets. The true natives of the slums of the East have not wholly gone. Still one may see and have speech with the wicked, brawling little Englishmen, but there is less and less room for them. They swim, gasping in the alien flood. And the poor workmen, grown poorer, have sunk deeper. From Poland and Galicia and Russia the new proletariat has filtered in, filling the nooks and crannies of the slums. They have many virtues, these Eastern Jews; they are sober; they are thrifty; they are money wise, and, banded together by an unreleasing freemasonry of race and religion, they have little difficulty in supplanting the native East Enders, who were brawlers, drunkards, wasters, inefficient competitors. You shall go down into a Whitechapel where the only Gentiles are those who light the fires and turn the wheels for Israel. And in Mile End Old Town, where there are 66,000 inhabitants, you will find only one Englishman out of six. A notable change. None of the grim and turbulent memories of the 'Jack the Ripper' period will fit into the present day scheme of things. A grayer world, not so striped with blood; a grayer sea of poverty, through which the sharks swim lazily, and philanthropy, a fat white bulk, floats on the scum.—Vance Thompson in 'Outing.'

POTATOES FOR PENCILS.

The gradual disappearance of the cedar from the forests of the world has so far reduced the quantity of cedar wood, and enhanced its price, that makers of lead pencils have had to cast about for a substitute. In Germany the problem has been solved, it is fondly hoped by the inventors, by the use of a composition, of which the chief ingredient is potatoes. The American Consul at Magdeburg says lead pencils thus encased are being manufactured in large quantities, and will shortly be seen on the market. Germany sends abroad over fifteen tons, or over three millions in number, of lead pencils, every year. 'I have seen and used some of these (potato) pencils,' says the Consul, 'which, while slightly heavier, are the same in size, form, and appearance as those at present in use, admit of sharpening a little more easily, and can be produced at a very nominal figure.'

A great sensation has been caused at Mantua, in Italy, by the discovery in real life of what reads like the lurid climax of a mediaeval melodrama. It appears that a young woman named Cornelia Orlandelli, eighteen years old, and of good family, has been immured in a lunatic asylum by her own family in order to keep her from corresponding with a young man of her own station in life.

A Corner in Real Estate

NEW BANK BUILDINGS.

During the past year considerable additions have been made to the various banking establishments of the city. Scattered all through Montreal, there are a number of new banks and branches, some of which are nearing completion, and others only just being commenced. Among the latter the largest will be the Canadian Bank of Commerce, which is now rising on the site of the recently demolished Temple building. The Royal Bank of Canada has two new branches which will soon be occupied, one at the corner of Victoria and Sherbrooke streets, and the other at the corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The main building in St. James street has just received its crowning coping, and its massive front and handsome appearance make a decided improvement to this thoroughfare. The branch of the Dominion Bank at the corner of Bleury and St. Catherine streets, is rapidly approaching completion, and good progress is being made with the alterations in the ground floor of the Renouf building on St. Catherine street, which is to accommodate the branch of the Merchants Bank. From the number of new bank extensions it is evident that in financial circles an increase of business is confidently anticipated.

A NEW TYPE OF SEWER PIPE.

A new style reinforced concrete sewer is expected to be placed on the market in a short time. It is proposed to construct pipe of 24-inch diameter and up by this method, the sections having a length of four feet and being reinforced by hoops of T-iron and longitudinal rods of one and a quarter inch and three-sixteenths inch twisted steel bars, the latter being so placed in the cement shell that the ends in each section come opposite the lap over those of adjacent ones to which they are fastened by keys driven through slots, thereby making the longitudinals practically continuous.

The joints are so constructed that the lower half, which is not readily accessible from the outside, is filled with cement from the inside, and the upper half is cemented from the outside, thus permitting the making of a perfect joint.

The maker claims that this pipe can be used for water transportation as well as for sewers, and that a water pressure of 40 pounds has been applied to a pipe 36 inches in diameter to demonstrate this fact. The pipe is made on wooden forms so treated as to prevent any concrete sticking to them.

THE TRADE IN CEMENT.

The production of cement in the United States in 1906 amounted to the enormous total of 51,000,445 barrels, valued at $55,302,277, exceeding by 10,897,137 barrels in quantity and $19,370,744 in value the production of 1905, which had been the banner year. To-day it is not considered in the least sensational if a company announces the capacity of its plant at 3,000 to 5,000 barrels a day, while the yearly production of the large plants runs well into the millions of barrels.

Although the prices at which cement was sold in 1906 were higher than those which prevailed in 1905, they were not inflated, but resulted from normal growth in demand. The producers made no complaint of prices, but protests against the insufficient car service provided for the delivery of orders were made from every part of the United States.

That the quantity of cement exported by the United States to foreign countries is not so large as it should be is probably due to the great home demand, but with continued increase in production, the foreign trade cannot be long neglected.

TRANSFERS RECORDED.

The following sales have just been recorded:

George F. Lafricain has sold to Stanley Herbert McDowell, for the sum of $6,250, a lot with buildings in St. Lawrence ward.

Three pieces of land in St. Lawrence ward, together with houses Nos. 17, 19, and 21 Emily street, have been bought by James Kehoe from William H. Kidston, for $6,750.

The William Rutherford & Sons Company has purchased from Miss Mary Richardson Moseley several lots of land fronting on St. Ambroise street, St. Henri. The price was $14,000.

To Paul Lalonde have been transferred, by Orille L. Henault five plots of land, having an area of 36,820 square feet, and fronting on Galt street, Verdun. The consideration was $4,000.

Ulric Lamarche has sold to Odilon Dugas a lot in Duvernay ward, with houses, Nos. 27 and 29 Lasalle street. The price was $3,350.

Jean P. Decarie has disposed of four vacant lots to Hector Paiement, for the sum of $8,250. The properties front on St. Urbain street, in the town of St. Louis.

Mme. Horace F. Poitras has sold to Philorum Lafrancois and Joseph Dufour dit Latour, for $5,000, a lot in Cote Visitation, with buildings.

To Alphonse Piché has been sold, by J. Arthur Cardinal, three pieces of land in Ste. Cunegonde ward, with buildings, for $5,500.

Two lots in Boulevard St. Paul have been purchased, with buildings, from Edward B. Meyer by Narcisse Yelle. The price was $4,000.

Mrs. William A. Dixon has sold to Mrs. Thomas G. Dodd a piece of land at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Gabriel streets, with buildings, for the sum of $3,500.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Buildi n g

FOR SALE,

Durocher Street, a solid Brick House, 28 feet wide, upper and lower tenements, modern heating, plumbing and electric fixtures; will pay 10 per cent on investment. Owner leaving town.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE-$3,800

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles, a substantial, solidly built stone and brick house, with modern heating and open plumbing. House in perfect order throughout. Large airy rooms.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
(Pays 10 per cent),
LIVERPOOL ST.,
POINT ST. CHARLES.
Three Houses containing 6 flats.
Well rented.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE—VAUDREUIL
Small place near the station will be sold cheap to close an estate.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
Montreal West residence and grounds. Owner leaving for the West. Will sell on very reasonable terms. House is thoroughly well built. Has h.w heating, good plumbing, nice grounds and garden; young fruit trees. Full particulars. Apply to
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
Very Handsome New House, leading West End street, built for owner.
H. M. SIMPSON.
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE—CRESCENT ST.
$11,500—A Cosy Comfortable House, two floors, extension kitchen, 5 bedrooms, modern plumbing. House in perfect order.
H. M. SIMPSON,
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

FOR SALE,
Belonging to the Estate Brunet.
VIEWMOUNT—That magnificent block of land, suitable for a profitable sub-division, with fine old stone family residence, one of the finest situations in the country. An ideal spot for a home. Convenient, with all the advantages of living on the Mountain top for air and view, without any drawbacks of being far from cars, etc. For plan and terms apply to
H. M. SIMPSON.
Tel. Up 2368. 40 Renouf Building.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.,
Merchants Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FULFORD STREET
Well built brick and stone tenement property, consisting of upper and lower dwelling of 8 and 6 rooms. Hot water heating, electric light and gas, etc. Both are well rented. Stable and outhouses in rear.
Lot about 30 x 92 feet.
PRICE $4,500

Springfield Ave., Westmount
2 story pressed brick building, with extension, hot water heating, open plumbing, electric light; basement (cement), storeroom, cellars, furnace, w.c. First floor, drawing-room, dining-room, pantry, kitchen (back stairs). Second floor, 4 bedrooms, bath and w.c. The house is well situated, and there is a large garden in rear of the house. Easy terms.

COTE ST. ANTOINE ROAD.
Detached Brick Building, just been thoroughly renovated, hot water heating, electric light, open plumbing, 5 bedrooms, beautiful view and situation; lot contains over 12,700 feet; immediate possession.
Price, $8,750 would be taken for a quick sale.

CHERRIER STREET.
A 2½ story Stone and Brick House, immediate possession. Price, $7,000.

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

CLANDEBOYE AVENUE
Stone front semi-detached house, contains 9 rooms, the woodwork in oak finish, open plumbing, house lighted by gas and electric light, in first-class order; magnificent view.

DORCHESTER STREET
Corner Clandeboye avenue, well built 2-story semi-detached dwelling, containing 12 rooms. House is 47 x 32 feet, has hot water heating, open plumbing, etc. Price, $15,000.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.
HUTCHISON STREET—Six heated apartments, all well rented, modern heating and plumbing, almost new and in good order; an A1 investment .. ..

The Daily Witness.

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'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
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'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
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Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'...	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.20

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The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $1.50 per annum.

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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.

F. N. M. 7 | F. Q. 14 | SEPTEMBER | F. M. 21 | L. Q. 29

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907.

In every community, club or society there will be found curmudgeons. They have not been absent from the Trades and Labor Congress at Winnipeg. At a banquet which lasted, we read, from 'Wednesday till three o'clock Thursday 'morning,' several delegates refused to honor the toast to the King. We do not read at what stage of the banquet this was, or whether the offenders were 'drunk as lords' or 'sober as judges.' It is certain that they were not either sober or drunk like gentlemen. These boors were Canadians, however, or so we read, and they were fittingly rebuked by a United States delegate, who told them that they did not know any better, and that Americans were too honorable and too courteous to be rude to the toast of a sovereign whose name was synonymous with liberty. Too many Canadians, as well as Americans, more especially the young, act upon the belief that courtesy is slavery, and that rudeness is the outward sign of a fine spirit of inward liberty and independence. The United States delegate's rebuke should do good to more than those to whom it was addressed. He was in full sympathy with his English brother unionists, who at their last conference acclaimed King Edward as the Great Peacemaker and the finest statesman in Europe. If people who are rude only knew how contemptible they really are, they would be sorry for themselves.

If the labor unions had their way we should soon return to those days when men ran around with clubs and knocked their old people and strangers weaker than themselves on the head. Not satisfied at their convention at Winnipeg with passing resolutions against the admission of Oriental wage-earners into this country, they would, if they could, prohibit white labor as well. They are particularly bitter against those to be sent here by the Church Army and the Salvation Army, and, if they had their way, this would be no promised land for any of those outside it. The poor willing workers, and the submerged who are trying to rise, they would put in like case to the poor boy in the story told by Charles Lamb. He had no money and no friends, and as he stood looking into a baker's shop, through the glass window, hungry and deplorable, his plaint was that he wished he never had been taught to eat. We have been taught in the past that human compassion was a divine thing and that the Christian ideal was to love one's neighbor as oneself. All that, however, is now out of fashion, and North America and Australia—which pride themselves upon being the most progressive of nations—more and more act towards the stranger, even their own poor kin, as the police did to 'Poor Joe'—'Move on!' is the reiterated command.

An engineer on the Grand Trunk has been sentenced to nine months in jail for breaking the company's rules with a fatal wreck as the result. It was all the court could do. There was the catastrophe; there was the broken rule. The punishment, in view of the results, is very small indeed. It was no doubt made as small as it could be made, in view of the well understood fact that in such cases the rules are broken for the purpose of fulfilling the demands of the company with regard to time-keeping When no harm results the company finds no fault. It is often indeed probably safer for the company's general working to keep on time, even at some risk, than to derange the whole system by mixing up the time-table. But when harm does result, it is of course the poor engineer who is the criminal. The court can do nothing but punish him, in order that engineers in general may be strongly impressed with the fact that, while they may maintain a better record with the company by taking risks and keeping time, and so get on better, yet it is at the risk not only of killing people and probably being cast aside as being unnerved for the work, but also of going to jail. The last is by no means the biggest of the penalties of failure; but it is the law's part in the matter—apparently all the law can do.

Mr. A. G. Mackay, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the reconstructed Ross cabinet, on the retirement of Messrs. Davis and Stratton, and which lasted about a couple of months, has been chosen to succeed Mr. Graham as leader of the Opposition in the Ontario Legislature. Out of the twenty-six Liberals now in the legislature, seventeen were present at the caucus, and the election of Mr. Mackay was unanimous. That was almost a foregone conclusion, as has been indicated in the 'Witness,' as Mr. Mackay was practically the only man in sight. Other members of the legislature whose names had been mentioned had retired, and a caucus of members is not likely to look beyond its own number. On the street Mr. Macdonald, of the 'Globe,' was mentioned as a desirable candidate, but it ended in talk. At the last general provincial elections, Mr. Ross's disastrous defeat was without question in large measure due to defections on the part of the temperance people from his side because of his shilly-shally temperance policy, and that element certainly will not rejoin the ranks of the Liberal party because of the selection of Mr. Mackay for leader. Indeed, in spite of his three-fifths treatment of them, which they will not forgive, they see in Mr. Whitney's fairly vigorous enforcement of the Licence Act a better service for temperance than anything they have to hope from a party led by Mr. Mackay. Thackeray calls one of his books by the name of his hero, but puts also an alternative title, in which the hero is described as 'His own worst enemy.' Such a description fits the Liberal party nowadays.

The perversity of the Gloucester fishermen has led to consequences, according to 'Collier's,' that may prove serious to the United States, and may lay up possible future trouble for Great Britain. As they refused to permit a friendly arrangement that would have allowed them all the privileges they wanted in Newfoundland waters, in exchange for the free admission of Newfoundland fish to the United States market, the relations between the two countries have come down to a question of legal rights. 'Collier's' considers this is a case in which victory is as much to be dreaded by the United States as defeat; perhaps more so. A body of foreign jurists is to be asked by the United States to over-ride a local government in the interpretation of a treaty. Suppose they do so? 'When, at our request 'they have laid down the lines on which 'the British government must execute a 'treaty over the head of the self-governing colony of Newfoundland, it will 'be hard to see just what answer we 'can make to Japan when she asks us 'to invite the same jurists to prescribe 'the manner in which we shall execute 'our treaty with her over the head of 'the self-governing state of California.' It is predicted, too, that Great Britain would be no less embarrassed if her ally asks her to submit to The Hague tribunal the conduct of Australia, the Transvaal and British Columbia toward Japanese immigration. It is recognized that the United States and Great Britain are in the same boat in the matter of their relations with their states and self-governing colonies on the one hand and with foreign nations on the other, and that their position is extremely difficult. Logically, they have unlimited power to enforce their treaties throughout the extent of their dominions, and foreign nations have the right to demand that they enforce that power. Practically, however, their position is ticklish, and they ought to have much sympathy with one another.

The Brazilians at the Hague Conference asserted that their country has 25,000,000 inhabitants. This claim surprised even those who had a fair reading acquaintance with the country, as the census of 1900 gives the population as 17,371,000. An increase of nearly 50 percent in seven years is pretty good going, but the Brazilians claim that it is a fact. The claim was made when the conference rated Brazil on the International High Court of Justice as on a level with Norway. The importance of the countries represented was supposed to be measured partly by population and partly by tonnage of merchant shipping. Some of the European delegates at the conference had criticized Brazil's unreasoning attitude because Norway, with over a million tons of shipping, was satisfied with one representative on the High Court, while Brazil, with only two hundred thousand tons, wanted more. It was then that the Brazilians claimed twenty-five millions of a population to Norway's two millions and a quarter. The Brazilians further insisted that their country is more populous than Spain, Turkey or the Netherlands, all of which are rated as second-class powers, while Brazil had been rated in the third class. As a matter of fact there are eight Latin-American republics that surpass Norway in population, and Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Chile, if not others, claim to deserve to rank in every way with European powers of equal population. A good many of the inhabitants of Brazil are, of course, perfectly nude; but the Brazilians evidently consider that 'a 'man's a man for a' that.'

THE PROHIBITIONISTS' VOTE.

We have a letter to-day from one of those whole-souled temperance workers who wants the whole of national prohibition, and nothing short of it, and who counts those who favor local option, that is, taking prohibition where we can get it, and how we can get it, or any other partial measure, as untrue to the cause of prohibition. The State of Oklahoma has just passed a prohibitory measure at the very outset of its statehood. We rejoice in that, even though the nation, as a whole, has not declared or legislated for prohibition, and even though the state's powers to veto the traffic are limited. We are glad of the many places in all our provinces that are under local prohibition, even though that measure does not mean the total removal of the curse. It is quite true that majorities do not make a positive evil right in one place and wrong in another. It is also true that we are governed by majorities in larger or smaller areas, and that those areas that have prohibition majorities have a right to prohibition, even though some places, not having such majorities, fail to get it, because they do not want it.

It is true, too, that a strong temperence majority would greatly aid in the enforcement of a prohibitory law. Mr. Munro says that parliament could lock forever the doors of the accursed traffic and unlock the fetters of the drink-bound slave. We wish it might be so. The national outlawry of the traffic would make it infamous in men's eyes and would accomplish very much of what it aims at, but we have known very few places where the evil was totally suppressed by prohibition. In those states near us where prohibition is or has been the law, the result has been little different from local option. In some places the people elected representatives to enforce the law, and in some they elected men not to enforce it. A Canadian parliamentary law would be more complete than any Maine law and it would be within the power of parliament to provide for its complete enforcement. But in the case of the Scott Act parliament left enforcement to others and we are inclined to fear that, under our system of appointing all local officers by patronage, even if the law provided such officers they would turn out efficient or inefficient very much as the local representative of the party in power would think conducive to his party interest.

We agree with our correspondent in holding that there is no more important question before the country than this question of prohibition, that everything possible should be done so to arouse the conscience of the people as to the public crime of licensing it that this question could not be ignored by those seeking the popular favor. We agree with him further, that it is often better to lose one's vote than to vote for bad men; but not voting is a very impotent mode of fighting; and it is far too easy to come to a condition of indifference towards the enormous responsibility that the possession of the vote confers. The man who stays away from the polls when he can possibly go is unpatriotic. If he must deface his ballot let it be responsibly done and not evaded by mere indifference, which, far more than partyism, is the bane of our politics. It is for every voter to vote unless prevented by having a choice of none but bad men. It is his duty to enquire fully and judge carefully as to which candidate's success will be best for the country, and vote for that candidate. It is impossible not to take party into consideration. Party connection is, in these days when men vote as their party votes, the principal guide to how the man will vote. As long as we are governed by the party system it cannot be a matter of indifference which party gets in. But let every man say of his 'party: 'Far better for it that it should 'be out of power than that it should be 'stained by bad men.' It is time that all who want prohibition from the next parliament should begin interesting the people in the subject, and this our correspondents are valiantly trying to do.

CLEAN BREAD.

We wish Dr. McCarrey, chief food inspector, all success in securing the by-law he proposes, requiring all bread to be packed in clean paper before it leaves the bake-house, and if he has to take a jaunt to many cities to find out how to do so simple a thing, we can only wish him joy of his trip, and hope his fellow inspectors in other cities will be put in a position to treat him hospitably, so that nothing may be lacking to make the task as little irksome as possible. We have small faith, however, in his ability to have the results of his devoted studies carried out. We have dozens of by-laws and charter provisions which are never enforced, and many more which are enforced only intermittently. All restaurants, for instance, are supposed to provide meals. How many do? Dr. McCarrey says there is a by-law compelling the delivery of bread in small baskets, which he would have amended in such a way as to compel bread being wrapped in sanitary paper envelopes immediately after baking. That would obviously be excellent, as the baskets, even where used, have proved a poor security to decency. That is to say, it would be excellent if the compulsion were only turned on. But is not Dr. McCarrey the person who should see the basket provision carried out? We see every day bread being delivered from dirty carts in dirty hands. There are one or two delivery carts in the North End so filthy that they would be a reproach as manure waggons, and yet from them we see bread being delivered every day by dirty drivers. If the outside show is so deplorable, what must the bake-houses and other surroundings be like? Dr. McCarrey acknowledges that every baker already has to have a license and to satisfy the department that his premises are sanitary, and that he is qualified to carry on a baking business. This by-law is not carried out, as Dr. McCarrey could easily satisfy himself without going indoors at all. What is the use of concocting other by-laws and to travel in search of cleaner bread, while the laws which are supposed to be in force are so shamefully neglected? The change proposed is of imperative importance. Yet, after all, more efficient inspection would go further than more law.

INDIANS ARE HONORED.

Mr. John Morley, as Secretary of State for India, has won golden opinions from all sorts of people, including those who usually oppose the measures of the government of which he is a member. Even Mr. Morley's latest measure, the appointment of Mr. Krishna Gobinda Gupta and Mr. Saiyid Husain Bilgrami to be members of the Council of India, has won distinguished approval from those whose disapproval was perhaps to be expected. It is the first time Indian gentlemen have been appointed to the Council, and is so important a departure, with possibly such far-reaching consequences, that it would not have been wonderful if the old regime had resented the innovation. It must be all the more gratifying to Mr. Morley that the wisdom of the step is so generally admitted. The two men chosen are of high character and of exceptional ability. They represent, as their names clearly determine, the two great divisions of creed and of race which dominate among the very many sections into which the three hundred millions of India are divided. Mr. Bilgrami is a Mohammedan, and Mr. Gupta is a Hindoo. Both have long careers of public service well performed to their credit, and enjoy the respect and esteem of their fellow-countrymen and Europeans. In making these appointments, Mr. Morley has recognized that while the Europeans on the Council are broad, sympathetic, and well-informed, yet there are things which deeply affect the Eastern mind which no amount of study can teach the ordinary European. To understand these vague things, it would be necessary, as Gordon once said, to get into the natives' skin, and that very few westerners can do. As the 'Times' puts it, strive as the Englishman may, their thoughts are not his thoughts and their ways are not his ways. That is the chief obstacle to that appreciation of British rule in India for which Britain has longed as the most gratifying token of its excellence. The appointment to the Indian Council of natives who really embody native beliefs and native sentiment may do something to bring that about. Such natives as those now appointed are said to see the broad facts of politics pretty much as sensible Europeans do, only they see the facts at a different angle. Once that angle has been thoroughly grasped by their colleagues and some of the fundamental difficulties of the government of India will have disappeared. The experiment is well worth trying; in fact, it had to be tried.

AN ALTERNATIVE VOTE.

An interesting example of group voting has been taken in connection with the recent Colne Valley election, with the object of showing that a second ballot is not necessary to secure majority representation. The Colne Valley result was as follows:

Mr. Albert Victor Grayson (Socialist).	3,648
Mr. Philip Bright (Liberal).....	3,495
Mr. C. H. Granville Wheler (C.)....	3,227
Socialist plurality	153

If a second ballot had been taken Mr. Wheler would have been ruled out and another poll would have been taken between Mr. Grayson and Mr. Bright, and everything would have depended on which the Conservatives would have preferred. It is suggested, however, that the elector can, without the smallest difficulty, indicate at the first ballot how he would vote should he have to go to the poll again. All that he would be called upon to do would be, after placing a cross against the name of the candidate for whom he wished to vote, to place '2' opposite the name of the candidate next preferred. By this he would say, in effect, 'If my man is out of 'it on the first ballot, this is the man 'for whom I would vote at the second 'ballot.' By this arrangement, in the Colne election, Mr. Wheler's papers would have been merely scrutinized and distributed to either Mr. Grayson or Mr. Bright, according as the number 2 might appear for one or the other on the ballot paper. Mr. E. Crawshay-Williams, whose suggestion this is, goes on to say: 'What would be effected by a 'second ballot has now been actually 'done. The electors who voted for Mr. 'Grayson had, of course, already expressed their opinion; so had the electors 'who voted for Mr. Bright. All that 'was necessary was to find out how the 'electors who voted for Mr. Wheler 'would have voted at the second ballot. 'By the simple scheme which has been 'outlined they had already shown this, 'and by only an infinitesimal additional 'amount of labor on the part of the re-'turning officer and his staff the ulti-'mate wishes of the constituency have been ascertained.' It is not claimed that the scheme of the alternative vote is an ideal solution of the representation problem, which is only to be attained by a complicated scheme of proportional representation, but it is claimed that it is simple and effective, and better than the second ballot.

MARS.

Professors Lowell and Pickering, of the United States and Schiaparelli, of Italy, have lately concentrated their attention on Martian phenomena, and have made some remarkable discoveries. They substantially agree in describing Mars as a planet much older than ours, with little water left on the surface, and with an atmosphere very much attenuated. The poles are covered with caps of snow. These in the Martian winter extend some two thousand miles, and in the summer shrink to a few hundred. As they decrease, a dark blue belt appears around the white. Professor Pickering has demonstrated to his own satisfaction and that of others that this is the effect of moisture. The whole surface of the planet is covered with a network of tiny lines. These are the famous 'canals' of Schiaparelli. They are only visible with any clearness at certain seasons, when it is conceivable that the water from the poles flows through them, irrigates the land, and induces vegetation along their banks. Here and there these lines converge, and at each juncture a little spot appears. These spots are figured as the objective points of the Martian irrigation, and probably the site of Martian communities.

The planet as a whole is red or orange with occasional greenish blue patches which at certain seasons merge into each other. The recent explanation of these is that the red areas are deserts and the blue clad with vegetation, which, when the water supply is interrupted by the coming winter, relapse into an arid and desolate condition. The apparent regularity of the 'canal' system and its supposed connection with the increase and decrease of 'vegetation,' is the principal argument for assuming the existence of intelligent agencies on the planet. Of course, there is nothing either in science or revelation which contradicts the possible existence of life on other planets than the earth, but it is well to remember that there are other explanations of Martian phenomena which would fit in equally well with the facts perceived. Not so long ago the polar 'snow caps' were said to consist of some sublimed gas, the present 'areas of vegetation' were known as 'seas,' and the deserts as continents.' Quite likely a few years hence another theory will hold the field. Mars is never nearer the earth than thirty-four millions of miles, and is sometimes two hundred and fifty millions away. When closest to the earth a space on the surface of the planet thirty miles in diameter would appear through the most powerful telescope about as large as the dot above the printed letter 'i.' The examination of the surface has been likened to an attempt to read an ordinary printed page at a distance of two hundred and fifty yards, with an additional difficulty due to the continued disturbance of our atmosphere. The so-called 'regularity of the canal system' is by no means a conclusive argument for its construction by intelligent beings as the earth contains many formations every whit as regular, which are yet produced by the forces of inanimate nature.

Meanwhile the picturesque character of the theory has 'caught on.' A triangle made by three white points of light upon the ruddy surface has been interpreted as a signal to the earth. A mysterious 'three-point S' signal, which came to several wireless stations lately, has also been seized on as a message. On this theory, it is interesting to note that the Martians are acquainted with the Morse alphabet! A few years ago Mr. H. G. Wells gave a picture of a Martian 'invasion,' more horrible than the 'pipe dreams' of Vancouver and San Francisco regarding the Asiatics. The French astronomer, M. Camille Flammarion, in one of the scientific romances on the other hand, imagines the Martians our superiors ethically as well as physically and intellectually. A spiritualist hailing from the States claims to have visited Mars, and describes its inhabitants very minutely. 'There are two sorts of Martians—giants, who are four times as large as man, and shaggy in appearance, wearing no clothes, and possessing voices of frightening harshness, and the second variety are a sort of creeping men, who are able, like flies, to walk up perpendicular walls. They have eyes at the sides of their heads like horses, and in place of noses have merely holes in their cheeks. They are among animals who bear no resemblance to ours, and who are red, green and yellow.' He is arranging to take other mediums with him on his next trip—a personally conducted tour, doubtless at so much a head! If he could only bring some of those Martians here, that would be worth his while. Dante, in his vision, saw in Mars a multitude of the souls of those who, from Joshua downward, had fought and died for the Faith, ranged in the form of a cross.

'—— with such a mighty sheen,
And mantling crimson, in two listed rays
The splendors shot before me, that I cried,
"God of Sabaoth! that dost prank them thus!"

and from the throng there sounded

'—— a hymn
of lofty praises; for there came to me
"Arise" and "Conquer," as to one who hears
And comprehends not. Me such ecstasy
O'ercame, that never, till that hour, was thing
That held me in so sweet imprisonment!

This is perhaps after all reliable, and certainly as dignified and beautiful a glimpse of the 'war planet' and of the inhabitants as that to be gained from any modern source.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA

San Bernadino, Cal., Sept. 20.—An earthquake shock that brought residents of this city into the streets in alarm, and caused a moderate shake up in the arrangements of many households, was experienced here last evening. In the mountains the shock was most severe, causing great trees to sway as if whipped by a mighty tempest. No serious damage was reporte.



Saturday, Sept. 21st, 1907. Store closes daily at 5.30.

The Youngest Department in the House.

For the very youngest customers—the Department for the Baby. It's entitled to a regular Fall Opening just as much as any Department for the bigger folk, and it is going to have it on Monday. We will show you then just how strong and vigorous and healthy a little thing it is and how bright and cheerful, and what a lot there is in it. Not grosses of any one thing but just one of this and two of that of simply hundreds of little garments and millinery that are positively the pick of things that were designed to satisfy the cultured tastes of London and Paris.

Now, we would like every father and mother in town to attend this Opening affair on Monday. We know they'll thoroughly enjoy it—especially the younger ones.

To add to the general interest, we are offering the following samples of the daintiest high-grade goods at very special prices.

100 Beautiful Little Coats, in venetian cloth, bearskin cloth and other good materials, cut in the very latest styles, from 1 year to 7 years. **$2.00 to $15.**

Lovely Little Bonnets and Hats for baby, from **.50 to $10.**

And a whole lot of little Dresses, in different materials every one different, all marked at Special Sample Price.

The John Murphy Company Limited

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

ITS ORGANIZATION IS FORMALLY RECOGNIZED BY CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

At the request of the members of the recently organized Congregational Church for colored citizens, a church council was held on Thursday night for the purpose of giving official recognition to the congregation. The council was composed of the pastor and one lay representative of each of the Congregational churches in the city, and it was decided to extend to the new organization the recognition asked. The council will continue to act as an advisory board in connection with the affairs of the congregation until it shall reach an independent status and have a colored pastor of its own. It was decided that in the meantime the Rev. Principal Hill, of the Congregational College, shall act as pastor of the church.

The council was held in a hall which has been fitted up in a part of the Old Olivet Church building, on Osborne street, which is now owned and partially occupied by the C. P. R. Company. This hall has been placed at the disposal of the new congregation for regular religious services for the time being. The new church starts with twenty-six members and it is estimated that there are upwards of three hundred colored families in the city without church connection.

VISITING NATIVE LAND.

A short time ago Mr. and Mrs. Francois Dufort, of Clayton, N.Y., came to visit their friends in Canada, after an absence of thirty-four years. They were accompanied by their daughter and their son and his wife, who had never seen the Province of Quebec. Besides coming to Montreal, where Mrs. Dufort found a sister, Mrs. A. Lozeau, mother of Mr. J. Lozeau, deputy prothonotary, and of Mr. N. Lozeau, official stenographer, the visitors went to see friends in their native parish of St. Paul l'Ermite, at Lachenaie and at St. Johns, Que. Mr. Dufort and his son have accumulated a nice fortune as builders, and their Canadian friends were much pleased to see that this family not only preserved their native language perfectly, but transmitted it to their children with scrupulous care. They received from all a pressing invitation to return to Canada for good.

THE CALVE CONCERT.

It may be news to a good many people in Montreal that Mme. Calvé, who will give her song-recital in the Arena on Friday, Oct. 11, is the founder of an orphan asylum in the south of France. On her estate in Arvoyrom Mme. Calvé has built a beautiful place where a community of Sisters of Mercy, installed therein at her own cost, take care of upwards of one hundred and fifty fatherless and motherless children from all parts of France. These little ones are given a splendid education, and are taught both trades and professions. Mme. Calvé supports the institution entirely out of her own pocket, and refuses to allow anybody to contribute a cent to its maintenance. She receives weekly reports from the mother superior, when she is away from France, and when at her own home she sings at vespers in the little chapel every Sunday afternoon, strangers coming from great distances to hear her. Mme. Calvé will sing some of the folk-songs of Arvoyrom during her song recital.

VERDUN METHODISTS.

The Harvest Thanksgiving services at the Methodist church, Verdun, on Sunday last, proved a great success. The church was very tastefully decorated with fruit, vegetables and flowers. The preacher in the morning was the Rev. T. Bole, pastor, and in the afternoon and evening the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Cote St. Paul. All the services were well attended, and some capital anthems were sung by the choir. The collections were in aid of the new church fund. On Monday evening a fruit banquet was held, with selections of vocal and instrumental music, after which all the vegetables, flowers, etc., were sold by 'Dutch auction.'

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

MR. VERVILLE RE-ELECTED

CLAUSE ALTERED IN REPORT ON LEMIEUX ACT.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Mr. Alphonse Verville, M.P., was re-elected president of the Trades and Labor Congress this evening. Robert Hungerford, of Toronto, was also nominated, but withdrew.



MR. ALPHONSE VERVILLE, M.P.

The most important work done at the evening session was the alteration of the following clause in the executive officers' report to the congress, read by Mr. Verville:

The Lemieux Act has already been tested in the case of the machinists, and the G.T.R., and no better tribute could be paid to it than the settlement arrived at, which has been proved to be highly satisfactory to all parties concerned.

This was altered after striking out the last eleven words, and substituting the following:—'Which was reported to your executive at the time of the publication of this report.'

This was adopted, and the clause saved from utter annihilation by Secretary Draper's three-hours' fight for its retention, even in its mutilated state. The clause passed by 45 to 44, the chairman's casting vote doing the trick.

MR. McGUIGAN MAY RETURN

REPORT FROM TORONTO SAYS HE MAY JOIN G.T.P.

Toronto, Sept. 20.—It was stated in local railway circles to-day that Mr. F. H. McGuigan, who recently left the service of the Northern Pacific, will rejoin the staff of the G.T.R. on October 1. What position he would fill was not clear. One local official, when questioned about the matter, said there was nothing official, but he was more inclined to think that Mr. McGuigan's next connection with a railway would be with the Grand Trunk Pacific.

The above rumor may be founded simply on the talk that has been going on ever since Mr. McGuigan left the Great Northern, but in the absence of the head officials of the Grand Trunk and G.T.P., on their western tour, it is impossible to obtain any reliable statement on the matter. It is considered among local railway men, however, as extremely likely that Mr. McGuigan will ultimately join one or other of the big Canadian railway companies.

FOURTEEN KILLED

CAGE FELL TO BOTTOM OF SHAFT IN MICHIGAN MINE.

Marquette, Mich., Sept. 20.—A cage filled with men, while being lowered into a mine at Negaunee, Mich., fell to the bottom of the shaft to-day, and fourteen men were killed and a number injured. The accident occurred in the Rolling mill mines. The steel cable broke and the cage dropped seven hundred feet. The bodies have been taken out, and the injured are being cared for.

GOD SAVE THE KING

FRENCH-CANADIAN OPINION ON THE WINNIPEG BANQUET INCIDENT.

Under the above heading, the 'Patrie' publishes the following article:—'At the Trades and Labor Congress banquet in Winnipeg, yesterday evening, some of the guests refused to drink to the health of the King. Does not that seem most unlikely? What country in the world can boast of enjoying broader liberties than ours? A dependency of England, whose powerful protection is the only safe-guard of our security, we govern ourselves as we think proper, under the protection of our gracious Sovereign. We are the happiest nation on earth. The name of Edward VII is respected and honored the world over, not only because it designates the head of a powerful nation and of an Empire 'over which the sun never sets,' but also and more especially because our Sovereign is a protector of peace and liberty. History will tell the beneficial part played in the universe by His British Majesty, the father of the 'entente cordiale,' the apostle of universal peace. It will add that Edward VII was one of the great benefactors of humanity. And we, the sons of the most important, the freest and richest colony in the empire, should refuse to drink to the health of the King.' That is not possible. Let us raise our cups and cry out:—'God save Edward VII.'

FOOTBALL IN CHINA.

'The first game of football I witnessed upon my arrival in China,' one of our conular representatives, at home for a visit, remarked recently, 'I mistook for a very serious riot, and you wouldn't have blamed me, either.

'In the first place I was not aware that the Chinese had any such game, but later found that it is very popular in North China. It is not played as is the American game, and instead of eleven players to the side there are fifty. These northern Chinese are almost giants, and every man on the team will be six feet or over in height and weigh on the average 200 pounds. There are no goals, side lines, or halves. The game lasts until one side is the winner, and frequently this is not accomplished before two or three days.

'The idea of the game is to force a small wicker basket, which takes the place of our ball, into the territory of the other side—this territory being one-half of the town, and up and down the streets the fight rages. Each man is equipped with a whistle with which to summon assistance when too hard pressed.

'Stealth, as well as main force, may be used in getting the "ball" into the enemy's country, and I know of one clever player who did so by passing over the roofs of the houses. As you may imagine, one hundred giants yelling and fighting in the streets create some excitement.'—New York 'Globe.'

OBITUARY

A CENTENARIAN.

Cornwall, Sept. 20.—Mrs. Mary Labrake, of Westville, Franklin county, N.Y., died recently at the advanced age of 109 years. She was born in Quebec in 1798, and was of French descent. She has a son living in Malone, who is 70 years old.

THE MINISTRY

SOME TELLING REMARKS AT A SCOTTISH ORDINATION.

Some interesting proceedings took place recently at the ordination of the Rev. John Gordon, M.A., at Hobkirk near Hawick, Roxburgh, who has just been selected as minister for that place. After the usual religious exercises the charge to minister and people was given by the Rev. D. Cathels, M.A., of Hawick, who after congratulating the new pastor on his call to service said:—'Because you are of those to whom much is given, need I remind you that you are also of those from whom much will be required? It is as easy in the ministry as it is elsewhere to be forgetful of this. To buy in the cheapest market and to sell in the dearest is a legitimate maxim of trade. To seek the maximum and to give the minimum is the same maxim, though not legitimate, in operation in other spheres of life. It is not unknown in the ministry of all the churches. If it is base anywhere it is basest there. As you are an honest man you will hold it in contempt. In return for what is given you this day you will give the best which is at your command, which is within your power. You will give yourself—body, mind, and heart—to the duty that is laid upon you here.'

The routine work which must be done will leave you ample leisure, more, indeed, than is good for any man to have, unless with steadfast mind and resolute will he determines to employ it wisely. That such leisure is often so employed the ministry of our Scottish Churches gives many noble examples. Men of wide culture, and profound scholarship, and strenous activity in social and public life, have always been conspicuous amongst us. The Manse, in many an obscure and lonely parish, has been a centre of brilliant intellectual life, and of beneficent human activities. But the contrary has at times been painfully evident.

After warning the pastor against ill-using time, and being content to shuffle through life, the speaker continued.—'With all my heart I would warn you against a ministry so debased as this. And, taking only the very lowest ground, I trust you will always remember that a man should at least do the work for which he is paid. Perhaps I may be permitted to remind you of three sources of your influence amongst this people, and by which the worth of your ministry will be tried. I remind you of the value of honest, simple, earnest teaching in the pulpit. What is called eloquent preaching is within the scope of very few men, and it is our wisdom to recognize this and accept the fact. Those of us who are not eloquent only make ourselves ridiculous when we attempt to be that. And any man of even modest equipment may, if his heart is in his work, and he grudges no labor given to it, be a strong man in the pulpit in as far as honesty and simplicity and earnestness constitute strength. If he have convictions that have seized his own mind he will not fail to convey them to the minds of others. If they are helpful to his life he can make them helpful to other lives also. If he is content with this result he will have his reward, and he need have no regrets if the somewhat meretricious gifts of pulpit eloquence have been denied to him.'

The speaker then referred to the influence of visitation and of personal character and continued:—'There is a standard of conduct you must meet, and, if you fail, your failure is absolute. You may retain the fleshpots of your office; you will retain nothing else. You will be bankrupt in respect, in obedience, in honor, and in friends. Our Scottish people are ever kindly disposed to the ministry; in our day just as much as in other days this is so. But if they are ready to respond to any man who honestly does his work, they are also quick to estimate a character; and even men of outwardly correct life may present features which sadly mar their influence. In your pulpit work you will be little more to those who hear you than sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, and in your visitation your words of counsel, or comfort, or warning, will be robbed of much of their effect, if you yourself are known to be a man of churlish temper, of bitter tongue, of unforgiving spirit, of slothful habit, or penurious disposition, eager to take and as eager not to give, an inconsiderate master and a hard man in a bargain. They may fall short themselves, these parishioners of yours, but they know the Christian ideal of character, and it is that ideal you are here to represent to them. On the extent to which you do this the deepest and most permanent and most fruitful influence of your ministry will depend.'

In his charge to the people he appealed for the regular worship of God's people.

'My own experience is that Christian life—the life of faith and hope, of earnest, patient effort to do well, the life that is not absorbed in time, or at the mercy of the things of time, inevitably withers or suffers by the neglect of this. Life for all of us is too serious a thing, too hard to live aright, too much beset by temptations, too full of cares and anxieties, too near to sorrow and bereavement and the awful facts of death—ever shadowing us and ours—too near to judgment and eternity, that we can wisely separate ourselves from any means of grace which God has given us, and from the kindly fellowship of our neighbors in common worship, and from the inspiration and the hope and the help which are associated with the Sanctuary.' There may be times before us—there have been such times in the past—when our people will become increasingly indifferent to this. Many causes may explain it, and the Church itself is not always blameless. People come seeking bread and only a stone may be given them. The man in the pulpit fails when his own life ceases to express the truths which he commends to others, or when his message is no longer vital to the needs of those who hear him. Or the people themselves may cease to be responsive to any message however earnest and true, because the things of the world are too much with them, and, for the time being, they are dead to the realities of the spiritual life. But for all of us the fashion of this world passes away, and the realities of the spiritual life, and the needs of our spiritual nature, are permanent and indestructible. In as far as you know this I am sure you will love this House of God, so rich in memories for many of you, that you will pray for its prosperity and peace; and do all that in you lies to make the ministry which begins here to-day a ministry of helpfulness and power.

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Full particulars later.

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Fits well, Looks well, and Wears well.

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SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

The marriage of Miss Elsie Fenwick to Mr. Dakers Cameron is arranged to take place on Nov. 9.

The annual breakfast of the Montreal Hunt Club, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed.

The Rev. J. L. and Mrs. Gilmour have arrived in Toronto, and taken up their residence at 86 Major street.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Sheriff to Mr. R. D. L. Denne, is arranged to take place on Nov. 6.

Mrs. R. W. Shepherd and family will not return from their summer residence at Como, until the end of October.

Miss Evelyn Clay will be the guest of Mrs. J. A. D. Holbrook, while in Ottawa next week, for the golf tournament.

Prof. Henry T. Armstrong, of McGill University, has returned from England. Mrs. Armstrong and children are remaining in England for the winter.

The Rev. W. J. Clark, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Westmount, has arrived in town with his family, and will take up his new residence on Roslyn avenue.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Darlington, of Montreal, to Mr. William I. Sampson, of Belleville, Ont., is to take place on Wednesday, Sept. 25, at Grace Church, Point St. Charles.

Mrs. Collingwood Schreiber will entertain at a large tea on Friday next in honor of the visiting golfers from Montreal, Toronto and other points, who will play in the championship tournament in Ottawa next week.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret L. M. Walker, younger daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Walker, of Westmount, to Dr. Frederick W. Brydone-Jack, son of Dr. W. D. Brydone-Jack, Vancouver, B.C.

Mrs. Harvard Turnbull, of Collingwood, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Fred White, in Ottawa, arrives in town shortly to remain until after the wedding of her sister, Miss Maud Baker, and Mr. Ernest F. Slocum, which takes place on Oct. 2.

The marriage of Miss Clementine Varney, daughter of Mr. Oliver F. Varney, to Mr. Hermann G. Huber, of Karlsruhe, Germany, took place recently at Portland, Me. The Rev. Edwin Hovey was the officiating clergyman.

The marriage of Mr. Bertram Valentine Gomery, manager of the Royal Bank of Canada, Hanover, to Miss Edith Florence Hendery, eldest daughter of Mr. Alex. Hendery, took place on Thursday afternoon, at St. Martin's Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Henry Gomery, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. G. Osborne Troop, rector. The bride wore a gown of white Duchess satin trimmed with Venetian point lace, a wreath of orange blosoms and tulle veil, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were the Misses Beatrice Hendery, Olive Church, and Effie Williamson, who were dressed in cream silk eolienne, and carried bouquets of white asters. Mr. Percy Gomery, of Richmond, acted as best man for his brother, and the ushers were Messrs. Reginald Hendery and Roland Gomery.

The marriage of Miss Angelina Berthiaume, daughter of the Hon. Treffle Berthiaume, to Mr. Pamphile R. Du Tremblay, advocate, was solemnized this morning in the Sacred Heart Chapel of Notre Dame. The altar was decorated with a profusion of flowers. The marriage service was conducted by the Rev. P. R. Gauthier in the presence of many friends of bride and groom. The bride wore a travelling costume of plum-colored cloth with hat to match. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. P. V. du Tremblay was witnes for his son. Congratulations were received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Hon. Mr. Gouin. A benediction had also been received from Cardinal Merry del Val. A number of the friends of Mr. du Tremblay, assembled at the Place Viger Hotel yesterday and presented him with a splendid casket of cutlery on the occasion of his marriage.

At the home of the bride's parents, 'Forest View,' St. Louis de Gonzague, took place the marriage of Miss Jessie Tait, daughter of Mr. Charles Tait, to Mr. Donald McCaig, of Allan's Corners, the Rev. George Whillans officiating. The bride was gowned in white mousseline de soie, and carried a bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. She wore orange blossoms in her hair. Miss Phemia Tait was bridesmaid, attired in white chiffon silk, and her bouquet was of pink roses. The groom's cousin, Mr. Robert Howden, acted as best man. The ceremony was performed beneath a large floral bell. After the ceremony a wedding supper was served, the guests numbering about one hundred and thirty. Among them were Mrs. Peter Tait, of Glasgow, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. William Tait, Mr. James Tait, and Miss Isabel Tait, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tait, Mr. and Miss Munro, of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. David Tait, Bainville; Mr. William Elliot, Rockland. The wedding gifts were numerous and handsome, including a beautiful case of cutlery from the bride's cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Tait, of Glasgow.

The wedding of Miss Florence Kennedy, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert Kennedy, to Mr. Henry P. Young, of Lachine, was celebrated on Wednesday, at the home of the bride's father, in North Wakefield. The ceremony was performed at noon by the Rev. Henry A. Young, father of the groom, assisted by the Rev. R. Eagleson. The bride wore her travelling suit of navy blue Venetian cloth with white silk trimmings, and hat to match, and carried a bouquet of white roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Eva Kennedy, who wore a grey suit with black picture hat, and carried pink carnations. Mr. A. W. Young was his brother's groomsman. The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl brooch, to the bridesmaid, gold locket and chain, to the groomsman a gold stick-pin set with pearls. At the conclusion of the wedding breakfast, many kindly wishes were expressed for the future health and prosperity of the bride and groom. The presents were many and valuable, including an antique, solid silver, hand-engraved tea-pot from friends in England, a silver card receiver from Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard, a pearl brooch from Mr. and Mrs. Lake Marler, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Young will reside at Blue Bonnets, Montreal.

Canadian visitors who registered at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria Street, London, were:—Prof. E. W. and Mrs. MacBride and Master Desmond MacBride, Miss J. H. and Miss E. B. H. Williams, Mrs. D. Hatton, Mrs. Charles McLean, Miss Gertrude and Miss Cathella McLean, Mrs. G. Padmore Jones, Miss Florine Phaneuf, Miss A. Adam, Arthur W. Wilks, Henry Smith, J. Ambroise Lamaire, Frank R. Findlay, Montreal; Major and Mrs. John Rogers, Westmount; Miss M. E. Bacon, Sherbrooke; Robert and Mrs. Mulvey, H. H. O'Reilly, F. Blackmore, Mrs. J. R. and Jessie M. Grant, Miss Elizabeth Macdonald, Miss Jessie Neilson, Charles F. and Mrs. F. C. Ward, Mrs. Fred. Morse, P. E. Beauchamp, Winnipeg; the Rev W. A. and Mrs. MacTaggart, J. Gordon Jones, H. G. Casey, W. H. Maxwell, Mrs. Harton Walker, Miss Madeleine Walker, Frank D. L. Smith, Dugald Ross, Chas. R. Gould, J. C. Morrow, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. Baird and Miss Mabel Baird, Toronto Junction; Henry M. Ami, James D. Gemmill, Ottawa; Miss Gladys Dale, Barnston; Col. Walker, J. Young Byers, Calgary; J. B. and Mrs. Currie, Capt. O. B. R. Dickey, Halifax; Miss M. B. Jarvis, Stratford; Thomas F. and Mrs. Langlois, Vancouver; Geo. A. and Mrs. Clare, Preston, Ont.; the Hon. Wm. and Mrs. Gibson, Miss and Miss Evelyn Gibson, Beamsville, Ont.; Miss May L. Hillborn, Berlin, Ont.; Miss McBride, Indian Head, Sask.; J. R. Guidin, Muskoka; J. E. Edgett, W. G. Smith, C. J. and Mrs. Milligan, St. John; E. W. P. Jones, Brantford; James J. Morrow, Arthur, Ont.; Mrs. and Miss Pemberton, Victoria, B.C.

NEW CONTRACTING COMPANY.

The Canadian General Development Company, Limited, has been organized to promote and develop commercial and industrial enterprises, to undertake the construction of all kinds of public, municipal and private works, and especially railways, tramways, waterworks, sewers, hydraulic and electrical installations. The company is supported by several of the leading banks and financial firms in Europe, enabling it to carry through the largest undertakings and to financially take an interest in Canadian enterprises. The management has engaged a staff of competent engineers, and invites correspondence from municipal and private corporations. Mr. Beaudry Leman has been appointed general manager of the company, with offices at No. 3 Beaver Hall square.

The company was incorporated in July, and has obtained the support and backing of the following banks and financial institutions in Europe:—Banc D'Outremer, of Brussels; Bank of Paris and Pays-Bas Compagnie Generale, Des Cheminsdefer Secondaires Ladenburgh, Thalmann & Co., New York; F. M. Philipson & Co., Credit General de Belgique Balser & Co., bankers, Brussels; Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Paris; Bank Nagelmackers & Sons. The Canadian interested parties were chosen amongst some of the best known business men of this city. The group of banks above mentioned have contributed very largely to the development and construction of railways, tramways, gas and light plants in China, South America, the Congo, and are interested in some of the largest industrial enterprises in Europe.

AN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Montgomery, of 218 Greene avenue, was taken to the General Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from having several ribs broken and being badly shaken up as a result of having been knocked down by an automobile at the corner of St. Catherine street and McGill College avenue. Mrs. Montgomery, who gave her age as twenty-five years, was passing in front of an eastbound St. Catherine street car, which had stopped at the corner, and so did not see the automobile approaching. She was struck by one of the mud guards. The chauffeur was able to pull up his car at once and thus avoid running over her. The automobile, which occasioned the accident, belongs to Mr. C. M. Holt. Inquiry at the General Hospital this morning elicited the fact that Mrs. Montgomery is progressing favorably.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY

FATHER CLAIMS DAMAGES FROM A TEACHER.

Acting through his attorneys, Messrs. Robillard & Tétreau, Mr. Chas. Paquette, of St. Denis Boulevard, has entered an action for a thousand dollars damages against Brother Autel, director of the St. Paul Academy, and the Brothers of the 'Instruction Chrétienne.' The plaintiff alleges that Brother Autel brutally punished his eleven-year-old son, beating him on the bare skin with a razor strop having a metal ring atached thereto, and inflicting such injuries that the boy can neither sit nor lie on his back.

SMALL EXPORTERS COMPLAIN.

Complaints are being made by some of the smaller exporters that the policy of the railway companies to have larger freight cars injures their business, as they claim transportation is made less rapid, and they cannot get accommodation in small cars that would suffice for their trade.

MISSION WORK IN INDIA

FAREWELL GIVEN IN CRESCENT STREET CHURCH TO MISSIONARIES RETURNING TO WORK.

Last evening a farewell was given, at an impressive meeting held in Crescent Street Church, to several Presbyterian missionaries who are returning to work in Central India. The Rev. John Mackay presided, and there was a fairly large congregation in the church. The Rev. Dr. Scott read the Scriptures, and the Rev. Dr. Mowatt led the meeting in prayer. The chairman spoke briefly of the importance of missionary work, after which addresses were delivered by Miss Nairn, who is going out to India as a missionary for the first time; by the Rev. T. P. Taylor, who spoke of the needs of India for mission work, and by the Rev. W. A. Wilson. Mr. Wilson has already spent about twenty-five years in missionary work in India, and is returning again. His address last night was of a very encouraging character, dealing with the good results that have already been accomplished through mission work in India. The necessity for its continuance, he said, was ever existing, and he urged the church at home to continue its support.

SMART BOSTON YOUTHS

LAID TRAP FOR MONTREALERS, AND GOT THEMSELVES CAUGHT.

Tempting advertisements appearing about a couple of weeks ago in the local press to the effect that young men anxious to make a name for themselves on the stage might apply at a certain house in Lagauchetiere street west, resulted in many Montreal youths applying. They met two young Bostonians, who represented themselves as agents for a theatrical syndicate. Anybody wanting employment behind the footlights had only to give five dollars in advance to these two gentlemen, and the engagement would follow. More than a dozen young Montrealers accepted this proposition. The engagements did not follow, and this caused one of the youths to report the matter to Chief Detective Carpenter. This led to the arrest last evening of John Miller and Charles Brooks, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

WILL NOT MEET BOURASSA.

Mr. Jos. Demers, M.P.P. for St. Johns, writes to the 'Canada, denying the statement that it is his intention to meet Mr. Bourassa at the meeting which the latter will hold at Iberville to-morrow.

MR. JAMES ROSS HOME.

Mr. James Ross, president of the Dominion Coal Company, arrived in Montreal last night on the Maritime Express. Mr. Ross stated he would remain here for a week or two.

QUEBEC MEETING.

There will be a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet at Quebec on Tuesday next.

REMOVAL OF THE GOOLDS

TRANSFERRED UNDER CLOSE GUARD TO MONTE CARLO.

('Express,' London, Sept. 9.)

Paris, Sept. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Goold quitted their respective prisons for Monte Carlo yesterday morning. They were placed, each guarded by three warders, in separate cells of the prison van, which was hitched on to the 7.45 a.m. slow train from Marseilles. Mr. Goold, who wore a black jacket, light colored trousers, and grey, soft felt hat, looked extremely dejected, and his gait was that of a drunken man.

Mrs. Goold showed much more self-possession, and looked boldly in front with a half-smile on her face. The police had taken great precautions to avoid any hostile demonstration, but in spite of the early hour the prisoners were recognized, and a crowd collected near the van. Three great boxes were placed on board with the prisoners. In the first was the famous bloodstained trunk; in the second was the portmanteau in which the victim's head and legs were discovered; and in the third were the thousand and one objects found on the Goolds or in their luggage at the moment of their arrest. These are the so-called pièces de conviction. The jewels that Mrs. Levin wore at the time of her murder were already in the possession of the juge d'instruction of Monaco. Mr. and Mrs. Goold were, of course, handcuffed. During the journey to Monte Carlo Mrs. Goold amused herself with illustrated papers and appeared to pay no attention to what took place around her except to take a plate of soup, which the warders prepared on the way and handed through the grating. When the train reached Nice the crowd thronged the station and tried to peer into the carriage, but the blinds were promptly lowered by the warders. Many people even joined the train hoping to catch a glimpse of the prisoners on their arrival at Monaco. Here some thousands of folk had gathered around the station. Mr. Goold was the first to leave the carriage. It was noticed that he wore no tie, and hung his head as he walked. Mrs. Goold had lost all her assurance when she stepped on to the platform and saw the crowd of hostile faces. She wore a grey tailor-made dress, with a white straw hat and a blue veil. She was weeping. An imposing judicial contingent superintended the extradition formalities, and then, amid cries of 'A mort!' the two prisoners were rapidly driven to the jail

THE PAGNUELO CASE

JURORS, FAILING TO AGREE, WERE DISCHARGED THIS MORNING.

It was expected that the case of Wilbrod Pagnuelo, charged with threatening to kill his father, Mr. Justice Pagnuelo, would have been concluded yesterday.

At 2.15 o'clock, however, the jury in the Court of King's Bench announced that they were unable to agree. Mr. Justice Trenholme ordered them to retire to see if they could come to an agreement.

At 4.15 the judge again ascended the bench, but the jurors claimed they were unable to arrive at a verdict. His Lordship, with the concurrence of Messrs. Hibbard and Lafortune, Crown prosecutors, decided to lock them up for the night.

This morning the jurors again reported failure to agree and they were discharged by the court.

NEW TRAFFIC MANAGER

MR. J.W. LOUD, OF GRAND TRUNK, APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE.

A circular from the office of Mr. Frank Morse to-day announces the appointment of Mr. John W. Loud as freight traffic manager, effective on Sept. 20, 1907, with headquarters at Montreal. Mr. Loud holds a similar office for the Grand Trunk and the Central Vermont.

GRACE DART HOME.

Mr. Henry J. Dart gratefully acknowledges the following:—

Duncan Gordon (account)	$20.00
Thos. Robertson & Co. (account)	22.87
Mrs. Geo. Crawford	5.00
George Higgins	5.00
Mrs. Sterry Hunt	5.00

Messrs. Gault Brothers, three dozen sheets, three dozen pillowships.

Mrs. Height, invalid chair and clock.

Mrs. James Drummond, Petite Cote, flowering plants.

SHIPPING NEWS.

VESSELS REPORTED.

Vessels.	At.	When.
Montauk	Montreal	Friday
Hungarian	Montreal	Saturday
Kildona	London	Friday
Indrani	St. John	Friday
Arabic	New York	Friday
Cretic	New York	Friday
Sylvania	Boston	Friday
Numidian	Glasgow	Friday
Cymric	Liverpool	Friday
Bleucher	Plymouth	Friday
Monmouth	Bristol	Friday
Adriatic	Southampton	Friday
Sardinian	London	Friday
Korea	Libau	Friday
Smolensk	Libau	Friday
Romanic	St. Michael's	Friday
Perugia	Naples	Friday
Konig Albert	Naples	Friday

HEIGHT OF QUEBEC BRIDGE.

The question as to whether the Quebec bridge will be high enough to permit of the navigation of the St. Lawrence by vessels of the largest type is creating a certain amount of interest in shipping and commercial circles. Yesterday afternoon there was a special meeting of the Shipping Federation at which the matter was brought up. It is expected that an effort will be made to obtain the views of the British Admiralty, which body is naturally interested in the matter, and expressions of opinion from shipping and engineering experts may be solicited on the other side of the water.

PASSENGER VESSELS.

The R.M.S. Virginian, of the Allan line, arrived in Montreal at noon to-day. She reached Rimouski at 1.50 a.m. yesterday, and, after landing her mails, left for Quebec and Montreal at 3.35 a.m. The R.M.S. Dominion, of the Dominion line, was delayed outside Belle Isle, and is not due in Quebec until some time on Sunday, and Montreal on Monday.

ANOTHER MARINE TELEPHONE.

Another marine telephone station was opened yesterday afternoon at Cap la Roche, one of the most important points on the river between Quebec and Montreal, where extensive dredging operations are now proceeding.

DREDGING INSPECTION.

Mr. F. W. Cowie, the engineer of the ship channel, is down the river on a tour of inspection of the dredging operations. He is accompanied by Colonel Gourdeau, deputy minister of marine and fisheries. The fleet of dredges is reported to be doing excellent work this season, and the new dredge, Beaujeu, which will be put to work on the St. Thomas flats, below Quebec, is expected to be ready for her trial trip shortly.

CONVERTS TO MORMONISM.

A party of eighty women from Norway, Sweden and Denmark will arrive in Montreal on Monday next on the R.M.S. Dominion, of the Dominion line. They are said to be converts to the Mormon Church and are on their way to Idaho and Utah. Mr. N. J. Grace, travelling passenger agent of the White Star line, and the other lines incorporated in the Mercantile Marine, left last night for Quebec, on the Ottawa, and will there meet the Mormonese, and convey them safely to Montreal, whence they will be sent over the Grand Trunk to their destinations. Mr. Grace stated last night that none of the newcomers were destined for Canada.

AUGUST BANK STATEMENT

The following is a brief analysis of the statement of the chartered banks of Canada for the month of August, showing the increases and decreases in loans, deposits and note circulation, compared with the corresponding month of 1906:

Current loans in Canada, 1907	$
Current loans in Canada, 1906	
Increase	$
Call loans in Canada, 1907	$
Call loans in Canada, 1906	
Decrease	$
Call loans outside Canada, 1907	$
Call loans outside Canada, 1906	
Increase	$
Deposits on notice, 1907	$
Deposits on notice, 1906	
Increase	$
Deposits on demand, 1907	$
Deposits on demand, 1906	
Decrease	$
Notes in circulation, 1907	$
Notes in circulation, 1906	
Increase	$

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Sept. 21.—Noticeably higher prices prevailed to-day in the wheat market at Chicago, and dealers said that while there was no great change in the situation from yesterday the rise was caused by the sudden realization of that condition. One explanation given was that Canadian conditions accompanied by good buying of United States wheat, both domestic and export, had been the cause of liquidation for several days, the selling power being now about exhausted. Heavy frosts are predicted for to-night in Manitoba. December wheat was 105⅝ or 2c over yesterday's close, and $1.08 was the price of May wheat. Local prices were: Wheat—Ontario No. 2 white, 90c to 91c; No. 2 mixed, 89c to 90c; Manitoba wheat very firm in view of western reports, No. 1 northern, $1.10½ to $1.11; No. 2 northern, $1.08 to $1.08½. Corn—There is little coming in from Chicago, No. 3 yellow quoted 74c to 75c, Toronto freight; No. 3 mixed, 73c to 73½c. Barley, No. 2, 57c to 60c; No. 3 extra, 55c to 56c; No. 2, 52c to 53c. Oats, No. 2 white, 54½c to 55c; No. 3 white, 54 lake ports. Peas, 80c for No. 2. Rye, No 2 nominal, 75c to 77c. Flour—Ontario very strong; 90 percent patents, $3.55; Manitoba first patents, $5.60 to $5.65; seconds, $5 to $5.50; strong bakers, $4.95. Bran, $22 to $25; shorts, $26 to $27 outside.

CHEESE BOARDS

The following table shows the offerings and sales of butter and cheese on the Canadian boards for the week ending Sept. 21:

CHEESE BOARDS.

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Sept.			
20—Ottawa	1,424	654	12¼
20—Napanee	1,100	1,100	12⅜—½
20—Lindsay	958	307	12⅜—7-16
20—Perth	1,050	1,050	*
20—Listowel	2,360	2,360	12⅜—½
20—Huntingdon	684	599	12⅛—5-16

*Equal to Brockville prices.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The Grand Trunk Railway system will run an excursion to New York via Delaware & Hudson Co. & Central Vermont Railway, on Thursday, Sept. 26. Tickets good returning Oct. 7th. Round trip $11.30.

MARRIED.

BISHOP—HAY — On Sept. 18, 1907, at the home of the bride's parents, by the Rev. D. Findlay, B.A., Sydney H. Bishop, Bell's Corners, Ont., to Jennie Hay, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Hay, of Greenbank, Ont.

HUBER — VARNEY — At Portland, Me., on Aug. 26, 1907, by the Rev. Edwin Horey, Hermann G. Huber, of Karlsruhe, Germany, to Clementine, daughter of Oliver F. Varney.

TROWBRIDGE — BOYD — At the Presbyterian Church, Stittsville, on Sept. 4, 1907, by the Rev. D. Findlay, B.A., John H. Trowbridge, of Ottawa, to Ida Teresa Boyd, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Boyd, of 'Maple Plain,' Huntly.

DIED.

SINGER — In Boston, of diphtheria, on Aug. 22, 1907, Addie Maud Evans, only beloved daughter of Mrs. David McRae, aged 14 years and 3 months.

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By Ellis Parker Butler. Author of Pigs is Pigs.

Well illustrated and bound. SPECIAL 50c Post Free

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WANTED, AN INTELLIGENT BOY, about 14 years of age, for a real estate office. Must write a good hand and be well recommended. Apply (stating school where educated) to P.O. Box 1093, Montreal.

TO LET, AT AHUNTSIC, A COMFORTable suburban house, with grounds, shade and fruit trees, conservatory attached to house, heated with furnace, and with all modern improvements; house has been renovated and put in good order; about two minutes' walk from electric cars. Telephone Uptown 4144.

SS. CORSICAN SS. EMPRESS OF BRITAIN

Sailed from Quebec yesterday.

Telegrams are accepted at any C.P.R. Telegraph Office for delivery to these steamers up to Sunday Night, via MARCONI MARINE STATION, CAPE RAY, Nfld.

SS. PHILADELPHIA SS. EUROPA

SS. GRAF WALDERSEE SS. COLUMBIA

SS. MINNETONKA SS. LUSITANIA

SS. FINLAND

Sailed from New York to-day.

Telegrams are accepted at any Telegraph Office in Canada for immediate delivery to any of the above steamers via MARCONI MARINE STATION, HALIFAX, N.S.

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PELICAN & BRITISH BUILDING, 86 Notre Dame Street West.

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 low-est prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

	Div.	Paybl.	1906. High.	Low.	1907. High.	Low.	This week. High.	Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share.	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3½	H Jan.	201	155⅞	195¼	156½	166¼	166	166¼	$166.25	4.1
Power	1½	Q Nov.	99¾	86	96½	81¾	93½	91¾	93½	93.50	6.3
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	283¾	230½	239	186	189	187⅝	188½	188.50	5.2
Twins	1¾	Nov.	122	106¾	107½	85	94½	90¾	94½	94.50	5.2
Tor. Rl.	1½	Q Oct.	126	104½	115½	95	100	99	99½	99.50	6.0
Detroit	1½	Q Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	65⅞	64½	64½	64.50	7.6
Richelieu	1¾	Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	..	..	65	65.00	7.8
N. S. Steel	1½	Q Oct.	73½	56½	79	60½	67	66	67	67.00	8.9
Dom. Coal	1	Q Oct.	81¼	58	70¼	41⅝	47	41⅝	46	46.00	8.6
Iron bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	69	74½	73	73½	735.00	6.7
Iron Com.	..	..	34¾	20½	25	16¾	23½	20	21⅜	21.38	...
Mackay Com.	1	Q Oct.	77	57¾	75	60	64¼	64¼	64¼	64.25	6.1

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Mont.	2½ Q.	Dec.	261	257	236¼	240	4.1
Merch.	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	159	161	4.9
Riche	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.7
E. T.	2 Q.	Oct.	165	162	157	157	5.0
Mols.	2½ Q.	Oct.	230	215½	197	197	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	213¼	212½	4.6
B.N.A.	4 H.	Oct.	146½	153¼	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2½ Q.	Oct.	242¼	242½	224	225½	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Oct.	283	263¼	220	230	5.2
Imperial	2¾ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	250½	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	134	135½	5.1
N. S.	3 Q.	Oct.	295	293	274½	280	4.2
Comm.	2 Q.	Dec.	190½	179½	160	160	5.0
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¾	134¼	95	114	5.2
TRUSTS							
Can.	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	106½	107	5.6
M.S.R.	2¼ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Oct.	110	98	95	93	6.4
Lake Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	105	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Oct.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron	.. ..	....	83½	66½	42¾	51	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	98½	99¾	7.0
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	130	120	112	112	6.2
Switch	1¾ Q.	Oct.	115	105	95	98	7.1

	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Oct.	75¾	71¾	60	64	6.2
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	100	105½	6.6
Illinois	1½ Q.	Oct.	101¼	94½	78	83½	7.1
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Oct.	95	93½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1½ Q.	Oct.	14¾	110	99¾	106	6.6
Magd.	1¾ Q.	....	....	71⅝	70½	71⅝	9.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Oct.	97½	85	76	77	7.7
Textile	1¾ Q.	Oct.	109¾	98¼	81	85	8.2
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	158½	145	123	124	6.4
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Oct.	171	162	157	152	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117½	118	5.0
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Oct.	108¼	104½	95½	95½	6.2
Trinidad	1¼ Q.	Oct.	91	78	70	75½	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	29¼	19½	20	9.5
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	98	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	136½	91	100	4.0
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	87	87	6.8
Magd.	..	....	..	31½	31	31½	..
Havana	..	....	52	48¾	23	23	..
Textile	1¼ Q.	Oct.	..	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	73	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	37½	43¾	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Oct.	145¼	138¼	100¾	115	69
Rio	..	....	48	48	39½	41¼	..

M.S.R. SURPLUS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS MADE VERY SMALL INCREASE

Montreal Street Railway earnings for eleven months show an increase in surplus of only 2.90 percent over the corresponding period of 1906. Operating expenses increased 15.36 percent, while fixed charges were 20.80 percent higher than a year ago. This compares unfavorably with increases of only 13.22 percent in gross and 9.91 percent in net earnings. The earnings are well in hand, however to meet the dividends of $760,000, as it will only require a surplus of about $67,900 in September to make up the total requirements. The August surplus was $77,702. The following is the comparative statement of earnings and expenses for August:—

	August. 1907.	1906.	Increase. Amount.	P.C.	Octo. 1 to date, 11 months. 1907.	1906.	Increase. Amount.	P.C.
Pass. earn.	$322,204	$293,401	$28,802	9.82	$3,099,619	$2,753,269	$346,350	12.58
Misc. earnings	7,550	6,876	673	9.80	64,779	41,678	23,100	55.43
Total earn.	329,755	300,278	29,476	9.82	3,164,399	2,794,947	369,451	13.22
Operat. Exp.	184,844	158,415	26,428	16.68	1,946,389	1,686,769	259,920	15.39
Net earn.	144,910	141,862	3,047	2.15	1,218,010	1,108,178	109,831	9.81
City p.c. on earn.	32,906	28,337	4,568	16.12	204,033	168,759	35,273	20.90
Int on bds and loans	17,851	16,077	1,773	11.03	161,763	161,701	61	.04
Cont. for renewals	16,110	15,013	1,095	7.30	156,038	103,776	52,260	50.36
Rent released lines	339		339		2,719		2,719	
Total charges	67,208	59,429	7,778	13.09	524,555	434,239	90,315	20.89
Surplus	77,702	82,433	*4,750	*5.74	693,455	673,938	19,516	2.90
Exjenses p.c. of earnings	56.05	52.76		3.29	61.51	60.35		1.16

*Decrease.

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal.—General trade here continues to hold a steady tone. The volume of both wholesale and retail trade is satisfactory and the outlook for future business continues bright in all directions. The reports of damage to Western crops by frost have created some concern here. It is not yet known to what extent damage has been done, but it is not expected general business will be affected to any appreciable extent. Tightness of money continues a big factor of trade. The feeling that the situation is slowly improving continues to grow. There is still a very great demand for money. Wholesale trade generally holds brisk. In dry goods it is now stated retailers' stocks are unexpectedly light owing to good brisk selling of summer lines during August. Orders for winter lines continue brisk and values hold firm in tone. Manufacturers of made-up goods report deliveries better than at this time a year ago. A very heavy trade is being done in men's ready-made clothing. The output this season during the fall and winter will be very large despite the fact that the prices show a general advance. The demand, too, is particularly heavy for lines of quality. Cotton manufacturers have orders far into 1908. Groceries are more active. Teas hold firm. Butter and cheese are firm. Exports of these lines continue light. Hides are weak in tone. Boot and shoe manufacturers are busy, and good orders are coming forward for winter lines. Collections are generally fair.

Toronto.—All lines of business continues to move satisfactorily here. Wholesale trade is brisk and there is a general feeling of satisfaction regarding the outlook for future trade. In some line of business there are complaints regarding collections. For some time remittances have been slow and there have been a good many renewals of outstanding paper. A summer trade that was, in most lines, just moderately good did not greatly relieve matters and not much improvement is looked for until crops are pretty well marketed. Orders, however, are good and large shipments are going forward. In all lines of trade a healthy conservative tone is noticeable. The period of tight money and of slightly lessened briskness in some lines of activity have been a warning that has been taken to heart in a way that promises well for the trade of the country at large. Dry goods men report a brisk trade. The better lines of dress goods are in heavy demand. Prices are generally steady to firm. No decline is looked for in cotton prices. Orders to mills continue heavy. Grocers report an excellent business from the West and the Northern country. Staples are in good demand and generally firm in tone. Sugars are firm. The demand for canned goods is active. The hardware trade holds a good tone. Sporting goods and general winter lines are moving well. It is said here there will be rather less building going on a year from now, which will mean a somewhat less active demand for supplies. At the present they are in good demand. Country trade is fair and expected to improve towards next month. Country produce is coming forward in moderate volume and prices hold steady to firm.

Winnipeg.—Until the past day or two there has been the most confident feeling regarding future trade throughout Western Canada. The recent frost which arrived while grain was still standing in many parts of the country has caused considerable apprehension. It is not feared that the damage will have been sufficient to seriously affect the total volume of trade, but the effect will have to be reckoned with in different localities. In Manitoba and Alberta the damage is lightest, most of the grain having been cut. Orders to wholesalers have been good and heavy shipments have been going into retailers' hands. Collections are slow to fair. A cheerful feature of the conditions is the subsidence in almost all directions of land speculation that has been going on for some years. There is nothing in the nature of a panic in progress but activity has fallen off. Money is elsewhere needed and is hard to get for this purpose.

Vancouver and Victoria.—Excitement over the question of Asiatic immigration has gradually subsided during the past week and general trade has been but little affected. Wholesale lines are moving well, general orders being heavy from all parts of the province. Groceries are moving well and values hold firm. Canned goods are particularly so. There is a brisk movement in all lines of wholesale hardware. General retail trade is brisk and collections are good. A good trade is being done in fruits. Almost all crops of small fruits are turning out well.

Hamilton.—Wholesale trade here holds a steady tone. Retail trade is moderately active, but in the country the movement is a little slow. Collections are fair. All lines of local industry continue active.

London—There is a brisk tone to all lines of business here. Wholesale goods are moving well and manufactories here are well supplied with orders. Retail trade moves well and the outlook for future business is bright.

Ottawa reports say general business continues satisfactory. The demand for winter wholesale lines is brisk. Retail trade is fairly active. Collections, however, are still slow. Country trade has a quiet tone. Produce is coming forward fairly well and values are firm.

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MR. DUNCAN M. STEWART lately General Manager of the Sovereign Bank of Canada, begs to announce that he has opened an office as a Banker and Stock Broker under the name of
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at 151 St. James Street, Montreal.
A Special Feature will be an "Investment Bureau" through which the public will be able to loan or invest money in large or small amounts. Correspondence Invited.
Tel. Main 2580.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING COMPANY, Limited.

Dividend Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three Percent (3 p.c.) has been declared on the Common Stock of Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, for the six months ended August 31st, 1907, payable October 7th, 1907, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on September 19th.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from Thursday, September 19th, 1907, till Thursday, October 3rd, 1907.

By order of the Board.

R. NEILSON, Assistant Secretary.

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Dominion and Provincial Land Surveyor
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No. 260 ST. JAMES ST., Montreal

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107 St. James Street, 49 Crescent Street

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LEWIS A. ROBERTON,
Chartered Accountant and Auditor,
Room 708 Merchant's Bank Building
Telephone Main 2148.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, ON THURSDAY MORNING, ON Beaver Hall Car, a small Purse containing $3.09 in cash and 3 blue car tickets. Finder please return to A.S., 'Witness' Office.

Property.

PROPERTY FOR SALE, 204 RYDE ST., Point St. Charles. Fine property of 4 tenements, wood and brick; stone foundations, with balcony; lane in rear; in perfect order, and in a healthy site. Price, $4,500.00, $2,500.00 cash, the balance at 5 percent. To be sold to suit in block or separate. Address on the premises.

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PERSONAL. — F. MORRIS, PIANO AND Organ Tuner, 20A Balmoral street. Repairing and polishing a specialty. Phone East 1857.

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Flats to Let.

TO RENT, FROM 1st MAY, 1907, ON ST. Peter street, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 143 St. Peter street.

Pupils Wanted.

PUPILS WANTED — ART NEEDLE-Classes, Wednesday afternoons, 2.30 to 4; Thursday evenings, 7.30 to 9. First course of lessons commencing Oct. 2nd. Terms, $2.50 for twelve lessons. Single or private lessons by arrangement. Specialties: The New Ribbon Work, Wallachian and Biedermaier Embroideries, Children's Class, Friday, 4.30 to 6; 10c per lesson; $1 for twelve. MRS. McWILLIAM, 1600 St. Denis street.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — GILGEN SQUARE Piano, 7 octaves, rosewood case, carved legs, good tone, $64.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N. B. — Open evenings until end of month.

FOR SALE — DOHERTY P. C. ORGAN, walnut case, mirror back, 6 octaves, 13 stops, powerful tone, good as new, $73.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B.—Open evenings till the end of the month.

FOR SALE — EVANS BROS. UPRIGHT Grand, 7 1-3 octaves, ivory keys, walnut case, nearly new, beautiful tone, $235.00. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square). N.B. — Open evenings until end of month.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2 0; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; Tamarac Blocks, $2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 463.

ARE YOU SELLING YOUR

Cast off clothing, furniture, old silverware, gold, diamonds. If so, don't forget to send for MANX FRANK, 15 East Craig street, oldest and most experienced dealer in second-hand business. Always the best prices for goods. Telephone East 3067.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, CELLAR MAN, WITH knowledge of drugs preferred. Apply to Mr. RAMSAY, care of Lyman, Sons & Co., 384 St. Paul street.

WANTED, AT 338 WOOD AVE., WESTmount, general servant. Apply in forenoon or evening.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS GENERAL Servant, good wages; no washing. Telephone Westmount 353, or apply 435 Elm ave., Westmount.

WANTED, GIRL, 16 TO 18, TO ASSIST with light housework. 77 Fort street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. Apply at Apartment 12, 660 Sherbrooke street west.

WANTED, RELIABLE GIRL, FROM 8 to 6 daily; other maid kept; light work. Mrs. BRODIE, 152 Durocher street.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED for small family, in a flat; no washing; references required. 372 Grosvenor ave. Phone West 1828.

WANTED, PERSONS LIVING OUTSIDE the city of Montreal to grow mushrooms for us at home. Waste space in cellars, sheds or barns can be made yield $15 to $25 per week during fall and winter months. Send stamp for illustrated booklet and full particulars. MONTREAL SUPPLY CO., Montreal.

WANTED, STENOGRAPHER; must have had some experience. Apply JOHN FORMAN, 248 Craig street west.

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED, WHO understands cooking; good wages. Apply at 4100 Dorchester street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT GIRL. Address DR. PLOUFFE, 408 City Hall avenue.

SHIPPER WANTED, ACTIVE YOUNG man, with experience as shipper. THE MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., Brewster avenue.

WANTED, A COMPETENT ENGINEER to run a steam and electric plant. Address, stating age, references, experience and wages expected, MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, City.

WANTED, for our Woollen Mill, a Young Man as Assistant to Designer; one with a knowledge of designing preferred. Apply, with full particulars, PATON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Sherbrooke, Que.

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

FUR FINISHERS.

WANTED, AT ONCE. Steady employment. Good wages.
THE REDMOND CO., Ltd.,
4 St. Helen street.

SCHOOL BOY WANTED

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QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER.

Mr. Kinloch Tells of Defects Seen in Chords Which Alarmed Him Greatly.

WITNESS TOLD MR. BIRKS, AND THE LATTER REMARKED THAT HE HAD BETTER BE CAREFUL; THAT IF THEY CONDEMNED THAT THEY CONDEMNED THE WHOLE BRIDGE.

Quebec, Sept. 21.—When the Royal Commission resumed their session yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kinloch, whose evidence occupied the greater portion of the morning's session, was recalled. Replying to Mr. Holgate, witness said that the batton of the east centre run of cord 7 and 8 was drawn to his attention. He did not remember the exact date, but he went down and examined it. This was about four or five weeks prior to the accident. He and Mr. McClure had discussed the matter, and it had been brought to Mr. Cooper's attention, but that gentleman had evidently misunderstood the matter, as it was not rectified. On Aug. 20 he found that cord No. 9 of the cantilever arm had some distortion of the ribs. He also found cords 8 and 10 damaged. The damage in the plate between cords 8 and 9 was, he said, considerable. It was fully riveted. The defect in cord No. 8 was one thing which worried him, because he was positive that when it was riveted up it was straight. He drew Mr. Birks's attention to it, also that of Mr. McClure a few days later, when the latter got out of the hospital, where he had been. Cord 9 L. in the anchor arm afterwards showed a similar defect.

Answering Mr. Holgate—He was in doubt as to whether the bends in question were shop bends or not.

Answering Mr. Galbraith—The cords in question had been in the bridge since 1906.

Answering Mr. Kerry—It was not uncommon for certain ribs not to meet, and it was then customary to jack them into line. In almost every instance, all but one he thought, the cords did not line at the bottom. The 25-ton Norton jack was usually used to get them back into line, and two jacks were usually used, one on each rib. On his second inspection of cord 8, he thought that the ribs in the cord were bent to the western side on the bottom and towards the eastern side at the top. The other was bent inwards. The bend, he said, was almost in the shape of an S. Cords 8 and 9 on the cantilever arm were viewed by him three or four times a day after that, but he did not pay much attention to cord No. 10.

On Tuesday, the 27th, he discovered a bend in cord E 9 L in the anchor arm. On the previous Saturday he had not noticed the said bend. Mr. Birks and Mr. Yenser were down below on cord 10, and I called them up, and it was apparently quite alarming, he added. Mr. Yenser said that it had never been there before; that he (Mr. Yenser) had been over it too often. He also added that he would not put up any more metal. Mr. Birks laughed at him, and told him that he had better be careful and investigate before condemning it, because, in so doing, he was condemning the whole bridge. We noticed the defects in cord No. 10, but passed them over as not being so serious. Mr. McClure reported it to Mr. Hoare, and the next day Mr. Hoare came out. We had decided not to move out the traveller, and in the meantime started to make an examination. Next day the small traveller was moved, on the orders, he was told, of Mr. Yenser. Mr. Birks told him (witness) that he had a dream, and that there were too many men working out on the bridge. On Wednesday Mr. Birks said that they, and at least he, himself, had made fools of themselves; that the bend ran up to the field splice.

Witness told of the last material taken out on the bridge to be placed in position, one piece of which had only been put in place fifteen minutes prior to the accident. Mr. McClure, he said, was in New York at the time, having gone to explain the matter to Mr. Cooper, and get his opinion. Witness said he made his last close inspection about four o'clock on the day of the disaster. He met Mr. Birks on the approach, and the latter said to him: 'It is all right; we have just got word from Phoenixville that cord 9 was bent before it left there.' Witness said he just laughed, and went on.

Witness said Mr. Hoare had told him to keep close watch, especially on the lateral joints. In inspecting the cord L. 9, they found the lace work sounded high when hit with the hammer, showing a strain. One rivet, which was previously all right, he noticed was loose on his last inspection. It was in the second tie down, witness replied, to Mr. Kerry.

Mr. McClure and Mr. Birks made some calculations for decreasing the strain on cord No. 9, that he (witness) thought had nothing to do with the traveller being moved out.

Answering Mr. Kerry, witness said a large portion of the men knew of the deflected cords, but it was the cords in the cantilever, not the anchor arm, that caused the apprehension. Mr. Johnston, the Canadian Government inspector, inspected the bridge, said the witness in answer to one of the commissioners.

Asked by Mr. Holgate as to changes being made, he said he did not know of any; if there were any, they were very mild. The erection was practically done in the office, in advance, and it must have taken at least a year to prepare the plans. All that was necessary was done, even to showing the block and tackle, and if the instructions were followed out, the bridge would get there itself in time. Some of the pulleys, he said, were changed. It devolved upon him, witness said, to judge when the members were to be riveted.

Answering Mr. Holgate, witness said that he had helped to identify certain members since the wreck, and that he now testified that the photographs shown him of them were correct.

Mr. Holgate—You took some photographs yourselves?

Yes.

Do you identify these as them?

Yes.

QUIET IN ROME

CELEBRATION OF THE FALL OF TEMPORAL POWER OF THE PAPACY WITHOUT INCIDENT.

Rome, Sept. 20.—Armed men, in the service of the Pope, have been on guard all day long at the entrances of the Apostolic Palace, and the Vatican has been under the especial protection of a detachment of royal troops, but there has been no active outbreak of anti-clerical sentiment, and Sept. 20, the thirty-seventh anniversary of the occupation of Rome by Italian troops and the fall of the temporal power of the papacy, has passed without the fulfilment of any of the fears entertained by the Vatican that the Italian people would to-day show by deeds of violence their ill-feeling against the Church.

There were two parades this afternoon through the streets, and the red shirts of the Garibaldian veterans were conspicuous in the throng. The first parade was official and composed of the members of the fifty local associations. The leaders laid wreaths on the tombs of Victor Emmanuel II. and King Humbert, and decorated with flowers the tablet at the Porta Pia, which commemorates the entry of the Italian troops in 1870. The other parade was popular. It marched past the Capitol carrying banners inscribed with anti-clerical sentiments. Returning, the crowd raised a red flag over the statue of Marcus Aurelius.

During the day the police seized a number of anti-monarchist proclamations and appeals to the people to 'Complete the anti-clerical victory at the coming municipal elections.'

The events of thirty-seven years ago are celebrated in Italy every year, but this time there were indications that the populace would take advantage of the demonstrations to indulge in the anti-clerical sentiments that of recent months have caused the Vatican authorities considerable anxiety.

CRUSHED BY ROAD ROLLER.

Joseph St. Laurent, a laborer, of 291 Manufacturers street, was run over by a steam road roller yesterday afternoon at about two o'clock, and was taken to the Western Hospital in an ambulance. The accident occurred t the corner of Sherbrooke street and Greene avenue. St. Laurent's left leg is broken and his back is badly bruised.

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

ROYAL COMMISSION TO MAKE INQUIRY INTO WESTERN INSTITUTION.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 20.—An important step concerning the University of Manitoba has been taken by the Government, an order-in-council having been passed creating a royal commission to inquire into and make recommendations concerning that institution.

Mr. J. A. M. Aikin, K.C., M.A., is the chairman of the commission and the other members are the Rev. G. B. Wilson, Ph.D.; W. A. McIntyre, B.A., LL. D.; J. D. Cameron, K.C., M.A.; John Machray, M.A.; the Rev. J. L. Gordon and the Rev. A. A. Cherrier, B.A. The secretary is Mr. W. Sanford Evans, B.A.

THE NEW JAIL

CORNER STONE TO BE LAID IN NOVEMBER.

Mr. J. O. Marchand, architect, and Mr. J. B. Pauzé, contractor for the new Montreal jail, had an interview with the Hon. Mr. Weir, minister of Public Works, yesterday, when it was decided to proceed at once with the work. The excavations will therefore be commenced immediately, and it is the intention to have the foundations pushed through before the snow falls. The ceremony of laying the corner stone will probably take place early in November. Quite a number of sub-contracts will shortly be given out for the construction of the building.

The Hon. Mr. Weir has instructed the contractor to buy the granite which he will need from those companies only that pay their men the union rates of wages.

MR. HAYS IN EDMONTON.

Edmonton, Sept. 21.—Mr. C. M. Hays, president of the Grand Trunk Pacific, said in an interview on his arrival here: —'I expect to run into Edmonton on our own system the next time I visit your city. The G.T.P. will reach Edmonton next spring or early in the summer. We are ready now to lay tracks from Saskatoon eastward to the completed portion and west from Saskatoon to Edmonton continuously and without interruption.'

AT McGILL.

Lord Strathcona Conveys to the University Authorities a Site for New Medical Building.

ACCOMMODATION FOR WOMEN AT MACDONALD COLLEGE WILL BE TAXED.

The board of governors of McGill University yesterday arranged, on a report from Macdonald College, that the dates for the opening of the various departments should be those already announced in the 'Witness,' namely, the School for Teachers on Oct. 15, the School for Household Science on Oct. 17, and the School of Agriculture on Oct. 22. It was also stated that from the number of applications received the women's residence would probably be taxed to its full capacity, and that the men's residence would be more than half filled. The report also stated that Miss Mary I. Peebles was appointed as head mistress of the Practice School of Macdonald College, and Miss Myrtle V. Moe as assistant mistress.

With regard to the new medical building, the secretary reported that Lord Strathcona had now formally conveyed to the board the site on Pine avenue, with the buildings thereon, on which it is proposed to erect the new school. On the recommendation of the Medical Faculty it was resolved, in consequence of the university failing to make a satisfactory arrangement with the tenant of the property, that it would be expedient to postpone the commencement of operations on the new building.

Mr. Cyril Batho was appointed senior demonstrator in the Department of Civil Engineering.

The following tutors were appointed for work in the English Department:—Messrs. Campbell, Cousins and Harrison. Arrangement was made also for additional assistance in the Department of Mathematics.

The principal discussed the arrangements which it would be necessary to make to provide McGill students and graduates with the instruction in pedagogy which Dr. Robins had been accustomed to give while the Normal School was in operation in the city of Montreal, and received powers to deal with the matter.

An invitation was reported from the University of Toronto to send delegates to the celebration to be held there next week in connection with the installation of Dr. Falconer as president of the University, and the opening of the new Physics building. The principal and Professor Cox were authorized to represent the university.

The total number of freshmen or new students, who have so far registered in the various faculties of McGill University, amounts to 292. A hundred have begun study in the Faculty of Arts, while in the Faculty of Applied Science the number ofundergraduates in the first year runs up to 130. Taken together, the registration in both faculties shows a slight increase over the number of students which entered last session. Twelve are beginning the study of law, while the first year medicine records fifty members.

The first year Science students were tendered a reception at Strathcona Hall last evening, and were subjected to practically the same programme as that of the preceding evening for the Arts and Law freshmen. Officers of nearly every society and institution connected with McGill spoke of the benefits to be derived by the freshmen from associating with them. As usual college customs came in for somewhat detailed treatment at the hands of Mr. Ralph Timberlake. The faculty was represented by Professor Evans. This evening the Medical students will be initiated into college life at McGill.

McGILL CONSERVATORIUM

NEW PROFESSOR APPOINTED FOR PIANOFORTE.

Mr. Hagen Hohlenberg was yesterday appointed by the McGill board of governors to the pianoforte department of the staff of the McGill Conservatorium of Music. Mr. Hohlenberg has studied under the most distinguished teachers in Dresden, where he holds a certificate for conducting from the Dresden Conservatoire, and has had considerable experience of teaching. He has made a special study also of the theory of music (harmony, counterpoint, composition and scoring), and has already given several concerts which have been favorably noticed by the press of Germany and Copenhagen.

In connection with the changes which are being carried into effect at the Conservatorium, the board yesterday expressed their appreciation of the services which had been gratuitously rendered by Dr. Harriss as director of the Conservatorium of the three years during which he had been good enough to act in that capacity.

ALLEGED BURGLARS CAUGHT.

Romeo Larue, 19 years old, a roofer by trade, residing in Notre Dame street east, was arrested last night by Detectives Giguere and Laberge, of Chief Carpenter's staff, who had been looking for him for a couple of days. He is wanted on a charge of having broken into the hardware store of Francis Martineau, 721 St. Catherine street east, a few nights ago, when a quantity of cutlery and a half-dozen of the best revolvers in the place were carried off. Larue admitted his guilt when taken to police headquarters. His left hand was bandaged up, and when the detectives asked him what was the matter with it, the prisoner replied that while trying one of the revolvers he had stolen he had accidentally put a bullet through his hand. He told the detectives that some of the plunder was still in his room.

OUGHT CHURCH PROPERTY TO BE TAXED?

Question Raised Before Finance Committee by Protestant Ministers Who Fought Exemption for Their Parsonages.

Ought the whole of the church property in the city to be subject to assessment for taxation? The question was raised before the civic Finance Committee yesterday afternoon by a delegation of Protestant clergymen. The Rev. Dr. Gordon said he thought it ought to be, while the Rev. Canon Dixon, rector of St. Jude's Church, expressed himself emphatically against such a proposition. The delegation was composed of the Rev. Dr. Hill and the Rev. Dr. Young, in addition to the two clergymen already named. They attended the meeting of the Finance Committee in order to support the petition which was presented on their behalf at the meeting of the City Council a fortnight ago asking that residences of Protestant clergymen, recently assessed for taxation, might be again exempted, under article 362 of the city charter.

The Rev. Dr. Hill was the first speaker. He said that some time ago the Recorder gave a judgment ruling that residences rented by clergymen themselves were not parsonages, and were therefore not excempt from taxation, as were the houses provided by church congregations for their respective pastors. In accordance with that judgment a majority of the Protestant clergymen in the city had this year been called upon to pay taxes on their houses. Dr. Hill said he and the brethren he represented considered this a very unjust discrimination, and one which they were convinced was not intended by the city charter. The City Council had hitherto interpreted the charter in a spirit that all clergy were to be exempt from taxation, and they now asked the council to remove the discrimination that had been imposed. It was only the richer churches that provided what the Recorder held to be a parsonage, but Dr. Hill contended that every residence of a clergyman was a parsonage in the sense meant by the city charter, irrespective of the fact whether he or his congregation rented it.

The Rev. Dr. Gordon said he had very little to add to what Dr. Hill had said. His position was that all religious institutions ought to be taxel, but so long as they were not it was obviously only just that all clergy should be placed upon an equality in this matter. If their residences and all church property were taxed it would lighten somewhat the burden of taxation upon the community, but as long as there was exemption in one case there should be exemption all round.

The Rev. Canon Dixon said: 'I beg leave to differ from the Rev. Dr. Gordon. I believe that we ought all to be exempt I would release every nun and every Christian minister working in the city. I believe there are some very rich men living among us who do not help religious work at all, and the only way there is to reach their pockets is by granting these exemptions. They and everybody else would have poor rates to pay if it was not for the Christian workers in the city. I have been thirty years in the city and I have never been called on to pay taxes until this year. By granting our request you will be doing justice, and acting within the spirit of the law.'

The Rev. Dr. Young said he was in hearty sympathy with the position of Dr. Hill. As to the exemption of church property as a whole, that was an academic question, and was not yet being treated, but the removal of what they considered an unjust discrimination was a matter very pressing.

Ald. Payette—As a committee, we are not prepared to state what will be done in this matter, but I am sure we shall be happy to remove any discrimination, if any exists, in this matter. We will look into the question and in the near future let you know what will be done.

The delegation then withdrew.

Ald. Leclaire, representing St. Jean Baptiste Ward, lodged a complaint on behalf of his constituents of shortage of water at different times during the past two or three months. He asked whether it would not be possible to grant a certain reduction in the water rates to the section of the community concerned?

Ald. Payette replied that he did not see how they could do this because the basis of the water tax lay not on the quantity of water supplied, but on house rental.

It was, however, resolved to submit the question raised by Ald. Leclaire to the law department for a legal opinion.

About forty thousand dollars have recently been paid into the city treasurer as arrears of taxes. The larger proportion of it was voted to the committees as follows: Fifteen thousand dollars for repairing permanent pavements, $10,000 for wooden sidewalks, and $1,000 for street crossings. The Incineration Committee was given an appropriation of $3.000 for the incination plant.

The Health Committee asked for $125 to purchase waterproof coats for the milk inspectors, but the committee rejected the application, Ald. Payette remarking that the inspectors should clothe themselves out of their salaries.

JUVENILE CRIMINOLOGY

PREVENTION DECLARED TO BE BETTER THAN CURE IN THE SPHERE OF MORALS.

Mr. W. P. Archibald, parole officer for the Dominion Government, in an interview gives his opinions on the causes of juvenile degeneracy and its cure, as follows:—

'Many of the penological questions relating to childhood are only questions of pedagogy. No solution therefore can be given as absolute in dealing with juvenile criminality. When the question of the treatment of vicious children is under consideration, I am convinced that the system of placing a vicious youth out in some well known and respectable family without institutional treatment first, is inadequate, and a source of danger to the wellbeing of the community receiving the delinquent. When the question of placing children in foster homes, under normal conditions, is applied, no sane person could doubt the great advantage of this method, and I have no doubt that many children are considered vicious at times who are only normal cases, and should have the benefit of this system rather than the commitment to a reformatory or juvenile institution for special treatment. A truly vicious boy or girl needs a lesson in discipline and self-control, which cannot be taught in a foster home; beside this, the placing of a vicious lad in a good family endangers, through contamination, other children of the family, and often a whole neighborhood has experienced the baneful influence of a lad thus placed, who has used his spare time to educate the unsophisticated children in criminal ways, becoming himself a ring-leader of youthful degenerates, and eventually finding his way to one of our penitentiaries.

Special establishments including reformatories are essential for the successful treatment of this class of criminals. Our reformatories should begin to deal with the whole boy as well as with the vicious or evil tendency. Up-to-date industrial plants are needed, as well as a general education in the moral code. Physiology, psychology and psycho-pathology should have a place in every branch of child-saving work, and the reformatory education should be supplemented by a guardianship with responsible people for some time after their release.

The high-tide of criminal life is from 18 to 26 years of age We must go after the boy before the tide carries him out into the helplessness of the criminal sea.

The man of thirty enjoying life and liberty will seldom change in the general trend of his thoughts, or in the complexion of his convictions. On the other hand, the man of thirty years and in prison (much of his time from boyhood) more rarely changes in thought or purpose. Not three percent of our criminal population have had proper or efficient home training, in their starting out in life. Our very despair at times of helping successfully the recidivist class of criminals, emphasises the need of beginning the work of purifying society farther up the stream, at the fountains of youth. This is where we trace the germs of confirmed criminality. There is no more profound truth spoken than that the impressions received and the habits formed in childhood, dominate and survive those formed in later years. It is of first importance that parents should realize that the most potent factor in the destiny of their children is the lesson of self-control and obedience; without this factor, waywardness is sure to follow.

'From as thorough a research as I possibly can make, after coming into personal contact with prisoners in the discharge of duty, I am satisfied that to inefficient parental control or mismanagement, may be attributed the large percentage of the recidivist criminal and the primary cause of his production. Only upon obedience and self-control can we build the superstructure of enduring manhood and true womanhood. We have been taught from childhood that "knowledge is power," but we are beginning to realize, especially in our larger cities, that ignorance is power also. From the records of crime ignorance is found to be one of the destructive agencies and a direct cause of many criminal offences. The statistics of drunkenness and its attendant suffering; also of pauperism, furnish ground for believing that ignorance is the productive soil from which many of these bitter fruits have grown.

'To a greater extent perhaps than many would believe, circumstances and environment have had much to do with the production of the criminal character. There is in our fair Dominion a brotherhood of human beings who have become outcasts and criminals through the force of environment and circumstances. I have a strong faith that education, moral, social and industrial, will in the future do much toward the banishment of crime and the reformation of the criminal. I would that the system of education in the Dominion would throw their uplifting and protecting arms around every unfortunate child. "Our age and history for the past thousand years,' says Emerson, "has not been the history of kindness, but of selfishness. Our distrust is very expensive, for we make by distrust the thief, the burglar and the incendiary. Out acceptance of the principle of love throughout Christendom for a season, would bring the felon and the outcast to our side and bring the devotion of his faculties to the service of humanity."

'Another primary cause of youthful criminality is idleness. It is the sepulchre of the living, whether he be in or out of prison. The boy or the man who finds nothing to do in life has nothing left to him but ruin and evil. I believe in a productive toil in all our public institutions. Especially is this necessary in the reformatories, where a boy could receive an industrial training which would fit him best to take his place in a world of industrial pursuit, on his release from an institution. I often hear the expression "incorrigable youth," but many of this supposed class are open to impressions for their good and are amenable. The signs of the times are most hopeful. Every province in the Dominion is studying seriously the problem of the treatment of the criminal. In Ottawa the Children's Aid have taken a step in advance of all others in Canada, and have appointed probationary officers who are doing a splendid work in extending the helping hand to children in neglect and temptation.

'But, better than any system for the cure of crime, is its prevention. We must be encouraged in taking a view of past advancement and rejoice that we live in the day of better things and have a strong faith in the ultimate man's final restoration to the image heavenly, and to the status of a true and noble manhood.'

MONTREAL EPWORTH LEAGUE

A meeting of the executive committee of the Montreal District Epworth League was held in Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church on Thursday evening, and was presided over by the president Mr. Frank Peden. Reports of the year's work showed satisfactory progress of the Methodist young people's societies of the district. This was especially marked in the missionary department, an increase of about twenty-five percent having been recorded over the previous year's ordinary contributions. Arrangements are being completed for the annual rally to be held in Douglas Hall on Monday, Oct. 14. Some items of special interest are being arranged. It is expected that the young people will have an opportunity of extending a farewell to Dr. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay (née Taylor), who are leaving for the Methodist Mission Hospital in Chentu, China. It is also hoped that the Rev. W. W. Prudham, who is home on furlough from Japan, will be present. It was due very largely to Mr. Prudham's efforts when here attending the Wesleyan College that the young people's societies of Montreal undertook the supoprt of Dr. Ewan in Chentu. Special music is also being arranged, and it is expected that all the societies of the city will attend.

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Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1907

THE COUNTERFEITER.

Continual War of Wits With the 'Artists.'

$9,000 CRIMINALS DEALT WITH SINCE THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE BUREAU WAS STARTED.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

The Treasury Department of every civilized government maintains a body of confidential agents—experts, all of them—charged with the detection of counterfeit notes and bills, and the arrest of the skilful 'artists' who made them. Now this country is perhaps more plagued in this respect than any other, so that if one had access to the Washington records of the Treasury's Secret Service, material for a whole library of sensational stories would be found.

Our nation is an enormous one geographically, and we make more use of paper money than any other people. Then, too, we unquestionably receive a large proportion of other countries' 'black sheep,' who are apt to think that the United States affords an unlimited field for their operations. And lastly, we are all very busy and working at high pressure, so that few of us examine too closely the bills received in the day's routine. For these reasons are the Secret Service agents kept busy—a permanent and most valuable branch of the Treasury Department, and one whose sole duty it is to keep our money free from spurious specimens.

FIRST EFFORT AT SUPPRESSION.

For more than a century and a half counterfeit money had been found in this country, yet the practice grew steadily until the climax came in 1860. Then it was that Congress for the first time appropriated a modest $10,000 to commence in a very small and tentative way an organized warfare against the artistic counterfeiters whose labors were embarrassing the country. This appropriation was doled out in the form of rewards to private detectives, municipal officers, and others who had exerted themselves to bring to justice people who were making a fortune out of bogus money. And thus loosely the work went on for several years.

Meanwhile the government found itself compelled to issue immense quantities of paper money to meet the expenses of the civil war. One surprising result of the issues was that the notes were imitated to such an extent that it was seen that drastic measures were imperative. And so, in the summer of 1864, the first serious appropriation of $100,000 was made and handed over to the solicitor of the Treasury, who was charged with the supervision and direction of the work.

Nor was he long in gathering about him a body of men with vast experience in dealing with criminals of this type, and the work of detecting and suppressing spurious currency was at once put in hand. So successful were the government operations from the beginning that a permanent bureau was decided upon, to be known as the 'Secret Service.' It is easily the most interesting and mysterious of the government's sub-departments; and little or nothing is known of the personnel and operations of the agents until they have made a more or less sensational haul.

The entire country is divided into twenty-seven 'Secret Service Districts,' each in charge of an official of exceptional tact and ability. This officer has under him as many assistants as may be necessary, having regard to the counterfeiting activity of his section. Every man prepares a daily report covering his operations for the past twenty-four hours, and these records are kept on file at Washington—a veritable mine for the writer of sensational fiction.

$9,000 'ARTISTS' DEALT WITH.

Of course, human nature being what it is, it were idle to suppose that the engraving of spurious bills will ever be entirely suppressed; but our government looks to the Secret Service to reduce the traffic to a minimum. Nor has it looked in vain, for during the forty years of its existence this bureau has dealt with nearly 30,000 makers and distributors of spurious currency.

The 'artists'—men of rare technical skill for the most part—have moved with the times. Indeed, the development of photo-lithography, photogravure, and etching has quite revolutionized the criminal industry of counterfeiting notes. In the old days the plates were engraved by hand, and it might take the patient labor of fifteen months to complete a likely set. On the other hand, this part of the work will only take a few hours nowadays, thanks to the scientific processes available.

This change of method on the part of the criminals caused the Secret Service to abandon the old lines on which it had investigated, and lay down new ones to meet the changed conditions. But the yearly average of arrests did not seem to diminish. As these are not numerous, however, the government's attitude is that we should be thankful the activity of the counterfeiter is kept within bounds.

Counterfeiting is particularly difficult of detection, and the losses frequently fall on those least able to bear them. Nor is the 'planting' of spurious bills confined to any particular locality; Secret Service agents in country districts are quite as busily employed as their colleagues in the great cities.

One reason why detection is so difficult is because among the ranks of counterfeiters are found men of every race and condition. One may return home from a day's business only to find that a near neighbor—almost a friend, with whom one had spent many pleasant hours, and who was considered in every way worthy of confidence and esteem—had for years been conducting a private mint or engraving establishment, and is now under arrest, with every prospect of a long term in the State's prison.

For example, Charles H. Smith, one of the most expert and prolific engravers of plates for spurious money, had for years been looked upon as a highly reputable citizen of Brooklyn. His handsome residence adjoined that of a prominent city official, and the two men had for years engaged in friendly games of croquet on the lawn.

REMARKABLE CASE OF THE JOHNSONS.

But perhaps the extraordinary case of the Johnsons will give the best idea of both sides at work—counterfeiter and Secret Service agent. David Johnson, the head of the family, lived in Detroit, Mich., where he was looked upon as a model of citizenship and propriety. He and his family were very prominent in church work, and when a musical evening or other social function was to the fore, the Johnsons were among the most popular guests. You may judge, therefore, of the amazement and shock to the community when one summer's morning David and Edmond Johnson were arrested, charged with making counterfeit money.

As usual with the Secret Service Bureau, the blow fell without warning. The homes of both men when searched yielded evidence that they were responsible for the issue of many most dangerous counterfeit notes, which had baffled the ablest of government officials for more than eight years. The case is most interesting, revealing as it does the details of an incessant war of wars between 'jurists' engaged in the most profitable of crimes and officers of the law, likewise skilled in every trick of a highly intricate trade.

It was in September, 1890, that one of the currency experts of the Treasury pulled a counterfeit $2 silver certificate out of a remittance from a Missouri bank. It resembled the genuine bill so closely as almost to defy detection, even by experts.

The secret service people at once recognized that they had a master hand to deal with. Every suspect who was thought to possess enough ability for the work was located and his career gone into, but without result. The spurious notes kept coming into the Treasury with baffling regularity, and at length it was resolved to recall the genuine issue and replace them with notes of quite a different design.

The unknown counterfeiter, however, was not to be beaten, and when the new bills had been current only a few months their counterfeit presentment was likewise discovered in circulation, and that in great and perplexing profusion.

A CLUE THAT FAILED.

The government agents were on their mettle all over the United States; and many times the more enterprising among them felt certain they were near to a solution of the problem. But time after time they found they were deceived, for their suspect was found to be merely one of the numerous victims of the real culprit, quite innocently assisting in circulating the counterfeits. Just such a case happened in Toledo, O. Here a secret service agent was one day called to the telephone and informed that a stranger had just passed a $2 counterfeit note on a city tobacconist. A few minutes later the agent arrived at the store, and was told of a tall, blonde, thick-set, and well-dressed man, somewhat bejewelled, who had paid for twenty-five cents' worth of cigars with a $2 which he took from a big roll of notes. The secret service man recognized the bill as one of the troublesome silver certificates, and at once pursued the man who had passed it. He visited several business houses without success, and was about to take a car down to the station to look through an east-bound train departing ten minutes later, when he saw his man come out of a store on the next block.

Here in a store the agent came upon him, and asked one of the shopmen to change for him a twenty-dollar bill. This could not be done, and—as the agent had hoped—the stranger volunteered to make the change. Forthwith he drew from his pocket a large roll of money, and carefully counted out three fives, two twos, and a one. Thereupon the agent, greatly excited, stepped outside to examine the change—and to his astonishment found all the bills genuine!

He returned, however, and asked his man to go back with him to the tobacco store and there explain the possession of a counterfeit note. The man readily agreed to return, and acknowledged in the store that he had given the bill in question. He calmly made it good by substituting genuine money, and then handed the officer all the money in his pockets, requesting that it be examined for other counterfeits. 'What man,' he asked, innocently enough, 'scrutinizes the bills in his pocket, or can tell which is a skilful counterfeit and which is lawful currency?' The upshot of it all was that the zealous officer's vision of glory and promotion faded quickly, and he returned, defeated, to his office.

Some months later Charles Johnson, of the redoubtable family mentioned—himself an old and expert counterfeiter, who had just completed a term of twelve years in a Canadian prison for imitating the two and four-dollar notes of the Dominion—arrived at the home of his sister, Mrs. Baylis, with whom his brother Edmond was living on McGraw street, Detroit.

Then it was that for the first time the friends and neighbors learned that this notorious criminal was related to the much esteemed brother and sister. As usual in these cases, the secret service people in Washington were advised of Charles Johnson's release and destination, so that when it was reported that a man resembling him had passed a counterfeit half dollar in a store on Woodward avenue, search warrants were secured and the house in McGraw street suddenly raided.

They expected, of course, to find a 'coin mill,' but to their astonishment the officers, while looking through a closet on the second floor, discovered a piece of wood which bore unmistakable evidence of having been used in the curious process of 'aging' notes. This was a find indeed, and led to a far more thorough inspection of the premises than would otherwise have been made.

One of the officers got down on all fours and plied his knife on the floor. Nothing happened for ten minutes or so, but suddenly he seems to have pressed against an ingeniously contrived lever, which forced a section of the board out from the wainscotting. An eager hand darted in at once and fished out spurious two-dollar silver certificates to the amount of two thousand dollars.

Edmond and Charles Johnson and their sister, Mrs. Baylis, were immediately arrested, and a second warrant taken out for a thorough search of David's residence. Here, too, a secret panel was found, concealing the plates from which the first issue of counterfeits was printed, together with a bundle of three thousand dollars in bogus notes. David and his wife were at the time visiting relatives in Canada, and an officer was sent to arrest and bring them back.

CRIMINALS WITH SENTIMENT.

And so, with much patience and labor, the mysterious source of these notable counterfeits had been found. One thing remained, however, and that was to secure the plates from which the second issue was printed. The two houses were most thoroughly searched from cellar to garret, but without success. And the hiding place of these plates might have been a mystery until this day had it not been for the desire of the Johnson brothers to get their womenfolk freed from the affair.

After a consultation, they declared that if Mrs. Baylis and Mrs. David Johnson were released, they would surrender the plates. This offer was by no means a surprise to the government officials, who have had many similar exhibitions of a like sentiment. In this Detroit case, while the evidence against the women was not conclusive, it warranted their detention temporarily. The government promptly accepted the suggestion of the brothers, however; the women were released, and Edmond Johnson was turned over to the Secret Service Bureau as guide to the officers.

He led the way first to the house in McGraw street, went up to a bedroom on the second floor, and there rolled out an oak washstand from the wall. He next withdrew a couple of screws that held the ornamental back piece in position. Then, raising the loose end of this section, he cut away some oak-stained putty and removed a little square of wood, which disclosed a mortised space. And from this slot Edmond drew out, attached by a string, the back and seal plates of the counterfeits, neatly wrapped in oiled linen.

For the face plate of the notes, he said, it was necessary to go to David's house. Here, Mrs. Johnson's sewing machine was used as a hiding place. Edmond lay on his back under the machine, unscrewed a little cabinet of drawers, and produced the plate from a narrow space hollowed out of the top board of the cabinet. In this way ended one of the most difficult cases the Secret Service Bureau has ever handled.

As to the Johnson family, their history might be advanced as an argument in favor of criminal instinct being hereditary. Certain it is there were three generations of counterfeiters among them.—W. G. Fitz-Gerald.

ORIGIN OF THE WORD 'HUMBUG.'

Among the many issues of base coin which, from time to time, were made in Ireland, there was none to be compared in worthlessness to that made by James II. at the Dublin mint. It was composed of anything on which he could lay his hands, such as lead, pewter, copper and brass; and so low was its intrinsic value that 20 shillings of it was worth only twopence sterling. William III., a few days after the battle of the Boyne, ordered that the crown piece and half-crown should be taken as one penny and one halfpenny, respectively. The soft, mixed metal of which that worthless coin was composed was known among the Irish as Uim bog, pronounced Oom bog, that is, soft copper, or worthless money; and in the course of their dealings, the modern use of the word humbug took its rise, as in the phrases, 'That's a piece of uimbog,' 'Don't think to pass off your uimbog on me.' Hence the word humbug came to be applied to anything that had a specious appearance, but which was in reality spurious. It is curious to note that the very opposite of humbug, that is, false metal, is the word sterling, which is taken from a term applied to the true coinage of Great Britain, as sterling coin, sterling worth, etc. This word came from the coinage of the Esterlings—German traders, who came from the 'east' of England, and in the reign of John first stamped pure coin in England. And thenceforward the name 'sterling' was applied to standard coin in England. —Springfield 'Republican.'

WOMAN A LIGHTHOUSE KEEPER.

(London 'Woman.')

Most people are unaware that there is a woman in charge of the Leasowe Lighthouse, which stands on the Cheshire side of the entrance to the Mersey—a most important lighthouse, commanding as it does the entrance to the port of Liverpool. Mrs. Williams, who is the lighthouse keeper, is assisted in her duties by her daughter.

DISCONTENT IN JAPAN

Our Tokio correspondent, writing on June 20, says: The increased cost of living consequent upon the low wages, combined with excessive taxation, is causing a steady growth of social and industrial unrest throughout Japan, frequently resulting in violent expressions of protest, especially among the laboring classes, who feel the stress most.

Recently a serious strike among the workmen of the Government navy yard at Yokosuka, and a similar occurrence in the Mitsu Bishi yard at Nagasaki, have been adjusted only with the greatest difficulty, and not without days of extreme precaution and uncertainty. In each case the attitude of the men towards their superiors was of a menacing character, and quite new in the industrial history of the country. Close upon the riots at the Ashio copper mine, which resulted in serious casualties and a wanton destruction of property, a still more deplorable strike broke out among the Besshi miners at Niihama, in northern Japan.

The dispute in this case arose over a demand by the men for an increase of 30 percent in wages. The request being peremptorily rejected, the men at once proceeded to blow up the official and other buildings with dynamite. The regiment of police dispatched to the scene of the rioting was met by a mob of 300 miners, upon whom the officers fired, with the result that the offenders retreated, but only to the village of Kurose, near by, which they quickly set in flames. Upon the appearance of a reinforced police detachment the mob marshalled itself and charged the guardians of the law with explosives until the latter were compelled to retire. Many were wounded on both sides.

One of the most remarkable features of the Besshi riots was the systematic military organization adopted by the mob in its attacks on the police. The rioters marched like soldiers, and fought under commanders as in battle. Evidently these men had not gone through the Manchurian campaign without learning the art of united self-defence. They showed regular signals during action, and they deployed and manoeuvred like a fighting column. They appeared to regard hospitals and schools as neutral property, but all the buildings of the mining company were reduced to ashes and the machinery destroyed. The authorities were at the mercy of the rioters until the arrival of men from a Japanese cruiser, which resulted in an effective state of siege, and the rioters were eventually suppressed.

For the first time since the freedom of the lower orders of Japanese society from the stern discipline of the old feudal system, they are being put to the test whether they are capable of using this freedom aright. It does not appear that the spirit of Bushido has any very marked effect upon the laboring classes of Japan. Yet the tendency to despise authority is not wholly confined to these classes; it seems to have invaded even the educational life of the country. There are frequent complaints of difficulty experienced by the authorities in enforcing the discipline of the schools, and of the captious spirit in which reasonable regulations are received. In one of the largest cities of the empire, an important school, with an attendance of some hundreds of students, was recently closed by order of the Government, because the masters in charge were unable to manage the riotous pupils. In Nagasaki, some time ago, a fight arose between two students, in which one of them was killed by the blade of his opponent. In a similar dispute at a school in Saga, last week, the result of the affray was that one student was stabbed to death and others wounded. At one of the larger colleges of the empire the regulation prohibiting students from smoking had to be withdrawn because it had practically become inoperative through disobedience.

In Japan, secondary authority does not appear to receive proper support from the authority immediately above it. Masters in schools and managers of industries are expected to keep their constituents contented and quiet, and, if they fail, the responsibility rests on them, not on their rebellious subjects. This is the old Confucian theory of government, from which the Japanese have never been able to escape, but it is ruinous to discipline and the proper management of men by their superiors. The students know that if they like to rebel they can turn any master they please out of the school, so that the masters are virtually in the hands of the students. When this insubordination obtains in schools, what must things be like in industrial circles? I have known the head engineer in a leading dockyard to be obliged to conceal himself for days in order to save his life from angry workmen, until the matter under dispute was adjusted.

It must be borne in mind that in Japan modern civilization is not yet very far-reaching, and that among the laboring classes, at least, contentment and obedience depend on keeping the mouth full. In the old days the feudal lord saw to it that this effective means of restraint was always ready. Now that serfdom is abolished, and every individual is his own master, when need arises the people cannot resist the hereditary custom of going back to the master and holding him responsible for whatever oppression they suffer. Nor can he let them loose upon a weaker neighbor as of old; he must satisfy their demands himself, or they will proceed to take things into their own hands.

During the preparation for the war with Russia, and all through the continuance of the campaign, the immense amount of money expended among the people for labor and supplies maintained an air of prosperous contentment throughout the empire, but now that this exceptional shower is again finding its level in banks and investments, the country is beginning to feel a drought that presses with especial severity on the masses which are very poor.—(London 'Standard.')

RAILROADS IN AFRICA

WHERE GIRAFFES PULL DOWN THE TELEGRAPH WIRES.

(W. G. FitzGerald, in New York 'Tribune.')

In a general way we all know the huge continent of Africa is being criss-crossed with railways built by private enterprise or by the powers interested in Africa generally—Great Britain, France, Germany, Portugal and Belgium. But few of us can realize the appalling difficulties in the way—the scarcity of labor and transport and the hostility of savage tribes. Embarrassment lurks in a hundred unlooked for quarters, besides such obvious sources of trouble as climate and wild beasts, fever and lack of water.

The greatest scheme of all is, of course, the Cape-to-Cairo system—Cecil Rhodes's dream, with its attendant telegraph wire, a shining aerial snake 5,700 miles in length. Long ago trains de luxe ran across the tremendous gorge of the Zambesi on a bridge that represents the last word in daring engineering. And that practically marked the halfway house. Another thousand miles of track to the north is surveyed, and construction goes on steadily at this moment. Already Broken Hill is reached, 2,016 miles from Capetown.

In Portuguese West Africa the Benguela-Katanga line is to act as a 1,200 mile feeder of the main north and south system. And the wire always follows the track. True, it halts at Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika, but from this point connection with the southern extremity of the northern wire at Port Victoria, on that vast inland sea the Victoria Nyanza, is to be effected by the wireless system—its initial instalment in the Dark Continent. The distance is 450 miles.

The country round about is almost entirely unexplored, and so broken and rugged that to establish and maintain an overhead wire presents enormous difficulties. Five thousand laborers and some 430 white officers are now at work on this great transcontinental railway. A mile a day is the average rate of laying, but five and three-quarter miles have been put in on a long September day. Seven bridges of over fifty feet span have been recently sent out, besides the huge steel work for the Kafué river bridge, over 1,500 feet long.

Railways are projected or in actual construction in King Leopold's dominion. 'Without railways the Congo State can never be of much value,' Stanley used to declare. And then came the line from Matadi to Leopoldville, 260 miles of jungle, inhabited only by cannibals, elephants, hippopotami, crocodiles and monkeys.

Of course, the trouble was, as usual, to get labor. The natives have a deep-seated objection to all work, and such as is necessary to maintain life is done by the women. Worse still, the white man can never live long in these regions without going home to rest and recuperate, and the result is that railways even in Central Africa will cost in places $50,000 a mile. Still, they must be persevered with for political or mining reasons.

Some of the drawbacks are entirely unlooked for, however. Thus, not far from the Victoria Falls a herd of giraffes, stampeded by a troop of lions, fled madly against the telegraph wires at Intundhula, 125 miles from Buluwayo, dragged down two miles of copper wire and many of the iron poles, besides strangling several of their own number. Fortunately the telegraph staff were not far off, and communication was interrupted for only a few hours.

This is the sixth time since the opening of the Falls line that similar interruptions have occurred. In two cases elephants were responsible. This reminds me of the romance of the Uganda railway, which has opened up the enormous empire of British East Africa.

It seems only the other day this great country was a mere slave-raiding ground for the coast Arabs, but after the Imperial Government took over control a survey party was sent through from Mombasa to Lake Victoria, and a favorable report was made to parliament. In those days it took five months to traverse the country, whereas by the railway it can be done in two days.

Along its track many millions of slaves have marched under the lash of their captors, to be huddled into filthy dhows and sold at Zanzibar or in the Persian Gulf. The construction was fairly easy until Mile 133 was reached at Tsavo. This station will always have a sinister memory for the engineers, for the gangs of coolies were terrorized for four months by a pair of man-eating lions.

No fewer than thirty-nine Hindu workmen fell victims to these fierce brutes, which betrayed amazing cunning in waylaying their victims or audaciously picking them out of their tents. When the male lion got so bold as to pick a Masai tribesman off an open freight car as the train slowed down into Tsavo the authorities thought it was time something should be done. All further work was stopped and the engineers set forth with express rifles to kill the marauders.

This was not accomplished without a tragedy, however. Two of the engineers sat up all night in an open passenger coach, and toward three o'clock in the morning one of them dropped off to sleep with his .303 across his knees. Along came the stealthy lioness and actually dragged the man out of the window and made off with him into the jungle. His bones were not found until three weeks later, and on that very day both lions were shot.

At Kiu Station (mile 267) even the advent of the iron horse has not altered the aspect of a natural zoological park. Enormous herds of Zebra graze close to the train, and not less numerous are the hartebeeste, most awkward and ungainly of antelopes. Ostriches, singly and in pairs, or in groups of five or six, stand and stare at the train and then scuttle off with long, loping strides, often breaking into a run after a great fluttering of plumes.

The summit of the line is reached at Nairobi, 5,450 feet above sea level, the summit of the East African Highlands, which bid fair to become a sanatorium for the whole of that part of Africa.

Enormous difficulties were encountered by the engineers at Lumbwa (mile 518). Here we find ourselves in the midst of thick elephant forest, and the tribes are a shy, troublesome people, who have caused enormous inconvenience to the administration of the railway with their thieving propensities, which extended to extracting the fishplates and bolts rom the line; stealing the rails to make spears from and fashioning miscellaneous ironwork into shields.

Some of these natives were convinced that the power of a locomotive lay in the labor of an indefinite number of oxen, which they assumed were shut up inside. Hence, when the engine stopped they would gather in curious crowds waiting to see some door open and the familiar horns and heads peer forth. Altogether this road cost fifteen million dollars, and its lake terminus is close to the German frontier, on the eastern shore of Victoria Nyanza.

The present railways projected in the upper Congo have suffered much from the mysterious sleeping sickness that attacks their workers, and in one section wiped out nearly four thousand of them. As to the white workers, one may truthfully say that each African railway is marked throughout its entire length with the graves of men who have sacrificed their lives in the accomplishment of this pioneer work.

Sometimes a stray explorer will come across a small party of surveyors' assistants and native porters actually three hundred miles in advance of the construction party. Such men are utterly cut off from civilization and exposed to grave perils from fever, hostile natives, arid deserts and wild beasts. Their baggage must contain nothing made of wood owing to the astonishing ravages of the white ants. The iron telegraph poles must be in sections, so as to be borne on the heads of negroes, who are the only means of transport in many parts of Africa, where the tse-tse fly has destroyed every mule, bullock, camel and donkey.

In many cases wide roads have to be cut through the jungle so as to prevent the tall, rank overgrowth engulfing both tracks and telegraph wires, and also to facilitate repairs. The telegraph poles, by the way, have been particularly troublesome, largely because the herds of wild elephants have looked upon them as institutions specially put up that they might rub their giant bodies against them—with dire results. And when all things appear to be going well with a construction party smallpox will appear among the black laborers, who are forthwith stricken with consternation and throw down their loads, so that the jungle track for a score of miles will be littered with valuable property, which in many cases the white officers cannot recover.

PLAGUE OF EARWIGS.

(From the London 'Daily Mail.')

For the second year in succession we are enduring a plague of earwigs, which have invaded even the upper rooms of country houses. Always a pest in the garden, they only become a general nuisance in the house about this season, when they set forth on marriage flights and uncurl the most neatly folded wings known in the animal kingdom.

One mark of the earwig is its vitality. Few creatures are more difficult to kill, even by violence, and they are almost proof against the ordinary poisons. Happily, nothing is easier to trap. An expert informs us that he has found much the best way in the house is to preserve the seed heads of the bigger poppies. Lay down or erect a number of these on the floor of the room, and if earwigs are about the heads will be freely tenanted in the morning.

An earwigs must have darkness, and the orifices round the edge of the poppy seed make an attractive doorway to the gloom of the interior. In the garden nothing is better than the cottager's usual device, a flower pot inverted on the top of an upright stick, with a little moss or hay at the bottom.

VACCINATION FACTS.

(New York 'Independent.')

The statistics of the nurses in smallpox hospitals are very interesting. In the epidemic of 1871 there were 110 persons engaged in actual attendance on the smallpox sick in the Homerton Fever Hospital in England. All these, with two exceptions, were revaccinated before being allowed to begin their work, and all but these two, who had evaded the regulation in the matter, escaped smallpox. In the same hospital five years later, all the revaccinated attendant escaped smallpox, while the only one who had not been revaccinated took smallpox and died from it. A committee was appointed to report on this question of the occurrence of smallpox among nurses in England. Of fifteen hundred persons in practical attendance on cases of smallpox forty-three contracted smallpox, 'and not one of these forty-three had been revaccinated.' Of 734 nurses and attendants in the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals, in London, seventy-nine had had smallpox and did not take the disease. Six hundred and fifty-five were revaccinated on entrance, and all of them escaped infection. Ten were not revaccinated, and every one of the ten took smallpox.

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.'

'Why should we ever turn our longing sight
Upon the buried years,
When on the present rests the golden light
that comforts us, and cheers!
Why ponder on the past with lingering sighs
When now, its storms have ceased,
And God's forgiveness brightens on the skies—
A rainbow in the east.'

The passing of September brings with it a pang of regret as its days go swiftly by. Already, we see the touch of decay on leaf and flower, though it is often called the golden month, for the sheen of many yellow tints.

The leaves of the birch glow golden in the sunlight, and the yellow fields after the harvest, add their coloring, while the corn and gourds are of the same tint, and the garden aflame with yellow flowers. No one can blame poor human nature for a pang of regret in retrospect, even as we look back upon the sunlit days of life that are ours no more. How easily we let them slip past, with but little accomplished, though our hearts were full of good intentions. The refrain of many a weary soul given to reflection is, that we have left undone the things we ought to have done, and this fact gives a note of discouragement to many lives. But why look back?

'The moving finger writes—and having writ
Moves on; not all your piety and wit
Shall lure it back to cancel half a line.'

So it is worse than useless to pass our time in looking back over trials and sorrows.

The past belongs to God, and from its lessons we can learn how to improve the present, and to make the future our own. Strength will be given us to bear each day's burdens, and to fulfil the duties of life which lie before us.

THE SCHOOL GROUNDS.

L. McD.—In answer to your inquiry as to what can be done with school grounds in a limited space it may be as well to quote Professor Bailey, of Cornell University, on the subject. He writes: —'If there is only six feet between a schoolhouse and the fence there is still room for a border of shrubs. This border should be between the wall and the fence—on the very boundary—not between the walk and the building, for in the latter case, the planting divides the premises, and weakens the effect.

'A space two feet wide will allow of an irregular wall of bushes; and if the area is one hundred feet long, thirty to fifty kinds of shrubs and flowers can be grown to perfection, and the school grounds will be practically no smaller for the plantation. One week's well directed work in each year by one man, coupled with donations of plants from private yards, would make every school yard in the land a little paradise.'

In most country schools there are boys large enough to manage the work of the grounds without the expense of one man a week each year, and the interest is greater with the children if they are allowed to help.

Nothing will develop a taste for the beautiful in Nature more than the sight of growing things on an everyday playground, and the planting and care of such adds a very pleasing feature to the landscape.

THREE PLANTS NAMED.

I.G.R., Algoma.—The plants you sent are well known, No. 1 being Clematis, probably Virginiani: No. 2, Ampelopsis Quinquefolia, and No. 3, Clematis Orientalis. All are useful and ornamental as climbers and perfectly hardy.

POLYGONUM.

E.A.D.—The plant received from you is of the Polygonums, probably Sieboldi (De Vriese). It is a stout, handsome bush, and a native of Japan. A very effective plant, for bold masses, and perfectly hardy, producing a cloud of bloom in September.

Some of the Polygonums are natives of Mexico, and growing on the hillsides, have acquired the name of Mountain Fleece.

SOME INSECT ENEMIES.

H.K.—The mischievous grub that eats the leaves of the cauliflower could have been destroyed in its early stages by the use of powdered white hellebore, but when full grown the grubs penetrate the inner sections of the cauliflower, and are hard to reach.

As for the ants, you can scatter sulphur in their haunts, and set down a vessel of sweetened water into which they can be entrapped. Cultivation will disturb them, but it is better to destroy them.

TWO SHRUBS.

S.A.P.—The two shrubs sent for name are Pyrus Arbutifolia, distantly related to the apple family, and cousin to the pear, but you would not think so from the insipid taste of the small berries.

The other plant is doubtless Viburnum (Cantanoides) Alnifolium, the American Wayfaring Tree, or Hobble Bush.

A very good book for your purpose is 'Nature's Garden,' by Neltje Blanchan.

REMOVING A TREE.

E.L.S.—It has been proved by experience that shrubs and trees of the deciduous class may be transplanted with success earlier in autumn than is generally supposed.

It is not wise to disturb your tree before growth has ceased, but before the leaves fall transplanting can be done if managed carefully. If a part of the foliage remains it is of benefit, and will aid in making root growth, which does not occur after they are removed by frost. But keep from sunshine during the process of removal.

FLOWER FOR NAME.

Ellis.—There is no doubt your flower is the real Cardinal flower, though much bruised in transit. It is a plant of the swamps and brookside, and one of the most striking of the wild flowers. Though naturally found in moist, boggy soil, it takes kindly to cultivation, and may be grown with success in any good garden soil. Its elongated spikes of deep scarlet flowers always attract attention and admiration. Give it plenty of room and partial shade, if possible.

'HERB OF GRACE.'

Mabel.—The reason that 'Rue' was called 'Herb of Grace' was that it was considered the herb of sorrow, and the name is a corruption of the old English word for 'ruth,' and sorrow of heart often becomes a means of grace.

A large number of flowers had a reputation for averting infection if worn about the person, and in the time of Queen Elizabeth were used in the preparation of household medicine, hair washes, perfumery and confections. In those days the art of pickling and preserving flowers, as well as fruits, in sugar or vinegar, and distilling them for scents, was regarded as an elegant accomplishment for a gentlewoman, and must have rendered her quite familiar with a large number of the flowers which grew around her. She was properly instructed in the knowledge of herbs by those who had studied them.

Shakespeare used this knowledge in his descriptions, such as 'Gloves as sweet as damask roses,' and as the Queen in Cymbeline says to the doctor:

'Have I not been
Thy pupil long? Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, distil, preserve?

And so the fragrant growth of many flowers are found to deserve the title of 'Herb of Grace.'

MORNING GLORIES.

There is no flower that seems to come just so fresh from the hand of the Creator as the Morning Glory. At the first rays of the sunrise the delicate cups begin to untwine, and as the light increases they open, like sleepy children only half awake at first.

Dainty tints of blue and white, dainty pink and various other shades, they come every morning, like a new day, so fair, and full of refreshment to the senses.

What a pretty adornment they make to a cottage, where the long strings are covered with the leaves and flowers, varied by having every alternate plant a white or blue Moonflower, next of kin to the Morning Glory. The pure, sweet scented flowers that open at night, perfume the air, but are not so innocent and sweet to the sight as the restful tints of the Morning Glory.

SALSIFY.

N.E.—It is no use to try to grow this much-neglected vegetable if late in the season, before it is started, for it requires all the season for its development. It must not be sown too thickly, but should have four or five inches between each plant. In this province it is best to dig before the ground freezes, and store in the cellar in boxes of sand. Of the different varieties Sandwich Island is considered the best.

EDWARD VII. ARBITER OF PEACE

(Paris 'Grande Revue.')

Great Britain, or, rather King Edward VII., has taken the Directorship of European policy. He has become the arbiter. That he works for peace, no one can doubt, but that his policy tends unceasingly to strengthen the power and security of his own country is still more certain. We are thus led to believe that in relinquishing his attitude of hostility, as much personal as patriotic, toward William II., he calculated in advance the benefits that would accrue to Great Britain.

COMMERCIAL.

PROBLEM OF FROSTED WHEAT

('Commercial West.')

The grain trade, and the millers as well, have, in addition to the usual problems of a new crop, that of frosted wheat from North Dakota, with which to contend this season.

This will lead to many complications. The grading of the wheat is one of them, and an important one. At first it was decided by the inspection department to permit some frosted kernels in the No. 1 Northern grade; but after a vigorous protest from some of the terminal elevator owners and millers, it was decided not to do so. Yet wheat is now being graded No. 1 Northern that contains some frozen berries. What the result will be when it is inspected out of terminals is a matter of the future.

Samples of wheat from North Dakota now being received by elevator companies and commission houses indicate a large amount of frosted wheat. Still, some that is called frosted is open to argument, as the 'wrinkled 'effect of the bran may be the result of extreme heat instead of frost. Some frosted wheat is reported from Northern South Dakota, but satisfactory evidence is not yet at hand that frost was the damaging agent.

Buyers for mills and terminals as yet have nothing to guide them in the buying of frosted wheat. A sample shown on the floor this week brought forth various opinions from the buyers. One mill buyer said his mill would not grind it at any price. Another said it might pass as No. 2 early in the season, but sell 40 cents under one Northern later. Another one thought No. 4 was about right. Yet, for milling purposes—for mixing with other wheat—it all depends upon the extent of the frost damage. The mills are making tests to find out to what extent the flour-making qualities are injured. Slightly frosted wheat will doubtless be found available, while that which was touched too heavily will go for feed. The question for the miller is where to draw the line.

Buying frosted wheat in the country is one of the problems for the line elevator company, the independent buyer and the farmers' elevator company. One Minneapolis elevator company recently sold one of its houses in North Dakota at a point from which frosted wheat samples were received. The company did not care to assume the extra hazard of buying such wheat. The liability of loss is too great, for every country buyer cannot be an expert.

Of all those affected by frosted wheat, the terminal elevator owner is in the most serious predicament. He dare not accumulate stocks of wheat graded as No. 1 Northern yet containing some frosted grain. For when he should attempt to load it out on December or May delivery, it might be refused. It is therefore probable that the terminals will buy very little North Dakota wheat this season. If they fill their houses it will be with other grain. This will leave the market more largely to the millers and the shippers than usual; and the less competition there is for the better grades means a reduction of the premium which has so long been a factor of the local market. And, should there be a considerable percentage of badly frosted wheat, there will be some low prices, relatively, for it.

The effect of the frosted wheat on the price of the futures will be interpreted differently, according to the person's interests or prejudices. Yet it would not be surprising if there were some talk of a squeeze in Minneapolis December wheat on account of it, should the crop move slowly from southern Minnesota and South Dakota.

ROCKEFELLER HOLDINGS

New York, Sept. 20.—John D. Rockefeller now owns 248,692 of the total 972,500 shares of the Standard Oil Company, of New York, according to the testimony of W. H. Titford, treasurer of the company, given in the hearing of the federal action here to-day. As Standard Oil stock was quoted last at $440 a share, Mr. Rockefeller's holdings are worth nearly $109,000,000. The holdings of Wm. Rockefeller was stated by Mr. Titford to be 11,700 shares, and those of H. H. Rogers 16,020 shares.

= BUY =
HIGHLAND MARY

Several months ago we offered Two Million Five Hundred Thousand shares of Blue Bell at 10 cents per share. It was quickly over-subscribed, and thousands of dollars were returned to disappointed applicants. Soon after we placed Lucky Boys upon the market, and offered One Million Shares at 6 cents per share. Applications were received for three times the amount offered, and we were again compelled to disappoint many clients.

The fortunate purchasers of Blue Bell and Lucky Boys have already witnessed an advance in these shares of fifteen times the purchase price of Lucky Boys and ten times the purchase price of Blue Bell. These advances are insignificant, however in comparison to the advances that are still to take place in these shares. We are in close touch with the development, and are advised by our engineers that there are now thousands of tons of rich ore in sight amounting to millions of dollars. We strongly advise every shareholder of Blue Bell and Lucky Boys to keep what they have. Within the next year or so ten times the present value will be reached.

Gold Mines Limited, OF Larder Lake AT 10 Cents Per Share

Why have the investing public so eagerly subscribed for the flotations recommended by Law & Co., Limited?

The answer to this: Law & Co., Limited, have established themselves with the investing public as to their Responsibility, Reliability and Trustworthiness. They have not abused the confidence placed in them by investors. They will not offer a single share to the public unless they have first made exhaustive and thorough examinations of the properties involved through their own engineers and assayers. The properties must be first-class mining properties — not prospects. The titles must be perfect and clear of indebtedness. They do not mislead the public by misleading statements. The public appreciate Truth, Frankness and Fairness.

Never in the history of mining has such an opportunity for making money been presented as is now offered in the Larder Lake gold district, and especially in the wonderful Highland Mary properties.

Put your money in The Highland Mary Gold Mines, Limited. One of the greatest opportunities that have ever been offered for investment in a gold mining company. The Larder Lake district will be the wonder of the world, and Highland Mary is in the heart of it.

Miners and prospectors from all parts of the world are flocking to Larder Lake. Mining men, with millions at their disposal, are sending their representatives and mining engineers into the field, and are rapidly snapping up everything that can be purchased.

The time for investors to get in on the rock bottom is NOW—THE PRESENT TIME.

The opportunity offered in Highland Mary will probably never occur again in this district. Investors should accept this opportunity, and buy in one of the greatest mining companies that will be known in this new Eldorado at the present rock-bottom prices of 10 cents per share.

We have gone to great expense, and have used every method available to learn and know the exact situation in the Larder Lake district. We have sent out a number of reliable mining men in different directions and to different locations. We have established our own assaying office on the ground at Larder Lake, putting in charge of it mining engineers of known ability and reputation. We have not taken over a single claim that has not shown actual merit; that is to say, with free, visible gold in quantities most remarkable. We are informed by our engineers that there has never been a gold district known that has shown the wonderful width of quartz veins containing free, visible gold as now actually exists in the Larder Lake district. We have quartz veins assaying gold from $200 to as high as $42,000 to the ton, that vary in width from 6 feet to 150 feet.

The Highland Mary properties consist of 1,200 acres, being 30 well-selected 40-acre gold claims, undoubtedly and unquestionably the choicest of the district at the present time.

Now, we want to make this comparison. In the gold fields of Nevada, where the gold camps have gained renowned reputation—in camps as well known as Tonopah, Goldfield, Wonder, Searchlight— and other camps where millions upon millions have been made from claims varying in size from 10 to 20 acres. Just think of it! Ten or twenty acres running into values as high as from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 each. Mining men we have in the Larder Lake district, who are well acquainted with the Nevada camps, claim that the Larder Lake district is so far ahead of the mining camps in Nevada that there is no comparison whatever. Even the Rand in Africa, it is believed, will not come up to the wonderful gold district of Larder Lake.

We have received in our office in the past week many samples taken from every claim owned by the Highland Mary Company. Out of these we have had a great number of assays made by our own assayer on the ground. These assays run all the way around $200—the lowest—to $20,000—the highest. Our assayers on the ground, of course, cannot obtain as high assays as in laboratories in Toronto, where we have obtained the highest assays, running from $27,000 to $42,000 to the ton. Therefore, it is safe for us to estimate that the assays made by our own engineers on the ground are considerably under what we would actually receive were the stamp mills that the Company will install on the property in actual operation, together with the cyaniting process, by the use of which every particle of gold produced will be saved.

Could every investor come to our office and see the wonderful quartz samples, with gold showing in every portion, they would need no further urging, or any further argument to convince them what Larder Lake is, and what it is bound to be.

Investors who do not take advantage of this wonderful opportunity will, in a year from to-day, see and realize the great opportunities that they had to invest their money with great profit. We are in a position to judge, and we feel that we are judging rightly when we say to these investors: "Put your money into Highland Mary now. Every hundred dollars that you invest at the present time will, in a year from to-day, bring you many times that amount." This may seem to be a broad assertion, but consider well the great amount of territory, and consider well the millions that are made from properties consisting of but 10 to 20 acres of territory that never showed as rich as Highland Mary properties do to-day. It will only take a few months to place this property on a very big dividend-paying basis. Here is a legitimate opportunity for investors to make a real profit of 900 percent on your money by and through an early advance to $1.00. The Highland Mary shares will be selling in the open market at $2.00 in the near future, and it will not be long before investors will look back and realize how really cheap Highland Mary stock was at 10 cents. Such a chance to realize enormous returns on your money could seldom be possible except through the medium of legitimate mining investments, and through and by the discovery of such wonderful gold districts as Larder Lake. Remember, these opportunities will only present themselves once in a lifetime. This is the accepted time—this is the golden opportunity. The conditions surrounding the Highland Mary GUARANTEE to investors not only big profits, but also absolute safety. We have a property aggregating 1,200 acres in these wonderful Larder Lake gold fields—the new Eldorado—every acre of which is as rich in gold as the Rand or the famous gold districts of Nevada, where millions upon millions are being taken out. The Larder Lake gold district will be familiar to every schoolboy almost the world over within a year or two. The titles are clear—there are no encumbrances whatever—not a dollar of indebtedness. To us there is not one single element of uncertainty as to the outcome. Investors at the present price of shares—ten cents—will realize the most wonderful profits that have ever been known in any mining district in the world.

We feel so positive regarding this, as we have had every reason to make us believe so. Our own engineers, whom we known, and our own prospectors and miners, with years of experience, whom we have every confidence in, demonstrates to us these facts. We have no other method of demonstrating to the investing public than through our advertisements, which we endeavor to make honest and straightforward. We are investing our own money, and are not advising the investing public to do anything that we are not doing ourselves.

We want to state further and impress upon our clients and the investing public that those of you who join us in this proposition should understand that we are also in this proposition with you. We are backing our faith with our money, and we are asking you to join us in this proposition, which we find after thorough and exhaustive investigation, to be an absolutely secure and safe investment, and one that will yield returns that will make unprecedented profits for all concerned. We have no fear whatever regarding our investments, and we wish to make it clear to you that WE cannot take a dollar of profit out of this proposition as offered to you in the Highland Mary Company unless you, yourselves, receive the same returns in proportion to your interests therein. We say to you we are offering you one of the fairest, squarest and most honorable propositions that could be presented.

We pride ourselves upon the enviable reputation and standing we have earned and established with the investing public throughout Canada and the United States as brokers and financial agents. We are endeavoring to further build up, instead of tearing down, this reputation, which could only have been established by legitimate business methods. We would not make the strong assertions as to the Highland Mary properties and investement therein, in these advertisements, were we not satisfied beyond any question as to the ultimate outcome of the investment which we herein advise.

It hardly seems necessary at this time, but we are glad that we are able to refer any investor to any bank, financial institution or commercial agencies in the City of Toronto or throughout Canada and the United States as to our standing and reliability.

We wish to state further that every recommendation or assertion made in any of our advertisements or letters of advice WILL BE STRICTLY CARRIED OUT, and that any investor may invest his money with the full assurance that his money will be placed for the purposes and in the manner indicated, and that LAW & COMPANY will fulfill their pledges in every way.

We wish to express our appreciation to the many investors who have shown their confidence in our recommendations, and we desire again to pledge loyalty to their interests, having no fear whatever as to the future, knowing full well that it will demonstrate that their confidence in us has not been misplaced.

Prospectus and further information mailed to any address.

APPLICATION.
(Cut Out and Forward)

LAW & CO., Limited, Toronto, Canada:

I hereby make application for.....shares of The Highland Mary Gold Mines Limited. You will find herewith draft, check, post or express order for.....dollars payable to Law & Co., Limited, in full payment for same. Have shares issued to

Name.....
Street.....
City.....
State or Province.....

The Highland Mary Gold Mines, Limited, is capitalized at $3,000,000, with shares of the par value of $1.00 each. There are 1,000,000 shares in the treasury for development purposes.

Address all communications and make all applications and remittances direct to

LAW & COMPANY, Ltd,
728, 729, 730, 731, 732
Traders Bank Building,
TORONTO, CANADA,

Telegraph or telephone orders at our expense.

Telephone 2708 Main.

INVESTORS MAY LOSE BY WAITING.

The following is an extract from Messrs. McCuaig Bros. & Co.'s market letter:—

'With call money at 1½ percent in London, and 4 percent to 4½ percent in New York, it is not surprising that the investment den and for the better class of railway stocks in New York has been large enough to absorb the speculative liquidation. While it is of course possible that lower prices may be reached, investors may lose the opportunity of securing bargains by waiting, and as stocks are bound to fluctuate over a wide range for some time to come, there is an excellent opportunity for speculative buying for a profit of two or three points.

'The sentiment of the Canadian market is steadily improving, and the investment demand is becoming larger. We continue to recommend the stocks for investment which we mentioned in our recent circulars.

'Speculative buyers should find Northern Ohio Traction an attractive stock, as at present prices they can buy 700 shares for less money than 100 shares of C.P.R. would cost. As this stock has sold as high as 36, when conditions are again in a satisfactory shape, it should sell at least as high, as the earnings are very much better than when it sold at 36. The buyer therefore would have a profit on 700 shares of seven times thirteen, or 91 points. C.P.R. would have to advance to 250 to show the same profit.

'We think very well of C.P.R., and we are only using that stock for the purpose of comparison.'

BANKERS WILL NOT ENCOURAGE SPECULATION

Messrs. Laidlaw & Company's morning letter says to-day:—

'It appears to be a fixed determination on the part of conservative bankers, and under this category may be placed the great majority, to encourage no speculative movement in the stock market that would tend to jeopardize the money situation. There is no reason to believe, however, that a healthy hardening of values, which would tend to strengthen investment confidence, would meet with opposition from any source save from operators now committed to the short side. The short interest outstanding appears to be the most effective leverage of those interests which have supported prices, and while the opinion is freely expressed that a wholesale evening up of the bear account could easily cause a sharp advance, there seems as yet little prospect of the sustained upward rush of prices which has been predicted by some of the more exuberant bulls.

COAL WILL BE DEAR AT WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Sept. 20.—Inquiry among the local coal dealers yesterday elicited the information that as soon as the cold weather sets in the price of coal will advance, although it was difficult to secure the exact statement of what prices will be. The cause of the anticipated advance will be the demand for, and alleged scarcity of, the bituminous article. The present price of household coal is $10.50, the same as last winter. Some dealers maintain that the price ought not to advance unless there is an extraordinary demand from the West, which will create a shortage in Winnipeg, but at present these dealers affirm there is plenty of coal at Fort William to meet ordinary demands.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1907, incorporating Henry Daniel Lawrence, Advocate; William Morris, Advocate; Arthur Frederick Plant, Bookkeeper; Richard Fairlie Morris, Broker, all of the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec; and William Evander McIver, Advocate, of the Town of Richmond, in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(1) To Manufacture, construct, repair, operate, erect, import, buy, sell, and in general to traffic and deal in at wholesale or retail, air compressors, rock drills, pumps, pneumatic tools, motors, engines, and all other contrivances, devices, apparatus and machinery operated by air, steam, electricity, or other power, applicable to, or used in connection with mining or other operations of every kind and description, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this Company is being incorporated; (2) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property, moveable or immoveable, as may be deemed requisite, necessary or advantageous, for the purposes of the Company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or effect, any or all other thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association or corporation, any other business, or interest, or shares therein, or good will, rights, and property thereof, the objects of which are similar to those of the present Company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, and paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property real or personal so acquired; (4) To sell out the undertaking of the Company in whole or in part for such consideration as the Company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other Company, having objects similar to those of this Company, or to unite with any person, firm or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (5) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including voting power thereon, and to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same; (6) To issue its paid up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations, in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities, which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the Company, and to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate, any of its property to secure bonds, guarantees, or other obligations, by it issued or incurred, to guarantee any dividends, bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers and to take, hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations due to the Company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the Company; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise dispose of, any or all, trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licences, privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents, and patent rights, used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, or any other countries pertaining to the business of the Company; (8) To establish and to carry on wherever desirable, agencies, and stores, for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise of the Company, or otherwise, and to act as the agents and representative of other Companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (9) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest, or otherwise, with any person or company of a like nature; (10) To borrow money upon the credit of the Company, to issue bonds, debentures, or securities of the Company, of not less than $100.00 each, to pledge or sell the same, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company or both, to secure the same, and any money borrowed for the purpose of the Company, and to invest surplus funds of the Company in the redemption of its shares, funds, debentures and other obligations; (11) To do all things, and to exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the Company is incorporated. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ingersoll Sergeant of Canada" (Limited), with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars and the chief place of business of the said Company, to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of September, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

LAWRENCE, MORRIS & McIVER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

A NEW PRECIOUS STONE.

A very beautiful blue gem has been discovered in California, and named 'Benito,' after the locality where it is produced. It is a deep, transparent blue, as fine in color as a sapphire, but exceeding it in brilliancy. English people are conservative in the matter of precious stones, and the new find will probably sell best under the name of sapphire, while some jewellers will profess as dense an ignorance of the Californian gem as butchers do of American meat.—'Westminster Gazette.'

CROWN OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(London 'Observer.')

The crown is already of great weight—thirty-nine ounces and five dwts.—no light burden for the King on the occasion when His Majesty performs the ceremony of opening parliament. To add to it the Cullinan diamond would increase the weight by about three-quarters of a pound avoirdupois, which, it is estimated, is what the jewel would weigh after it was cut. The crown, as it is seen to-day in the Tower of London, contains 2,818 diamonds, 297 pearls, and many other exquisite jewels. Its chief gem is the ruby, the value of which has been estimated at £100,000, which was given to the Black Prince in Spain in the year 1367, and was worn by Henry V. in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

UNCLE AARON'S APPLES.

(By Sophie Swett, in 'The Christian Endeavor World.')

(Concluded.)

Delphine went to the barn for a final inspection just before we expected Captain Roberts. I heard her cry out, and then I saw her running swiftly toward the stone wall.

'They're not there! that heap of windfalls and wormy ones that we covered with the old horse-blanket!' she called to me as I stood in the doorway. 'Come and see what he has done!'

I knew that 'he' meant Simmy. I remembered a queer, triumphant grin that I had seen on Simmy's dull face, and my heart sank.

Delphine was taking apples out of a barrel when I reached the barn. There was one layer on fine greetings on top, a layer of Baldwins under them, then a layer of russets. Below the russets a mixture of all kinds, mostly the windfalls and the wormy ones.

'I heard Simmy muttering that there ought to be some style about them, and that it was just like gals to make them just as good clear through,' said Delphine. 'But I didn't think, I didn't dream, that he would dare——'

Simmy appeared just then in the barn door with that triumphant grin upon his face.

'I just come to see that you didn't get cheated,' he explained. 'Gals! You'd ought to get five dollars a barrel! There ain't such a lot of apples as them anywheres round!'

Delphine is quick. She stamped her foot at him, and her eyes flashed.

'We know what you have done,' she cried. 'You have ruined our business. No one will ever buy apples of us again. Go away, and don't you ever come near here again.'

Poor Simmy! There came a bewildered listress like a child's into his face. He went and sat astride the chopping-block in the yard, with tears streaming down his cheeks.

But I scarcely saw him, for Mrs. Pickering was coming in at the gate. She had not forgotten her furs or her thick gloves, but she was breathless.

'Your uncle has telephoned that he'll be here on the five-o'clock train! I suppose I shall have to go down to the station and fetch him. Jonas, he's consid'rable put out to have him know that you picked the apples. He's gettin' real feverish over it. But I tell him that if you make a good thing of it your uncle won't say anything; that's 'him.' But it don't appear to peacify Jonas any to tell him what a real good bargain you've made. He don't appear to think, Jonas don't, that girls 'can' make a good bargain.'

Uncle Aaron! Delphine and I looked unutterable dismay into each other's faces, while Mrs. Pickering's high-keyed voice ran on.

But even in that dreadful moment Delphine, catching sight of Simmy, tearful, upon the chopping-block, was moved to repentance. Delphine was tender-hearted; she always ran away when I had caught a mouse in the trap.

'Penelope, bring Simmy a piece of mince pie,' she called. 'Margaret,' to me, 'we must have those apples all right before 'any one' comes!'

'Simmy,' I said sternly, 'what did you do with the good apples? There were enough to fill up without those wormy ones. I know I calculated right.'

Simmy looked frightened; but under the influence of the mince pie a smile had begun to appear through his tears, and now there was a trace of the triumphant grin.

'There's six or seven barrels of 'em down in the barn cellar. I saved 'em for you. These that's deaconed down to the bottom will sell just as well. Folks don't make 'em good clear through, without they're gals that don't know no better.'

We made Simmy bring the good apples up from the barn cellar. Then we worked with a will to repair Simmy's mischief, letting him help all he could. When there was a barrel each of fine Hubbardstons, Baldwins, sweet greenings, sour greenings, and russets, properly packed, we had Simmy put them out into the yard; and, as we heard horse's hoofs coming up the hill, we closed the barn door upon the confusion within.

It was Captain Roberts, and we drew a long, long breath of relief that it wasn't Uncle Aaron.

The captain was a business man. He had Simmy turn a barrel over and open it at the bottom. When it showed the same fine, large apples that there were on top, Simmy's face took on its most triumphant grin.

'No deaconin' about them apples! I'm seein' to this job myself. Gals! Ther ain't no tellin' what they'd do!'

The captain said if we would guarantee the whole to be as good as that barrel he would pay three dollars and a half a barrel and send for them the next day.

The bargain was scarcely concluded—we could hardly have planned it any better ourselves—when Uncle Aaron appeared.

The grim frown that he wore and the curl of contempt about his mouth, that meant 'Girls,' disappeared somewhat suddenly when he heard the bargain settled.

He scarcely said a word, and I followed Delphine's cue—distant politeness. I knew I was following her example of a furious color in the cheeks as well.

'Won't you come in and have some tea, Captain Roberts?' asked Delphine. We had planned to entertain the captain after his long drive. Then she turned to our uncle. 'Will you come, too, Uncle Aaron?' she invited graciously.

He came! I reflected that it was probably only to say his say after the captain had departed. I was right, but his say was not just what we expected.

He had drunk two cups of our best brew, and done full justice to popovers and quince jelly.

He took his leave directly after the captain, but turned back at the door to say, in a queerly embarrassed manner, for him:

'Seeing you had so much trouble with those apples'—Penelope, whose tongue is like a jack-in-a-box, had let out what Simmy had done—'you needn't pay me but two dollars a barrel for my half. I expect it's all I should have got, anyway, and business is business. And—and—I rather guess there's more to you girls than I thought there was; and, if there's anything I can do for you—in a business way—why, you needn't be afraid to ask.'

Penelope got out her stubby pencil in a twinkling. As for Delphine and me, we behaved more like youngsters than the youngsters themselves. We laughed and cried together in the same breath, and Delphine sent Lizette to Simmy with a whole mince pie.

BRAVERY OF THE TURKISH SOLDIERS.

The bravery of the Turkish 'Mehmed' (Tommy) is well known. It proceeds from the absolute unconsciousness of danger. In its blindness it is almost animal-like, but, precisely on that account, knows no limits. Its nature is best revealed by the attention the Turkish soldier is capable of giving in the thick of battle to trivial details of ordinary life, such as the undoing of his boot strings, which he will sit down calmly and unconcernedly to put right, or the flight of a bird, which he will follow in its course, or a humorous incident which will set him laughing. It is a purely racial characteristic. Contrary to what is generally thought to be the case, religious inspiration has little or nothing to do with it. Islamism only adds to the warlike enthusiasm of the Turk. It makes him more eager, more strenuous, more enterprising in battle with the infidel, since death in such a case secures to him the transcendent rewards of martyrdom; but his fearlessness is not greater when he is waging war against the latter than when he is fighting his rebellious Albanian or Arab co-religionist, which he is constantly employed in doing by order of the Sultan. He is as enduring as he is brave, and as disciplined as he is enduring. What he can put up with in the way of hardships of every description is far beyond the capacity of the European soldier, not excluding the Russian, who, however, might equal the Turk were it not for the drinking habit to which he is a victim and from which the former is absolutely free. To find an exact parallel for the power of the Turk to defy all forms of suffering we must go to China and Japan. It does not detract in the least from his merit in this respect to say, what is perfectly true in his case, as in that of the Chinese and Japanese, that his impassiveness where pain producing circumstances are concerned proceeds in a great measure from insensibility. Ultimately this means the possession of an exceptionally healthy and robust constitution; and health and strength, which certainly are among the inheritances of the Turk, are great virtues. The discipline of the Turk does not show in superficial matters. He reserves his salute for full blown generals, and otherwise behaves toward his superiors with a sans gene which produces a bad impression on those who are accustomed to connect obedience with a complicated display of respect. But his submissiveness to those in command is quite extraordinary, though under the present government of Turkey the conditions of his military service have become so intolerable that mutiny has become a frequent occurrence in the imperial army. The wonder is that any discipline at all exists in its midst. The Turkish soldier is withal good-natured, self-reliant and resourceful. I should add that this last quality is characteristic of all the inhabitants of Turkey, who, in the semi-barbarous condition of the country, are constantly forced to exercise their wits with great keenness to preserve their bare existence.—A. de Bilinsky, in the 'Contemporary Review.'

One of the biggest temperance demonstrations on record occurred the other day at Stockholm, Sweden. There was a grand parade, in which 60,000 persons took part. Among them were representatives of about five hundred abstinence societies. Thirty bands were hired to furnish music.

Pale, Anaemic, Sickly Girls

Anaemia is most common among young women and is marked by pallor, weakness, indigestion, irritability, spells of dizziness and fainting, heart palpitation, severe headaches and feelings of extreme lassitude.

The blood is lacking in the elements which go to form energy, vigor and strength and demands such assistance as is best supplied by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

This great food cure sharpens the appetite, invigorates the nerves which control the digestive fluids, strengthens the heart's action and naturally and gradually restores the sufferer from weak blood to health, strength and vigor.

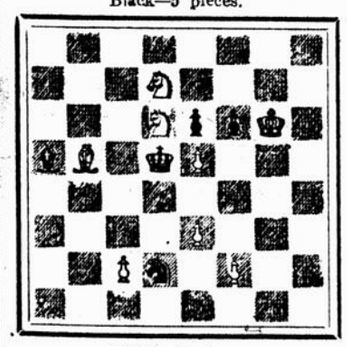
The headaches and eyeaches of pale, nervous school girls, of office girls and of factory employees are largely the result of thin, watery blood and will disappear when the blood is enriched and the system built up by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Put this great restorative to the test by noting your increase in weight while using it. 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

CHESS

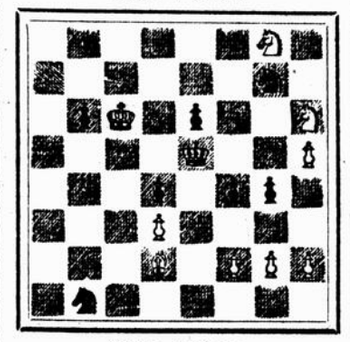
Saturday, Sept. 21, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1188.
(By K. A. L. Kubbel, St. Petersburg.)
Black—5 pieces.



White—8 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1189.
(By K. A. L. Kubbel.)
Black—8 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

Problem 1188 by the 15-year-old Russian composer took the first prize in a tourney conducted by the 'Muncheper Post.'

SOLUTIONS.

To problem 1184..1. B Kt 5; to 1185..1. Q Q 8.

The latest from Carlsbad gives Rubenstein leading, Maroczy second, Schlechter fifth, Mieses tenth, Marshall thirteenth, and Janowski in the eighteenth place.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Total.
*Atkins	5	5	1	7½
**Blackburne ..	5	3	3	6½
**Michell	5	3	3	6½
**Sergeant	4	5	2	6½
*Wainwright ..	5	3	3	6½

*First prize. **Divide second, third and fourth prizes.

Shoosmith, 5½; Kelly, 5; Palmer and Blake, 4½ each; Ward, Mackenzie, and Holmes, 3½ each.

FIRST-CLASS AMATEURS.

G. Shories, 10, first prize; H. B. Uber, 8, second prize; E. D. Palmer, 7½, third prize.

LADIES' TOURNEY.

Mrs. Houlding and Mrs. Herring, with 8 each, divide first and second prizes; Mrs. Anderson, 7½, third prize; Mrs. Sydney, 7, fourth prize.

SECOND-CLASS TOURNEY.

Section A—T. J. Edwards, of Bristol, and B. Heastie divide first and second; the Rev W. Evill, third. Section B—F. D. Yates, first; A. Kirby, second; P. Flower, third.

Two games from the Championship Tourney. Score and notes by Mr. Hoffer, from 'The Field.'

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.
Wainwright (White) v. Blake (Black).

White.	Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 P—K 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 B—K 2	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Castles.	5 B—Q 3 (1)
6 P x P	6 B x P
7 P—Q R 3	7 Castles.
8 P—Q Kt 4	8 B—Q 3
9 P—B 4	9 P—Q Kt 3
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 B—Kt 2	11 B—Kt 2
12 Kt—B 3	12 P—Q R 3 (2)
13 K—R 1	13 Q Kt—Q 2
14 Q—Q 4	14 R—K 1
15 Q R—Q 1	15 R—Q B 1
16 Q—R 4	16 Kt—B 1
17 Kt—Q 4	17 Kt—Kt 3 (3)
18 Q—R 3	18 B—Kt 1
19 P—B 4	19 Q—K 2
20 Kt—B 5	20 Q—K 3
21 B—B 3	21 R—B 5 (4)
22 Kt—K 2 (5)	22 P—Kt 4
23 Kt (K 2)—Q 4	23 Q—Kt 3
24 Kt x K Kt P (6)	24 R x K P
25 Kt (Kt 7)—B 5	25 B x P
26 Kt x R	26 B x Kt
27 Kt—B 5	27 B—Kt 4
28 Q R—K 1	28 K—B 1 (?)
29 B—K 2	29 R—B 5
30 B—Q 3	30 B—B 1
31 R x R	31 Kt x R
32 Q—Kt 3	32 Kt x B
33 B—Q 4 (8)	33 Q—B 3
34 Q x B	34 B x Kt
35 Q—R 6 ch	35 K—Kt 1
36 B x Kt	36 Kt—B 7 ch
37 K—Kt 1	37. Resigns.

(1) Q Kt—Q 2 is the usual and better development.

(2) To prevent Kt—Q Kt 5, but it is loss of time nevertheless.

(3) If 17 Kt—K 5, then 18 Q x Q. K R x Q; 19 Kt—B 5, winning.

(4) In this fairly complicated position Black contemplated a sacrifice for the two centre pawns, hence the text move. But it would have been better to play simply P—Q Kt 4, followed by B—R 2.

(5) This excellent move was overlooked by Black in his combination.

(6) Obviously the winning move.

(7) Anticipating 29 B x Kt, followed by R—K 8, ch. winning.

(8) A handy defence. Obviously White could not capture the Bishop at once.

This game practically decided the championship.

(Scotch Opening.)

White. Blackburne.	Black. Atkins.
1 P K 4	1 P K 4
2 Kt K B 3	2 Kt Q B 3
3 P Q 4	3 P x P
4 Kt x P	4 Kt B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt P x Kt
6 B Q 3	6 P Q 4
7 Q K 2	7 B K 2
8 Kt Q 2	8 Castles.
9 P K 5	9 Kt Q 2
10 Castles.	10 Kt B 4
11 Kt Kt 3	11 Kt x Kt (a)
12 R P x Kt	12 P K B 4 (b)
13 P K B 4	13 K R sq
14 B R 6 (c)	14 P B 4
15 R Q sq (d)	15 P B 3
16 B x B	16 Q x B
17 B K 3	17 P Q 5
18 B Q 2	18 Q K 3
19 R R 6	19 B Q sq
20 Q B 4	20 Q x Q
21 P x Q	21 B Kt 3
22 P Q Kt 3	22 Q R Kt sq
23 K B 2	23 K Kt sq
24 B R 5	24 R Kt 2
25 P R 4	25 K B 2
26 K B 3	26 R Q sq (e)
27 R x R P !	27 R x R
28 B x B	28 R (Q sq) R sq
29 B x R	29 R x B
30 R Q 2 (f)	30 R R 8
31 K K 2	31 R K R 8
32 P Kt 3	32 P R 3
33 R Q 3 (g)	33 P Kt 4 ! (h)
34 R P x P	34 P x P
35 P B 3	35 R R 7 ch
36 K K sq	36 Kt P x P
37 Kt P x P	37 R R 5
38 R B 3 ? (i)	38 P x P
39 K Q sq	39 R R 7
40 R x P	40 R K B 7
41 R Q 3 (j)	41 R x P
42 R Q 6	42 R Q 5 ch! (k)
43 R x R	43 P x R
44 P Kt 4	44 K K 3
45 P Kt 5	45 P x P
46 P x P	46 K x P

(a) So far, the moves on both sides were probably the best which can be played. Black's last, however, instead of Kt x B, seems singularly ill judged The Bishop was far more dangerous than the Knight, and by changing Knights, Black needlessly opened the Rook's file on his own weak pawn.

(b) This shuts out the Bishop, but gives White a strong passed pawn in the centre.

(c) With an eye to the weak Queen's side pawns.

(d) Threatening to win a pawn by B x B.

(e) A mistake, which enabled White to win a pawn very neatly.

(f) In this position, all in White's favor, play was adjourned for several hours; but when the game was resumed, Mr. Blackburne conducted the ending with surprising weakness.

(g) Better seems 33. K B 3, to be followed by K Kt 2.

(h) An excellent manoeuvre, which ensures a draw at least.

(i) The right move now was P x P, which would have drawn easily.

(j) And even now, 41. R R 3, would probably have drawn the game.

(k) This wins by force.

(l) The final position is worthy of study. Suppose, 47. P Kt 6, then the only way to win for Black appears to be: K Q 3; 48. P Kt 7. K B 2; 49. K Q 2, K x P; 50. K Q 3, P B 6! Any other move draws. A very lucky win for Mr. Atkins.

Skin Disease is Blood Disease



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

You Have to Pay

for your roof. Why not pay for the best? It will be the cheapest in the end. Fifty-five years' experience enables us to give the best.

GEO. W. REED & CO. Ltd., MONTREAL

MURDERERS THEIR OWN EXECUTIONERS.

An extraordinary incident occurred recently in the Mashakulumbwi country, writes a correspondent of the 'Central News' at Buluwayo. A white man, who had several 'boys' working for him, found one morning, to his profound astonishment, that his cook-boy had been cruelly murdered by four of his other boys. He immediately investigated the matter, and was about to send the criminals to the nearest police station, which was Mumbwa, when the boys promptly replied that such a proceeding was quite unnecessary. They immediately repaired to the nearest tree, and, before anything could be done, had placed ropes around their necks and had committed suicide.—'Westminster Gazette.'

ANCIENT SARCOPHAGI.

Among the most recent finds which have been made at Carthage by the Rev. P. Delattre are a number of sarcophagi which present a great interest. In many of these the top cover is sculptured in relief, with a figure of life size, carved out of marble, and beautifully tinted in various colors. One very fine specimen was found in the Necropolis, at a depth of twenty-five feet. On the cover is a figure of a woman executed in the Greek style, with a long garment reaching to the ankles and a veil covering the head. Great technical skill is shown in treating the different tissues. The flesh parts are well polished, and the eyes are painted, giving a lifelike aspect. The hair is gilded. Inside the sarcophagus were found the remains of the person and some bronze objects. A second sarcophagus was that of a person supposed to have been a priest. The sculptured figure has abundant hair and a curling beard. It wears a long robe with short sleeves. Here also the eyes are painted and are extremely expressive.

READING FOR LUMBER CAMPS.

Mrs. F. W. C. Meyers, 27 St. Mark street, superintendent of Lumber Camp work, in connection with the Central W. C. T. U., writes: The autumn is once more approaching, reminding one that the 'Winter King' will soon arrive, and with these thoughts also come good wishes for the welfare of the lumbermen, and the desire to do all that can be done to benefit those who are shut out from church privileges, and the kindly influences of home. While thanking our many friends for their kindness in the past, we would this year bespeak for these 'men of the forest' in the Gatineau district larger contributions than ever of comfort bags and literature. French reading matter, especially, is asked for, a very large proportion of the men being of that nationality. French Bibles, Gospels, tracts, also magazines, both French and English, that contain good, healthful reading. We are anxious to send the above to lumber camps earlier than usual this year, and would therefore urgently request contributions at once, from now until the middle of November, when shipment will be made. Donations to be sent to 48 St. Matthew street. Contributions of money to carry on this missionary work are also solicited.

5,000 CURED OF HAY FEVER

Instead of sending patients to the mountains, doctors are now prescribing 'Catarrhozone.' It relieves quickly and permanently cures Hay Fever.

All druggists sell Catarrhozone. Plenty to cure Hay Fever for $1.00.

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.)

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Sept. 22, 11 a.m.—'A Double Portion of Elijah's Spirit.' 7 p.m.—'Covering Sin.'

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent street. The Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor will preach both morning and evening at 11 a.m. and at 7. p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The League will visit Montreal South C. E. Society Monday at 8 p.m. J.C.E. Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors and strangers welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

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., Sunday school. 10 a.m., class led by Mr. W. F. Meyers. Everybody invited to these services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Sunday-school at 3. p.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League, Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at both services. 11 a.m.—Theme: 'Our Duty, Our Need.' 7 p.m.—Theme: 'The Yellow Peril.' Class-meeting in church parlor at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Sower.' Evening subject: 'What Sayest Thou of Thyself.' The pastor will preach at both services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, 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.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B. A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Y. P. meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. General prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

ENGLISH METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Death of Moses.' Evening subject: 'The Theological Earthquake.' 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. Seats free.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Evening theme: 'Progress.' 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. Morning subject: 'Prayer.' Evening subject: 'The Men in Demand.' Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building 169-71 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—The pastor, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Debilities and Degradation of Man.' Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Centre street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening theme: 'The Day of Atonement.' Chinese Sunday school, 10 a.m. English Sunday-school and Young Ladies' Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday, 8 p.m., devotional hour. Friday, 4.15 p.m., Girls' Mission Band resumed. Strangers cordially invited.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Subject: 'Christ the Stumbling Stone.' C. E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior C. E., Friday, 4 p.m. Seats absolutely free. All cordially invited.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. Sabbath services: Morning, 11 o'clock; the pastor will preach. The Rev. Prof. Mackenzie at 7 p.m. Sabbath-schol at 3 o'clock. C. E. Society, Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor, Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m., conducted by the pastor; 7 p.m., by assistant pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome to all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, 388 St. Catherine street West.—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., pastor; the Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., assistant pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. W. Woodside, M.A., will preach at both services. Sabbath-school at 3 p.m. Sunday afternoon meeting for men and women at 3.15 p.m., conducted by Mr. Woodside. Y.P.S., Monday evening at 8. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Chinese school at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. Subject: 'Anarchy in the Spirit.' Sunday-school at 3 p.m. 7 p.m.: 'The Dawn of the Instinct of Worship.' Strangers welcomed to services.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school, 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services to-morrow. The Sabbath school and Bible-classes at 3 .m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. The subject of discourse will be, in the morning: 'The Fragments which Remain,' and in the evening: 'Does God Care?' Sabbath school and Ladies' League and Young Men's Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, Sept. 22: Morning at 11. Evening at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach at both services. All seats free, and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class for men, Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in MacVicar Hall, upstairs. Week-day services: — Christian Endeavor, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37A Rozel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services. Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

Unclassified 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 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

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. 11 a.m., morning prayer; preacher, the Vicar. 7 p.m., evening prayer; preacher, the Rev. F. J. Sawers. Both services will be held in the Synod Hall.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Rev. J. Paterson Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. Stevenson, B.A.
Seventeenth Sunday after Trinity.
8 a.m., Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning prayer. Preacher the Rev. H. P. Plumptre.
3 p.m.—Sunday school and Bible classes.
7 p.m., Evening prayer; preacher, the rector.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning services at 11 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Mr. Ereaux. Service at 7 p.m.; preacher, the Rector. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, Mr. W. H. Gale. Young People's Association, Monday, 8 p.m. Band of Hope, on Friday at 7.30 p.m. St. Andrew's Brotherhood, on Friday, at 8.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. F. S. Webster, rector of All Souls' Church, Langham Place, London, Eng. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Almond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

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.

Undenominational.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion Square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

SALVATION ARMY. —Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, and Ensign Comstock in command.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles; Adjt. Orchard and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.
Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Helbling in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig; Capt. Wood and Lieut. Lawrence in charge; services as above.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. Evening service at 7 o'clock. A very hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh residents and friends to attend.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday Sept. 22, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. J. M. Almond, M.A.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject to-morrow: 'A Cure for Care.' Evening subject: 'Peculiar People.' Regular appointments are: Monday, 8 p.m., B.Y.P.U. Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. The Bible school meets at 3 p.m. Sunday in the French Baptist Church, Mance street. All invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy street. The Rev. David Bovington, Rochester, N.Y., will preach at both services. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 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.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

SWASTIKA CARNIVAL

ENTERTAINMENT WITH NEW NAME FOR THE DAY NURSERY.

Among the entertainments announced for November is 'The Swastika Carnival,' which will be held at the Arena, the proceeds to go to the Montreal Day Nursery. The work of this institution, in helping women in their daily struggle for a livelihood, by caring for their little children during working hours, has continued for nineteen years. The bazaar will open on Nov. 6, and will continue for three days. The name 'Swastika Carnival' is from the Sanskrit, meaning 'good luck.' The convener of the bazaar is Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg. Among the entertainment features will be, each evening, a grand march in costume of different nations, and the dancing of an old-time minuet, by debutantes. Mrs. Andrew A. Allan and Mrs. Yates are in charge of this part of the programme.

The Japanese tea-room will be in charge of Mrs. F. Orr Lewis, Mrs. Clarence McOuaig, Mrs. Maurice Davis, and Mrs. F. L. Cains. The Belgian stall with articles of native production, will be presided over by Mrs. Clarence I. de Sola. At the Parisian stall, where lingerie will be a characteristic item, Mrs. Herbert Evans, Mrs. A. W. P. Buchanan and Mrs. Hamilton Gault will be in charge. Mrs. Franksen, wife of the German Consul, and Mrs. Roswell Fisher will have the toy table. The Italian booth will be supervised by Mrs. Clarence Lyman, Mrs. Labatt, and Mrs. D. MacPherson; while Mrs. J. K. L. Ross Mrs. George Caverhill, Miss Holland and Miss Shaughnessy are in charge of the stall representing Holland. The Canadian table is to be looked after by Mrs. Haig Sims, Mrs. Boad, and Miss Emma Thomas. Swastika jewellery will be for sale at the Indian store, and there will be a Turkish room and café chantant, under the direction of Mrs. R. A. E. Greenshields, Mrs. Thornton Davidson, and Mrs. Southam. A Spanish garden in the centre of the Arena will be under the attention of Mrs. de Perera, wife of the Spanish consul, Mrs. Wellington Dixon, and Mrs. Larocque. Mrs. E. Lafleur will be in charge of the Swiss chalet. There will be an exhibit from the British Isles, and one from the United States; and not least of the attractions will be the country fair in the annex to the Arena. The 'Swastika Daily News,' to be published daily, will, no doubt, prove entertaining reading.

ITALIAN MODERNISM.

In his address last Sunday in St. John's Church, Dr. André gave a very interesting review of the national feeling towards the Vatican. Italians, he said, were Catholic more for convenience sake than by conviction. The last census shows that 700,000 refused to say to what religion they belonged; 65,000 declared themselves to be Protestants, and 35,000 rejected all form of religion. Dr. André gave several motives for that state of things. The first was the old Roman question, the persistent refusal of the Pope to accept the 'fait accompli,' the loss of his temporal power, and forbidding all voters to take any part in political elections. This attitude of the Pope towards the government has alienated the heart and mind of the people from the church, and the people feel they have to choose between the country and the church. As a consequence, all the patriots have become estranged from the church. These are the political modernists. But there is another class. The church is fostering gross superstitions, all of which is alienating the truly religious-minded who crave for a more spiritual religion. These Dr. André calls the religious modernists. He finds a third class, more numerous than the others. The church, said he, opposes all just aspirations of the proletariat. From that opposition came the socialists of to-day, who see in the church an inveterate enemy of the people. All those different shades of modernists accept as a 'fait accompli' the loss of the temporal power of the Pope, and rejoice over it, and are anxiously hoping and waiting for a new spirit, more modern, and better adapted to the present civilization. They claim the right to vote and have a part in the political administration. They want a more simple and more spiritual worship. They do not want to leave the Church of Rome, but ask the legitimate authorities to reform the church. They have been accused of leaning towards Protestantism, but they protest against that accusation. It is their honest purpose to remain attached to the church. What will be the outcome of that state of things? No one knows. But it is to be remembered that Luther and Calvin, too, wanted to remain in the church, but were compelled to sever their connection with it.

Before leaving for Boston, Dr. André, Dr. Montet, Dean of the University of Geneva, and the Rev. E. Rochel, also of Geneva, were entertained at a dinner given them at the Edinburgh Café by the French pastors of the city, where addresses were delivered by all present. It is quite probable that Dr. André may pass through the city on his way home, and may deliver his interesting paper in a larger church.

NEW CANADIAN WHEAT

HIGH PRICES PRACTICALLY ASSURED FOR THIS SUMMER'S CROP.

Several influences are combining to advance the price of Canadian wheat, and to all appearances the farmers, especially in the western provinces, will obtain a high average price for this year's production. The big advance in wheat prices has caused the utmost activity among the members of the Corn Exchange and it is understood that the foreign demand has already assured the Canadian market of larger profits than have been realized for many years.

Yesterday's cables quote Liverpool, which is the least sensitive of all the markets, at an advance of sixpence over yesterday's high range. Winnipeg advices state that a considerable quantity of new No. 1 hard has already been marketed at one dollar a bushel. The limited production of all the European wheat areas, and also of the United States crops, together with an anticipated increase in Europe's requirements, have been the primary reasons for the abnormally high prices which are expected by local grain exporters.

Mr. Joseph Quintal, president of the Montreal Corn Exchange Association, said that the present wheat situation is quite gratifying to the local exporters. 'The British importer,' he added, 'is looking for higher prices ahead and is taking no risk.'

HARDWARE DEALER ASSIGNS.

Mrs. Alphonse Monette, carrying on business as dealer in hardware and household goods, under the name of Alph. Monette & Co., has assigned at the demand of Mr. Louis Masson, with liabilities of about two thousand dollars.

IRISH LAND.

There has been so little evolution in Irish opinion upon the land question that for the last quarter of a century the discussion might very well have been carried on by two gramophones—a landlord gramophone and a tenant gramophone—each reiterating in turn its angry and brassy defiance of its rivals.—'Irish Homestead.'

FAST ENGLISH TRAINS.

(Manchester 'Guardian.')

The quickest run in England is the North-eastern's from Darlington to York, 44 1-4 miles, at a speed of 61.7 miles per hour, but this can scarcely be ranked above the Great Western's run from Paddington to Bristol via Bath, 118 3-8 miles, at a speed of 59.2 miles per hour. The longest run is the Great Western's from Paddington to Plymouth, 225 3-4 miles, at a speed of 54.8 miles per hour, though the Midland has one nearly as good from Leeds to St. Pancras, 196 1-4 miles, at 55.3 miles per hour.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect June 16th.

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.55 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m.; daily except Sunday and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.35 a.m. daily and 10.10 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Albany, Utica, Saranac Lake and Malone, 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 1.25, p.m. and 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only

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

Corrected to June 8th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.05 a.m.; 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, (i) 1.25 p.m., †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., (i) 1.25 p.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 Ft. Fortune and intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto 9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †8.45 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 10.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), †12.00 noon and †6.40 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday, †12.00 noon, and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and †6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., †5.45 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.25 a.m., †6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. †4.20 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), †4.40 p.m. 5.35 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., (i) 1.10 p.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., †4.40 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 5.36 a.m., 6.10 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †11.30 a.m., †10.35 p.m., St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., r7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, †8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., r7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., l10.00 p.m.

†Week days. (i) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3712.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to June 16th, 1907

6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Springs.
7.21 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, Boston, except Sunday, to Quebec.
8.05 a.m. (Sunday only) for Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.55 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.01 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via D. & H.
9.35 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield Daily—Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
10.15 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
1.45 p.m.—(Saturday only) St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
1.36 p.m.—(Sat. only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
2.25 p.m.—(except Saturday) St. Johns, St. Albans, Burlington, White River Junction.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
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.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
8.01 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*8.00 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hycinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.40 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.20 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex. Monday Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.35 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.15 a.m.—(Monday only) Cornwall and intermediate stations.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
9.33 a.m.—Valleyfield and intermediate stations.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.01 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.00 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.45 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns
8.40 p.m.—(Sunday only) Brockville, Valleyfield and intermediate points.
9.00 p.m.—(Sunday only) Hemmingford, Huntingdon and intermediate stations.
*9.45 p.m.—New York,

'OLDBURY.'

BY

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXIII.

A RECOGNITION.

Miss Berry and Elsie were the last of the party to reach the entrance to the tent, towards which Cecil led the way. Many of the guests had already entered, and were taking their seats at the long tables; others stood in groups round the door.

'Stay here,' whispered Cecil to Elsie, 'till I have taken Mrs. Lutridge and the rest of the Oldbury people in . I will come back for you and Miss Berry. You are to sit near us. We want you to hear the speeches. Don't stir till I come back.'

The sun was shining full in Elsie's face, and in the hurry of starting in the morning she had forgotten her parasol. She put up her hand, as Cecil left her, to shade her eyes, and when the glare left them she perceived that the tall, gray-haired man, whom Steenie had pointed out as Gilbert Neale, was standing at a little distance from her looking at her intently.

He seemed to have broken off a conversation suddenly to stare at her, for a lady leaning on his arm looked up into his face with evident surprise.

The eyes that dwelt on Elsie's face were grave, inquiring eyes, with an expression of half recognition and sad wonder in them. Elsie would have turned away if she could, but there was something in the look that awed her into stillness. Her heart began to beat very quickly, a desperate wild courage came to her, such as sometimes comes to very timid people in moments of great agitation. She could hardly restrain herself from ending the painful pause by stepping forward before all the bystanders, holding out her hand, and saying, 'Uncle Gilbert Neale, I am Elsie Blake; I am "little Alice."'

She felt as if she had escaped a danger when Cecil's voice approaching showed her the opportunity was passed.

'I half expected Stephen would have found you out before I got back, I have been so long making my way through the crowd. I shall turn Mr. Neale over to you, Elsie. Miss Alice Blake, Mr. Walter Neale.'

The introduction passed in silence. Mr. Neale put out his arm, and Elsie timidly approached the tips of her fingers. Before she touched it, she felt her hand roughly seized from behind and drawn back, and the elder Mr. Neale thrust himself between them. He did not make any apology for his action, he scarcely seemed to notice the surprised looks his nephew and Cecil turned on him, but he kept firmly hold of Elsie's wrist, while with the other hand on his nephew's shoulder he pushed him away from her towards the tent door.

'I will take charge of this young lady, Miss Russel; pray, go on with Walter. I beg of you to go on; you are stopping the way,' he said in a quick, decided voice.

Cecil had just time to turn round and make a little mutinous gesture of vexation towards Elsie, and then the pressure of the entering crowd bore her onwards. Elsie lost sight of her, and found herself alone with Mr. Neale. He loosened his grasp of her wrist as soon as Walter and Cecil had disappeared, but he did not offer her his arm or move forwards in the direction where other people were moving. He stood still and silent, his eyes fixed on the ground, and his face, which had grown deadly pale all at once, working with emotion, fierce anger, or terrible pain, Elsie could not tell which; but glancing at him, she felt very cold and sick and frightened, as looks of Margaret's had once or twice made her feel before.

'I think I had rather not go into the tent,' she said falteringly; 'I don't feel well. I will go and sit somewhere on the grass in the shade till Miss Berry comes back, and then I will go home.'

He turned towards her at the sound of her voice, and still without a word to her took her by the hand, and led her through the press of entering guests back to the quieter part of the garden. When they were quite clear of the crowd, he stood still and looked at her again.

'You, then, the Alice—Blake?' he said.

'Elsie—I am Elsie,' she answered, putting forward her usual name as a plea against the anger the other seemed so strangely to call up.

The contraction on his brow relaxed, but his lips trembled more than once as he said in a softer voice:

'You should not have come here today; it was a great mistake. Your grandfather should have known better than to allow you to come here to-day.'

'He did not know. He—they are all away from Oldbury, and I am staying with the lady who brought me here. I never go anywhere when they are at home,' pleaded Elsie.

'That is right; that is what I should have expected of them,' he said, drawing her hand through his arm again, and preparing to walk in.

Elsie resisted, she was trembling so much. 'I can't go any farther; let me sit down here on the grass away from every one,' she said.

'No; you had better come on with me to the house. Mrs. Neale might see you there, and that must not be. I will take you into my private room, and as soon as the party breaks up send your friends to you there.'

'At once—let me go at once!' Elsie exclaimed, a little flush of indignation rising at the harshness with which she was treated.

'You had better consent to wait. I do not blame you for coming. It is unfortunate, but we must not give occasion for remark.'

They walked on a pace or two in silence, and then he spoke again very gently.

'Have you ever heard of me Do you know who I am?'

'Yes,' Elsie said, quick tears springing to her eyes as she looked reproachfully up at him; 'I do know. I have never been told, but I know. You are my uncle—my mother's brother. I have seen your name in her old story books. That was my cousin you pushed away from me.'

'And you do not know why?'

'No.'

There was another long silence, and Elsie saw how the stern face turned from her, twitched, and trembled. They were close to the house now; a glass door stood open. Mr. Neale led her through it, and across a wide passage into a room. As soon as he had closed the door behind them, he took both her hands in his, , and stood opposite to her for a minute or two considering her face.

'You are like your mother,' he said at last; 'hardly at all like your father. You have not changed much in growing up. Poor child—poor child—poor little Alice!'

The stern grey face bent towards her, and Elsie felt a kiss on her cheek.

'Good-by; I am not sorry to have seen you, my niece Alice. You have darkened what ought to have been the brightest day of my life with sad recollections, but I am glad to have seen you. Good-by!'

The door closed behind him before Elsie could find a word to say. She sank down into the nearest seat and covered her face. It had been very terrible. What did it all mean?? A strong sense of injustice kept her at first from feeling all the pain that her uncle's manner was calculated to cause her. She had dwelt on her mother's memory, and longed fervently to know her family, and thought about them, and dreamed of them all her life, and now at last here she was shut up like a prisoner in one room in her uncle's house, and forbidden to see any one. Margaret was right after all in keeping her shut up, if such pain and humiliation as she had felt to-day were likely to result from her coming among other people. She would never try experiments again. The thought of the seclusion and monotony of home began to be welcome to her.

It was a long time before Elsie lifted up her head from her hands. When she did, her eyes fell on a portrait that hung on the wall just opposite to where she was sitting, and she gave a start of pleased surprise. She knew it in an instant. It was the original picture from which Margaret's miniature had been taken.

It might be very foolish to be consoled because a picture seemed to smile at her, yet the sight did relieve Elsie's pain. She rose and walked across the room, and pressed her lips against the painted lips with a whispered 'Dear mother.' And when she got down again, the room no longer looked like a prison to her; she had found an unexpected welcome, and she could not be angry that she had been taken there.

A servant came in soon afterwards, bringing her some refreshments. She could not eat, but she drank some water and bathed her eyes. Then she drew her chair to the window, and sat down to watch for the outpouring of the people from the tent, which would be the signal for her release. She fancied the picture on the wall had stepped from its frame, and was coming towards her, smiling: it stooped over her. Elsie felt warm lips pressed to her forehead, and started awake to find Cecil kneeling by the side of her chair, laughing at her bewilderment.

'No, I am not grandmamma, though I daresay I look as careworn as any grandmother in England. I have gone through such terrible scenes since you left me. To think of your sleeping here so quietly while your friends have been suffering tortures on your account.'

'What do you mean?' said Elsie. 'Did not Mr. Neale tell you that I was tired and had gone to rest in the house?'

'Yes; and do you suppose we could rest comfortably on such an assurance? Miss Berry and Steenie and I all jumped up together and wanted to go to you; and then Walter Neale—who is such a sheep, he must do whatever anybody else does—got up to follow. His uncle desired us all to sit still in such an awful voice. We none of us enjoyed our luncheon, I can tell you.'

'I could not help his coming here with me.'

'I should think not, if he took it into his head. But are you sufficiently rested to cross the lawn to the bridge? Miss Berry wants to go home at once, and I shall be glad to slip away quietly, if I can manage it. Grandmamma and my uncle are to stay the night here. But Stephen and I think we have had enough of Connington. We have ordered the carriage to wait for us on the bridge. Can you walk so far?'

'Oh, yes; I am longing to get home.'

'Come, then, and I will describe the terrible scene that has all but made my hair turn white as we go along.'

'I thought you had told it me.'

'Oh, no; Mr. Neale's moodiness only affected a few people seated near him, but this involves all Oldbury. I can hardly help laughing now I think of it, but I really was frightened at the time. Stephen and Mrs. Lutridge have had such a quarrel, and all the Oldbury people heard it.'

'What was it about?'

'I may as well tell you, for if I don't, some one else will. Mrs. Lutridge seems to have been in an evil temper ever since she came here to-day. She was talking in a loud, aggrieved tone nearly all luncheon time,, and at last we overheard your aunt's name, and found that Mrs. Lutridge was venting her anger by abusing her, and that she actually quoted Mr. Pierrepoint as her authority for some of the slanders she was promulgating. Stephen left his place at the upper end of the table and went and stood behind her chair till she had finished her harangue, and then said aloud before every one that he did not believe his father had ever made the statements attributed to him, and that unless Mrs. Lutridge would acknowledge that she had been mistaken, he must bring his father to confront her. You should have seen the dismay on Mrs. Lutridge's face. It was clear that her story would not bear investigation, and yet to get an acknowledgment from her that she was wrong was like dragging the very life out of her. She actually shed tears; but Stephen would not let her off for that. He was quiet, but very firm. I think he behaved very well. and I must say I admired him. When the Miss Tomkinsons, who had been drinking in the slanders delightedly, got up to go away, he begged they would wait till the question was settled; he was sure, he said, that they would be sorry to carry away a false impression. At last Mrs. Lutridge muttered a word of two into her handkerchief about being sorry and mistaken, and Stephen repeated them after her loud enough for every one at the table to hear. How she will hate him all the rest of her life!'

'Oh, I hope not!'

'Yes, she will. Think how she has lorded it over everybody all her life, and now to have to own herself wrong before all her satellites, and beg pardon at Stephen Pierrepoint's bidding.'

'Would you mind telling me what she said against Aunt Margaret? I can't imagine what she could say.'

'It was very absurd. She accused your aunt of having at one time tried to inveigle Mr. Pierrepoint into marrying her; she said that he broke off all her intercourse with your family abruptly because he heard some dreadful story against them. Mixed up with this was a strange tale about some letters which your Aunt Margaret is said to have asked for at the postoffice under a feigned name. It is all too silly to be believed even in Oldbury, yet I think Stephen was right, even at the risk of a disagreeable scene, to interfere to prevent such a story getting abroad.'

'Did Mr. Pierrepoint hear anything of the quarrel?'

'No; he was seated at another table about half a mile away, talking to the Bishop. Steenie was quite prepared to bring him and the Bishop too on the scene, if it had been necessary. Luckily Mrs. Lutridge capitulated in time to save Oldbury the disgrace of having its quarrels brought under episcopal censure. Here is Miss Berry coming to meet us. She has been crying her eyes out since Mrs. Lutridge's discomfiture. Don't allude to it again before her. We must do our best to restore her spirits.

It had indeed been anything but a day of pleasure to Miss Berry. 'I know,' she said, as she seated herself in a remote corner of the carriage into which Stephen handed her, 'that everybody did everything with the best intentions; but oh, my dears!'

(To be continued.)

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CHILDREN'S CORNER.

BETH'S PREMIUM.

(Not a made-up story—it every bit happened.)

It was very hot to sit still and sew. The needle would get sticky in spite of all the little emery strawberry could give it, and Beth's fingers had never felt so clumsy and uncomfortable. 'If only May and Billy would play a little farther off it would help some, but there they were in plain sight, under the very shadiest maple, with all the games Beth liked best.

It was an apron she was making—white cambric with wee cunning pockets and bretelles that were to come quite up to her shoulders, and narrow, delicate tatting over-handed every bit of the way around only the belt. It wasn't at all like the aprons little girls wear nowadays, but it was stylish then, and very pretty. Beth had made it, every stitch—seams and facing that had to be hemmed down so carefully, and it was all done except a part of the tatting. But oh! there had been such a lot of that—yards and yards it seemed to Beth, as she glanced longingly out once more at the shade, and May and Billy and the games. When you are only eight years old there are things that seem more interesting than over-handing. Mamma, busy at her own sewing, heard a long-drawn sigh and looked up to smile comfortingly. 'I think you'll be through by five o'clock, Bethy,' she said. 'You know we must send it off to-night, so as to have it entered on time. You've done beautifully, dear, and you deserve a premium whether you get it or not.' Beth smiled back and decided that, after all, it wasn't so dreadfully hot, and five o'clock wasn't very far away. 'Do you think I'll get it, mamma' she asked, for the twentieth time.

'I don't know, dear. If mamma were judge, you surely would, but they haven't invited me to award any prizes. You musn't count on it too much, for you may be disappointed, but your time has not been wasted even if you get nothing but the pretty apron, and the pleasure of knowing that you made it yourself, and very neatly.'

'What is this talk I hear of premiums and mysteries' demanded Uncle Ed, coming in from the porch.

'It's the county fair, Uncle Ed—next week—and they have offered five dollars to the best sewing under fourteen years old, and I'm trying to get it,' explained Beth, excitedly.

'Which you surely ought to do, for I can testify that your sewing is considerably less than fourteen years of age,' declared the roguish uncle. But Beth was too full of her subject to heed teasing. Uncle Ed had been away for a month, and it was such a comfort to find somebody who hadn't heard the matter discussed over and again.

'I'm only eight, Uncle Ed. but I've been most as careful as fourteen, don't you think?' and the needle-roughened forefinger pointed to the tidy hem. Uncle Ed hunted for his eyeglasses—'because I can't see them at all without,' he declared. 'Of all the ridiculously small stitches—why, Beth, I'll be surprised if those nearsighted judges don't think you've glued that petticoat together.'

'It's an apron, Uncle Ed,' explained the small seamstress, patiently. It's very important, because if I get the money it's to go into the bank and help my education, so I can be a teacher, and mamma won't have to work.'

'I see.' And if you don't get it you'll have to be an ignoramus all your life. I should think it is important!'

And then May and Billy clamored at the window, and Beth set the last careful stitch, and the clock struck five.

The county fair began as usual; just as if Beth's apron were not a part of it. It was too far away for mamma and the children to attend, but Uncle Ed went on the last day, and he was to bring back word of the result. Beth was certain she should not sleep a wink until he came, no matter how late that was, but mamma insisted on her going to bed as usual, and the next thing she knew it was broad daylight. Uncle Ed was down in the diningroom, but he didn't say much—just looked over his eyeglasses and talked about premium pigs and mowing machines and pretended he hadn't heard a word about aprons. Bethy crept away by herself. She understood—she hadn't gotten any premium and Uncle Ed didn't like to tell her. Well, if she couldn't ever be educated she'd have to be a dressmaker like mamma, and sew, no matter how hot it was.

And then breakfast was ready, and Uncle Ed called her to come quick before he starved.

She slipped quietly into her chair and slowly lifted her plate to release an edge of the napkin; and there, under it, folded neatly, lay her very own cambric apron with a blue ribbon pinned fast, and across it a smooth, grey-green, fascinating five-dollar bill.

And this isn't a made-up story at all, for it every bit happened.—'St. Nicholas.'

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WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, SEPT. 21.

MISTAKES ABOUT SANCTIFICATION.

For want of careful, constant, prayerful study of the words of the Bible there is much ignorance about its teaching. Of this sanctification is an example. Men will teach that it means purity, sinlessness. It really means to be set apart for a special purpose. What are some of the mistakes about sanctification? First. We are not perfectly sanctified when we first trust in Jesus, whereas it really means, that we are perfectly set apart to Christ and belong to Him for His service. The next mistake is that sanctification is the progressive work of the Holy Spirit, in order to the growth of believers in purity. It is not progressive at all, but a completed act. Sanctified in Christ Jesus, and thus ready for every good work (II. Tim. ii., 21). The believer is to live in separation that he may be a vessel always ready for the Master's use. He is a saint. A third mistake is that sanctification means cleansing and purifying. Whereas it means that I am set apart for service and am to be always ready for it. The servant who waits at table must always be prepared by dress for that service. So with the believer. Like Aaron and his sons, himself and all he has is sanctified, belongs to God, only to be used in His service. Be ye clean that bear the vessels of the Lord, but the bearers, like Aaron's sons, may not have kept themselves separate, and so become unfitted for service. (Lev. x.).

DAILY TEXT.

September 21.

Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap.—Gal. vi., 7.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

A COLORED EXHORTATION.

A negro preacher, whose supply of bacon was running low, decided to take radical steps to impress upon his flock the necessity for contributing liberally to the church exchequer. Accordingly, at the close of the sermon, he made an impressive pause, and then proceeded as follows:

'I hab found it necessary, on account ob de astringency ob de hard times an' de ginerel deficiency ob de circulatin' mejum in connection wid dis chu'ch, t' interduce ma new ottermatic c'lection box. It is so arranged dat a half-dollah or quahtah falls on a red plush cushion widout noise; a nickel will ring a small bell distinctially heard by de congregation, an' a suspendah-button, ma fellow mawtels, will flah off a pistol; so you will gov'n yo'selves accordingly. Let de c'lection now p'oceed w'ile I takes off ma hat an' gibs out a hymn.'—'London Opinion.'

HIS AMBITION.

'What business is papa in, mamma?'

'Why, he's a tea sampler; he samples the different kind of teas.'

'Mamma?'

'Yes; my boy.'

'Do you know what I want to be when I grow up?'

'No, what, my boy?'

'A pie sampler!'—'Yonkers Statesman.'

EXPECTED FINISH.

'Yes,' said the prospective purchaser, 'I always select an automobile by its motors.'

'But don't you pay any attention to its finish?' asked the salesman, who had been showing the upholstering and brass trimmings.

'Oh, no. All my automobiles generally finish up in a tree or in a haystack.' —'London Opinion.'

AN UNMENTIONED ANCESTOR.

Mr. B. is very proud of his ancient lineage and never lets slip an opportunity to boast of it. At a dinner where he had been unusually rampant on this subject a fellow guest quieted him by remarking: 'If you climb much further up your family tree you will come face to face with the monkey.'—'Lippincott's.'

IAN MACLAREN AND HIS SON.

('Pitman's Shorthand Weekly.')

A good story told by the late Ian Maclaren is related in the 'Reader,' illustrating what he called the estimation in which a Scotch writer's work is held in the bosom of his family. 'My youngest and schoolboy son,' he said, 'had vainly been trying to read some of my books, and in a confidential mood observed to me, "I say, father, why don't you write a proper sort of book—one of those Sherlock Holmes stories, like Conan Doyle, or Jack Harkaway, or something of that sort, and not so much Scotch rot?"'

Phil May, who was fond of variety in his attire, was standing waiting for his horse one morning, dressed in a mustard-colored riding suit, scarlet waistcoat, and blue tie. A man who had lurched out of a public house, crossed the road and stared at Phil May for a minute. Then he touched his cap and asked in a tone of commiseration, 'Beg pardon, guv'nor; but was you in mourning for anyone?' The artist was the first to appreciate the joke.

Look out for Baby.

Remember that a few applications of poor soap may cause serious skin trouble to a delicate skin. Don't take chances, don't accept any "just as good" Soaps for the baby, but buy

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Wanderlied.

('Scribner's Magazine.')

Oh, when shall I come home again—
My darling, tell me true?
To wander east, to wander west's a dreary thing to do!
See summer burn the changing leaves
Beneath the homeland sky,
White winter fold the familiar eaves—
Oh, when shall I?

The rose shall tinge the coverts,
And the field bird leave her nest,
And the autumn gather golden grain against her glowing breast;
The Word shall find the snow-banned,
And the wanderer back shall fly,
And aliens seek their native land—
Oh, when shall I?

The axes strike the yielding pine,
The beams swing up of yew;
To build a house for love and rest's a happy thing to do!
A feathered pair have swung their nest,
All secret, safe and high,
And every one finds home and rest—
Oh, when shall I?

The Rebellion of Molly.

(By Eleanor H. Porter, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

(Concluded.)

'I don't mean anything, dear. I fancy I am a little crazy. Perhaps the wedding has upset me. Never mind, I'll feel better to-morrow;' and she began a very animated account of the wedding, which effectually prevented any further questions from Jennie; but she left a puzzled sister behind her when she started for home ten minutes later.

Molly did not sleep much that night. To be sure, she prepared herself for bed, blew out her light, and composed herself to rest; but all through the long hours spent by the most of the world in slumber, she was staring into the dark, thinking; and she was thinking of that something—that delightful something—with a recklessness born of desperation.

Yes, there were drawbacks—clothes, for instance. Molly had never known what a really new dress was. Being both younger and smaller than her sisters, it had followed as a natural consequence that she should fall heir to all their half-worn dresses. That Mabel was tall and Molly short—that Nell was dark and Molly fair—that Jennie was all angles and Molly all curves—mattered not. A costume that made its original wearer a thing of beauty proved anything but a joy forever to poor Molly, whose style and complexion might be far different. Yes, clothes were a drawback.

Then there was money. Molly heaved a sigh of relief over money. Her expenses all these years had been light, and her little inheritance from her mother had grown. Just how much it had grown she was thankful her relatives did not know. Then it suddenly occurred to her that money could remedy clothes; and it was with a sigh of relief that she finally turned over and slept just as the dawn was breaking.

It must have been a week later that Mabel received a letter which left that placidly self-satisfied woman quite helpless with surprise and consternation. It was from Molly.

'Dear Sister Mabel: Thank you for your kind invitation, but I could not possibly think of accepting your generous offer as I have made other plans for the winter. I am going to close the house for the present and go to Boston. I have long wanted to make this change, and I expect to enjoy it very much. I hope the children are well. Give my love to them, and to Charlie, and accept a share for yourself. Your loving sister,

'MOLLY.'

Molly going to Boston. Mabel would as soon have expected Nellie's pet kitten to assert sudden authority as that Molly should venture to disregard the advice of her family. Mabel sat down at once and wrote to Tom—perhaps a man could do something! But Tom was already rendered equally helpless by a duplicate of Molly's disquieting letter. Nor were the twins found to be less incapacitated. In fact, the entire family were thrown into helpless confusion by the unaccountable rebellion of one quiet little woman; and in after years they always referred to it as 'Molly's Declaration of Independence.'

The crisp October days found Molly Adams cozily settled in a tiny room up two flights in a quiet house on a side street. New, well-fitting and suitable dresses made quite a different creature of Molly, and she grew younger and fairer every day. Unconsciously she adopted many of the little fads and fancies she saw about her and fast became attached to her surroundings.

Her days were one long delight. Picture galleries, libraries, museums and historical rooms offered untold bliss to the amusement-hungry woman; and she developed a wonderful faculty for ferreting out all the free concerts and lectures.

Soon after Christmas Molly had a letter from Jennie. Her sisters had all written stiff little notes at regular intervals, but somehow this was different. At the bottom of the sheet she found these words:

You don't know how I miss your dear visits and your cheery ways. The children cried for you every time they saw your picture, so I have had to put it out of sight. Someway everything has gone wrong since I do not have you to run to with all my perplexities. But I do not mind if you are enjoying yourself—and of course you are.

Molly did not read this letter twice, but hid it quickly in its envelope and went at once for a long walk. That night she enthusiastically applauded every number on the concert programme; but she cried herself to sleep afterwards and wake in the morning with red eyes and a bad headache.

It was during the holiday excursion to the city that Molly's next-door neighbor called.

'Have you seen my sister Jennie lately" Molly asked abruptly, after the preliminary greetings.

'Yes; an' she looks poorly, too. She ain't long for this world, Molly.'

'O! Jennie isn't sick,' interposed Molly, quickly. 'You know she always was frail looking.

Mrs. Jones sniffed her contempt.

'Ump... one says it's only 'cause she is worried over Dell since she had that setback.'

'"Setback!"' repeated Molly, mystified.

'Yes; didn't you know? Well, mebbe they didn't mean you should. Mabel drove over from Bescorsville last week, an' she told me they wan't goin' to tell you if anythin' ailed any of 'em this winter. She said they were ashamed now, you'd done so much for 'em'; after which discomforting sentiments Mrs. Jones suddenly developed a conscience-stricken ignorance of the whole matter, much to Molly's distress.

Molly stayed at home that night. Music had lost its harmony, and pictures their color for her. It was nearly nine o'clock when a dazzling smile drove the wistfulness from her eyes; in a moment she was on her feet wheeling her trunk into the middle of the floor.

The next afternoon a joyous little figure rushed through Jennie's kitchen door.

'Why, Molly!'

'Yes, I've come home—I'm tired of playing!' and she kissed the baby rapturously.

Home Thoughts.

THE JOY OF HOME-COMING.

Every home-coming should be a joy. Whether it be the coming home at night after the day's work, or the return of a traveller from a holiday, whether the home-comer be child or parent, the words 'home again' should be full of inspiration and gladness. When a member of the family has been absent on a visit in which there has been much variety and large provision for entertainment there is often a little flatness and loss of savor on settling down into the home routine. This may be prevented if those at home will make a little preparation against dulness, and show their satisfaction in having the loved one back, by putting the house into gala trim and giving the first meal the air of a feast. In theory we exalt duty above pleasure, while in practice most of us prefer to have our daily duties alternate with pleasant intervals of diversion. No exception should be taken to this, for there is manifest truth in the homely distich, 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. All play and no work makes Jack a mere toy.'

Those who attain the highest development of character always find pleasure in every duty, however stern its aspect. This is scarcely to be expected of the young, and it is their right and privilege to have a margin left in their days and weeks for simple enjoyment.

Fathers and mothers who are careful to make each home-coming of the children a festival will not regret their pains in the end. Children often need a reminder that parents have had their share of bearing burdens, that young shoulders should lift them, and that young people should aid in giving rest and refreshment to those who are older.—'Christian Herald.'

HEART COMMUNION.

The joy that comes from a true communion of heart with another is perhaps one of the purest and greatest in the world, but its function is not exhausted by merely giving pleasure. Though we may not be conscious of it there is a deeper purpose in it, 'an education in the highest arts of living. We may be enticed by the pleasure it affords, but its greatest good is got by the way. Even intellectually it means the opening of a door into the mystery of life. Only love understands after all. It gives insight. We cannot truly know anything without sympathy, without getting out of self and entering into theirs. A man cannot be a true naturalist, and observe the ways of birds and insects accurately, unless he can watch long and lovingly. We can never know children unless we love them. Many of the chambers of the house of life are forever locked to us, until loves gives us the key.—Hugh Black.

THE AGREEABLE RELATION-IN-LAW.

My admiration goes out voluntarily to the man or woman who lives on a basis of sound friendship with those relatives who have been acquired by marriage. It is not always the easiest matter in the world, though one of the primest importance, to command the good will and the hearty liking of your wife's people or your husband's family, but when you can and do command it, you prove thereby the possession of some very good qualities of heart, and some very good methods of manner, and you also show that you know more than a little concerning the arts that make for popularity.

You prove this most potently when you have married into a family between which and yourself no life-long associations exist, or between which and yourself no prompt affinity is excited. Many a young woman especially finds herself in just this awkward position. She weds a charming man, whose nearest relatives are unsympathetic, almost unfriendly, and quite unlike her husband. Then the opportunity is brought conspicuously forward when she can and she should show the quality of her breeding, and demonstrate just how much she knows of that most precious and delightful and irreisistible science, the making one's self agreeable in the face of genuine difficulties.

If the situation is such a one as I have outlined above—and with lamentable frequency I find that it does prevail—the wife in the case, with her own self-esteem and her marital happiness to maintain, can wield one, and only one, set of weapons in order to win her way. She must take care to be tactful, not retaliatory, and she must pursue the never-failing profitable policy of the sweetest politeness.

'They don't like me, and I shall not put myself out to make them change their opinion,' I heard one bride angrily declare on her return from her first visit to her husband's family, which visit, I judged from her statement, had hardly been a success.

She came over and sat down beside me, and it was not long before I heard all about it. It was a very familiar story, but she looked greatly discomfited, and not a little puzzled too, when I smiled over its conclusion.

'But don't you think they were perfectly horrid?' she asked, aggrievedly.

'Well, they were not very kind or pleasant, surely,' I admitted. 'But,' I went on, 'I think you bungled your side of the contest, too. You made ever so many blunders that hurt their feelings quite as sorely as their behaviour hurt yours, and then as you are gay and young, and in society, and popular, you ought to have used more tact; you should have been more patient and a great deal more polite and adaptable than you were. You are apparently not aware that it is more blessed to be agreeable in the face of a little rudeness than to be revengeful.'

I saw the sly retort that was on the tip of her tongue, and I forestalled her by saying, 'I know, my dear, whereof I speak, because I have had experience.'—Adelaide Gordon.—Selected.

With the Children.

'ENTER IN.'

I saw the stars of the morning wait
On their lofty towers to watch the land;
As a little child stole up to the gate,
And knocked with a tiny, trembling hand.

'I am only a little child, dear Lord!
And my feet are stained already with sin;
But they said, you had sent the children word,
To come to the gate and enter in.'

The man at the gate looked up and smiled,
A heavenly smile and fair to see;
And he opened, and bent to the pleading child,
'I am willing with all my heart,' said he.
—'Waif.'

ON THE MOUNTAIN TOP.

Over the mountains and through the streams rode the itinerant preacher, and behind him, on the horse, rode his little boy. On a long climb the father dismounted and on the steep quarter-mile before the top the boy, too, trudged beside his father and the horse. On the top of the hill they paused for rest before re-mounting for the long ridge ride.

The view from the top was inspiring. Behind lay the foot-hills that receded into the blue-grass region, and ahead rose range after range of the Cumberland hills,—the Log Mountains, the Pine Mountains, the Blue Ridge,—and beyond Kentucky the hills of Tennessee, too far to be discerned through the haze, but surely there, beyond the last dim and crooked line that lifted itself, half-hill, half-cloud, against the autumn sky.

The lad found a chestnut-tree, and was busy at its root. But the father looked this way and that way, with ever-increasing elevation of spirit; and when the lad returned from his search for nuts, the father was on his knees and praying aloud.

No one heard that prayer save God and the boy, and the boy did not tell of it until years afterward, and then could recall no word. But the spirit of the prayer became to him a life inspiration.

First of all, it was a prayer of rejoicing in the glory which God had displayed on earth—a glory filling the world with changing beauty, with the progress of the seasons; and even now, with the coming of winter, painting the forest with the splendor of God's love of beautiful things.

And then it was a prayer for the homes in sight from the mountain-top—for those lying in plain view in the valleys near at hand, and those more distant, discerned by the litle clearings or the ascending smoke of their hearth-stones.

He prayed for the men and women in those homes, burdened with cares, and earning a scanty living from their hillside farms; for the boys and girls, many of them growing up without education; for the future of that hidden but hopeful region into which he had come that he might give his life in service for these people.

The father lived till his head was white, then died, honored and beloved, having wrought mightily for the people of the Southern highlands.

The son made his way into the world, and won success as an inventor, but year by year he goes back again into the hills, where his father wrought, to stand beside his father's grave, and to perform an annual gift of love for the people of that region through an institution which is answering the father's prayer.

If ever in the passing years the problems have brought to him discouragements, or the world's temptations of wealth and power have inclined him to forget, the vision of that mountain top has returned to him, and he has seen again, and for the thousandth time, the kneeling figure of his father, and has heard again his prayer for all the homes in sight, and the boys and girls within them; and his heart has found a new baptism for service in the spirit of his father's prayer.—'Youth's Companion.'

A PLEA FOR OATMEAL.

Dr. Chalmers Watson, the author of numerous studies of dietetic problems, writes in 'The Hospital: : 'Nowadays, what is termed in Scotland "use and wont" is apt to be looked upon as an insufficient defence even for a well established and generally recognized food habit. Justification must be provided by the chemical and physiological laboratory. Upon evidence so obtained Dr. Watson founds a suggestion that a large measure of the food value of oatmeal is due to its capacity to stimulate the activity of the thyroid gland. After feeding a number of young rats for four to eight weeks on a diet of uncooked oatmeal and water, an autopsy revealed in each instance considerable enlargement of the thyroid, together with evidences of increased glandular activity. The observation was made all the more striking by the absence of any such changes in a control series of rats who had been fed on a bread-and-milk diet. The suggestion now is that it is by stimulation of the thyroid that porridge produces the excellent results which it can claim as a food for children. Turning to the practical side Dr. Watson makes one or two detailed proposals for the use of oatmeal. He approves of its use at breakfast in the form of porridge and milk, and advises that the meal shall be completed by a glass of milk and some bread and butter, and shall not include bacon or any other form of meat. If meat is introduced it tends to induce a distaste for the less appetizing porridge, which sooner or later, therefore, is neglected. Rats, equally with children, it seems, display this same dietetic perversity; they will not eat oatmeal or bread when meat is available. As porridge does not encourage the use of the muscles of mastication, children should also receive a supply of crusted bread, rusks, etc., and these should be taken "dry" and not washed down with fluid. Lastly, it is necessary to recognize that some adults—can not digest oatmeal. Food value and digestibility are not one and the same thing, and the public ignorance of this fact is responsible for many misconceptions.'

Health Hints.

SELFISH CARELESSNESS.

The recklessness of young people in the matter of health—distressing as it is to those who love them—is less inexcusable than the imprudence of those at the other end of life. To be sure, it is sometimes a pathetic clinging to youth that makes the grandmother shiver in summer clothing prematurely put on, the grandfather venture out on ice that tries the footing of his sturdy son. But, whatever the motive, the act is inconsiderate and selfish, and its consequences often fall heavily on others beside the transgressor. Every observer can cite, within his own little circle, exasperating instances of illness or accident directly traceable to carelessness against which the sufferer had been cautioned with all the energy that filial respect allowed. To defer easily to the advice of others in such matters, and not to add to their burdens by risking mischance which they must help remedy, is a lesson that youth is always slow to learn, but mature years should bring a sweeter reasonableness. Said a charming woman, long in delicate health, to one who commented on the grace with which she yielded to the solicitude of her family as to details of diet and exercise, 'My dear, it is the very least I can do for them, to spare them anxiety.'—'Congregationalist and Christian World.'

For severe headache and neuralgia, the application of a cloth wrung out in hot water is good, but one wet in very cold water will prove still more immediate in its good effects. The chill deadens the nerves and the pain is soothed. For insomnia, a towel, folded in four, wrung out in very cold water, ice, if possible, and applied to the spine, will usually put the wakeful one to sleep. If one towel does not effect the desired result try a second, and even a third one, at fifteen minute intervals, placing a heavy bath towel between the bed and the wet application. The spine is closely united with the brain, and the soothing effect is said to travel from nerve to nerve.—New York 'Post.'

Travellers will find a small package of borax useful on their journeys. On trains, as often in hotels, the water supplied for washing is hard and drying to the skin, and a teaspoonful of borax added to a basinful of water will make a wonderful difference.

For the Housekeeper.

A MODEL KITCHEN.

One of the fine points is what we call the double-faced cupboard. Instead of a little slide, where a few dishes at a time may be put through, there are full sized doors on the kitchen as well as the dining-room side. The china can all be put away without going into the dining-room, or, in fact, taking more than six steps from the shelf where they are placed after drying. We used to go through a passageway and into the dining-room to place all of the china. The distance from the shelf where they were washed, and the little slide into the cupboard to the door of the cupboard leading from the dining-room was twenty-eight feet, and, as not more than one quarter of the dishes could be put through at one time, there was four times 28 feet to be gone over three times every day for this purpose alone—three hundred and thirty-six feet of travel daily, where now I scarcely move from my tracks. The shelves are twenty-four inches wide, eight feet long, and the cupboard is full length from door to ceiling, with all the doors in two sections. My arrangements for sink and dish washing shelves are as nearly perfect as I could make them. The sink is porcelain lined, and sealed in with cement and plaster of Paris, like a marble basin, so that there is no leakage or dirt whatever. The shelf leading to it is twenty-four inches wide, and eight feet long, with a rim in a half circle put on with waterproof paint. The boards in the shelf are all water-proofed, so there is no danger of their becoming soaked and soggy. This gives ample space for clearing up dishes, and also for draining. My dish-pan stands so that all of the drip of the dishes runs to the sink, and, consequently the place where the dried dishes stand is never wet, nor do I have to stop and wipe up the water lest they become wet underneath. They literally move on from right to left, and are always out of the way. All of the plumbing is open, and I have what I never saw used until I ordered it—an independent pipe from the sink, with a shut-off just before it enters the main waste pipe of the house. When this is closed I fill the sink with potash water, and leave it and the pipe full for several hours, then open it and turn on the hot water. This gives a grand clearing out, and there is no danger of obstructed pipes and plumber's bills. My range is large, but has a contractable fire-pot and every improvement. My old dining-room extension table, with one leaf in, and a good oilcloth cover, occupies one side of the room, and an enclosed closet holds all of the kitchen utensils and conveniences. Really, all I lack is electricity and its fabulous advantages, and that will probably come in due time.—New York 'Ledger.'

HOW TO WASH GLASS.

There is nothing that adds so much to the appearance of the table as shining glass, and nothing that makes a room so attractive as polished windows, and they may be kept in this condition no matter what the financial circumstances of the family may be. An easy way to wash windows is to add a tablespoonful of ammonia to half a gallon of water and wash the glass and the wood work. Wash with a white cloth, wipe with one free from lint and polish with tissue paper. To wash windows in freezing weather, pour some kerosene on a damp cloth, rub them and polish with a soft, dry cloth. Surround yourself with dainty, neat implements for washing glassware. Plenty of towels are a necessity, and if possible, have some glass linen towels without lint, and also something in the nature of ammonia to soften the water if it be hard. Always use perfectly clean water for milk dishes, and dissolve a little soda in it, and rinse in hot water. The other glassware should be washed in hot suds made by stirring enough pearline in the water to make a good lather.

Wash quickly, rinse in hot water, then wipe with one towel and polish with another. Thorough rinsing gets rid of the suds, and leaves them hot for wiping. Articles of glassware, such as vinegar cruets and the like, often become coated on the inside with a brown sediment. In such cases egg shells will prove very useful. Break up fine and put in the bottle with plenty of hot suds, and after a vigorous shaking and thorough rinsing, you will find the bottle charmingly clean. If cut glass, real or imitated, is placed in box-wood sawdust after it is rinsed, the original clearness and sparkle will be maintained. The sawdust absorbs the moisture in the cuttings, and is easily wiped off with a dry cloth, but a stiff brush should be kept for washing the fancy portions of glassware that is in daily use, as the dust that accumulates in the crevices cannot be reached with a mop or a cloth.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

Advertisements.

BABY'S DANGER.

More little lives are lost during hot weather months than at any time of the year. In the summer little ones are the victims of cholera infantum, dysentery and troubles. These come suddenly without warning, and when a medicine at hand to give promptly the may mean death. During the other months Baby's Own Tablets be kept in every home where young child. An occasional dose Tablets will prevent stomach and troubles. Or if the trouble awares a prompt use of this will bring the child through safely. J. Renard, New Glasgow, Que., cannot speak too highly of Baby's Tablets. One of my children was very severe attack of diarrhoea which Tablets promptly cured.' Sold by all dealers or by mail at 25 cents from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

Household Hints.

One of the greatest conveniences in a modern kitchen is the number of shelves made like the leaves of an old-fashioned table, which hang flat against the wall when not in use, but are held out by a swinging bracket covered with white oil cloth tacked on by brass-headed nails. They are invaluable when extra room and serving has to be done.

Fine table linens should be frequently changed in order that hard rubbing may not be necessary in laundering them, as the cleaning process is severer than the wear.

Do you clean the receiver and the mouth-piece of the telephone every week? It really is quite as important as sweeping up the dust under the tables, especially as several persons use the 'phone daily.

A piece of charcoal thrown into the pot in which onions, cabbage, etc., are boiled will absorb the unpleasant odor.

A handful of salt, thrown into the pail of tepid water with which straw matting is wiped up, will make it look extra fresh and clean.

A teaspoonful of turpentine put into the boiler with white clothes will aid the whitening.

Fish may be scaled much easier by first dipping them into boiling water for a minute.

A teaspoonful of sugar added to pancake batter will make the cakes a golden-brown.

An indispensable tool for the handy woman is the plier, costing twenty-five cents and ranking next to the hammer. Select those having a wire cutting arrangement in the side, so there will be no temptation to use scissors for that work.

Selected Receips.

Stuffed Peaches.—Select medium-sized not too ripe peaches of free-stone variety. Wash and with a soft cloth rub off the fuzz. Cut them in halves, lengthwise, and cover with salt and water. Let stand over night. In the morning fill the centre with grated horseradish mixed with mustard seed and small piece of minced ginger root. Tie each piece with a string or keep the two halves together with little wooden toothpicks. Pack in jars and cover with good cider vinegar heated to boiling point with brown sugar and whole spices to suit your taste. Seal up in glass jars and do not open until you have your first roast turkey.

Green Tomato Relish—Take half a bushel green tomatoes, six large white onions. Slice these rather thin and place in alternate layers in a porcelain-lined kettle with an ounce each of whole allspice, cloves and white mustard seed, one pound of sugar and three tablespoonfuls of ginger sprinkled between each layer. Add enough vinegar to cover the tomatoes and place on the fire, where they will scald, but not boil for an hour. Turn them over carefully now and then, so they will cook evenly but keep the slices of tomato whole. Put up in glass jars.

PLUM JAM.

To every pound of plums, weighed before being stoned, allow ¾ lb. of granulated sugar. In making plum jam the quantity of sugar for each pound of fruit must be regulated by the quality and size of the fruit, some plums requiring much more sugar than others. Divide the plums, take out the stones, and put them on to large dishes, with sugar sprinkled over them in the above proportion, and let them remain for one day; then put them into a preserving pan, stand them by the side of the fire to simmer gently for about a half hour, and then boil them rapidly for another fifteen minutes. The scum must be carefully removed as it rises, and the jam must be well stirred all the time, or it will burn at the bottom of the pan, and so spoil the colour and the flavor of the preserves. Some of the stones may be cracked, and a few kernels added to the jam just before it is done, to impart a delicious flavor to the plums. Boil an hour to simmer gently, ¾ hour to boil rapidly.

LITERARY REVIEW.

SOCIAL PROGRESS.

The first volume of the 'American Social Progress Series,' (the second of which series, 'Standards of Public Morality,' was noticed recently in these columns) forms an excellent introduction to the several studies which deal with the more recent social thought based upon a scientific examination of the conditions of life in large cities. The book is entitled, 'The New Basis of Civilization,' (Macmillan, Toronto, $1.00), and its preparation was entrusted to Simon N. Paten, Ph.D., professor of political economy in the University of Pennsylvania. Characteristic of the author is his great and contagious hopefulness for the future of the race, based primarily, though it be, upon the fact of our material resources, and our ability to turn these to advantage in working out an economy of pleasure or surplus. Previous to the nineteenth century men struggled against a deficit of food and comforts; and the decay of nations so explained, our future economic state can no longer be premised from a study of the decline and fall of empires that have been. Subsistence wars no longer are necessary; we learn to conquer nature in ever new ways, and to force from her continually a greater product for a diminishing amount of labor.

Many of the obstacles that were insuperable a century ago are falling before the young genius of the mechanical age. Militarism, bad sanitation, inadequate protection from heat and cold, a high birth-rate off-setting a high death-rate—all these obstructions to the broadened consuming power of the poor have been reduced. Ground that lay barren because of ignorance and scarcity of capital and tools is fertile now because there are tools and money for every feat of agriculture. . . . Famine no longer threatens a country where railways carry freight. . . . Agriculture has become a science, our common foods grow in conquered habitats, the desert is sown, and waste land is made fertile. . . . Never again will widespread famine, plagues, scarcity prices or commercial panics be the result of defective husbandry. A new agriculture means a new civilization. Professor Shaler says men can double the food supply of the world by expansion of population and double that by engineering devices.

The conclusion drawn is, that the masses, even the very poor, are able to enjoy better and more varied food and to live in brighter and more sanitary surroundings than ever before. The effect in favor of a moral uplift is proportionate, and will be greater when men cease to think traditionally and from long habit in terms of deficit. A basis in a new social heredity arises in part out of such a condition. By social heredity is meant the influence of past experience upon man's present attitude to life. The poor man remains poor because of his social heredity—lack of imagination and foresight, superstition, terror of the future, suspicion, deceit. These qualities do not exclude better, but through ages they have suppressed all man's nobler instincts; the imagination and the manliness are there, have always been there, and need no long process of evolution by way of elimination, but merely the assurance and the chance to exercise them, to change this dwarfed social heredity for a new and more progressive. What he can do, countless others who were once as abject, have done, in rising to a plane of ease or affluence. 'Nothing but the use of the masses to a plane above uncertainties of income can give to society an improving, stable, physical heredity. Then the old traits will give way to a series springing from economic plenty and industrial freedom.' In income-altruism—the generous use of one's money in the interest of the needy, of hospitals and charitable institutions; in substituting for the sacrifice of mothers labor-saving devices in the home and in the municipality; in the prolongation of the period of childhood and education as a result of a surplus expressed in terms of adequate and certain income—in these wider forms must human sympathy—social emotion—find application. As Professor Patten puts it: 'Express social emotion through income-generosity as heartily as it is voiced by the devotion of one's person to a cause, and the conditions of poverty will disappear within a generation.' There is a basis also in social classes, but not as generally understood. Our present sharp division into a poverty class and a leisure class, arouses hatreds and obstructs social progress. Reform here must originate with the capitalists and men of leisure. The capitalist must be 'socialized.' Altruism, a feeling that he is a worker in the cause of humanity and a social being with real responsibility for his actions to God and man, must replace the capitalist's sense of selfish individual and class indifference. Classes then will be represented by grades of efficiency and energy; 'classes will then be made by the power of the increasing income to give industrial qualities to producers or to find for them a fuller expression and better co-ordination.' Meanwhile, clubs and benefit societies, trade unionism and insurance, a spirit of co-operation and mutual helpfulness among working men themselves, are developing a strong consciousness of class strength and class dignity. Even the strike is educative. The machine age spells monotony to the worker. He is its slave, and is depressed by its demands. Too frequently toil is unremitting and rest insufficient. Eye and ear are dulled; and zest for the day's work is lacking. Education must open his eyes to possibilities of activity that will stimulate to effort; legitimate amusement must enable him to unbend his mind. Parks, Coney Islands, free lectures, must be provided for him; for these mean not only rest for the worker, they develop in him a stronger feeling of his part in vast commercial interests and in the life about him. One striking passage shows clearly Mr. Patten's point of view concerning the methods to be pursued in trying to uplift the masses:

The aim of social work is democracy rather than culture; energy rather than virtue; health rather than income; efficiency rather than goodness; and social standards for all rather than genius and opportunity for the few. It may be shocking to put these contrasts so forcefully. I do it, not to depreciate the old ideals closely associated with progress, but to make emphatic the means by which they are reached. . . . We encourage self-denial when we should encourage self-expression. We try to suppress vices when we should release virtues. We laud country life when we should strive for the improvement of cities. We judge the poor by their family history when we should judge them by their latent powers. We impose penalties when we should offer rewards. We ask for the gratitude of the poor when we ought to point out their rights to them. We dwell too long upon the weakness of the man who drinks and too little upon why the saloon remains open at the corner.

IAN OF THE ORCADES.

A pure and heroic story, told in quaint and gentle style, is 'Ian of the Orcades,' by Wilfred Campbell (Revell Co., Toronto). Something of the author's poetic spirit pervades his prose and gives it distinction. 'Ian' was the son of a northern earl, brought up at first in obscurity, as his mother's marriage had been annulled by some ecclesiastical trickery. Introduced into his fathers' castle in boyhood, his ambiguous position, though tending to make him morose, offers also opportunities for the development of altruistic virtues rare in that rough age. He studies under his uncle, the chaplain, who hopes to make him a priest, but finds his amusement in helping the armorer at his forge. This friendship with an artisan serves him well in more than one crisis. At one time the lady of the castle decrees his death, but the question is raised whether he cannot be of more service alive.

Thou most boastful youth, in all that pertaineth to arms and practical matters, what canst thou do?' His sudden question puzzled me for a moment, for beyond my booklore I was as bare of accomplishments as a youth well could be, and I stood in a quandary thinking how I should answer, when my eye caught the figure of my friend, the smith and armorer, just come up at the lady countess's order to be my executioner. An idea struck me, and I answered looking at my lady, 'I know one trade indifferent well, I can do smith's work, as your armorer can testify doth he love me.'

'Yea, my lady,' said the armorer, 'I am much in need of aid, now that every blade and heft of the castle seemeth on my hands, and the lad hath a right strong and deft arm for a church clerk.'

Later when in another place he is sentenced to be blinded with hot irons, he recognizes the same smith, but that ready-witted man pretends to have a spite against him.

'Well, master armorer, ye seem to have met afore,' said the officer. 'But if I thought my quondam acquaintance was to befriend me, I was sorely disappointed, for he said in but surly tone. ''Tis with no gladness I set eyes on him again, sir officer.' To my wonder and indignation he took up his flagon of untasted ale and flung the contents in my face.

The coating of ale and an extra heating of the irons combine to make the blindness less complete than was usual in such cases. The hero in time recovers his eyesight, obtains the earldom, and marries his true love in despite of all his own endeavors to forward the cause of a half-brother. The other characters are for the most part typical of mediaeval society, while Lady Margaret Seton, a sweet but wavering woman, belongs rather to the romance of every age.

LITERARY NOTES.

FICTION.

A new writer has attracted some little notice in English circles with a collection of stories of the South Sea Islands. Miss Beatrice Grimshaw's 'Vaiti of the Islands' (London: Eveleigh Nash) has to do with the life of the half-caste girl, Vaiti, with a drunken father of English descent and a Maori mother. The stories are powerful, but of varying worth, some of a disagreeable tone, but it is the evident promise they hold as a first work that is worthy of note.

A number of short stories by Eden Phillpotts, with varied scenes and very varied sets of characters, are published by Methuen under the title 'The Folk Afield.' Perhaps the one of chief interest is 'The Skipper's Bible,' but although some ring rather truer than others, they all show the work of a skilled hand.

'Dulcibel,' by Henry Peterson (Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co.), is as sweet and unassuming as its name. It is a little tale of love and difficulty in the days when witchcraft held out all its terrors to the possible suspect, and it tells how love was at last triumphant over difficulty, while hearts were satisfied.

Pleasantly easy to read and containing a heroine it is a pleasure to know, is Mrs. Henry de la Pasture's latest novel, 'Catherine of Calais' (New York: E. P. Dutton). Those who have known 'Peter's Mother' and 'The Lorely Lady of Grosvenor Square,' will be ready to welcome this also, and will know pretty well what to expect.

A LITTLE HELP.

Any young husband who is keenly conscious of his defects will find a helping hand stretched out to him by Casper S. Yost in 'The Making of a Successful Husband' (New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.). The generous advice is passed on from a father, a self-made man in this line, to his son about to attempt the untried way, and takes the form of letters.

A small publication of Funk & Wagnall's Company is 'Home Gymnastics on Ling's System,' by Dr. Anders Wide. The man with little leisure, but a real desire to benefit by simple physical exercises, will be able to find in these sixty pages much of real help. There is some account of the originator of Swedish gymnastics and a few pages on the reviving of the apparently drowned. The rest of the book is concerned with various exercises.

There are yet some two months before the airs of winter will make the golf links an undesirable resort to the ordinary man, and even longer time before its snows will drive away the enthusiast. Two golfing books which may yet make of the tyro an enthusiast, and even give a few points to the man who proudly claims to know his game thoroughly, are 'Lessons in Golf,' by Alex. Smith, United States open champion for 1906, and 'The Golfer's Guide,' with an introduction by Dr. Macnamara, M.P., written by an Englishman. Both are illustrated. The former is published in New York by Arthur Pottow; the latter in America by the J. B. Lippincott Co., and in London by T. Werner Laurie.

OF INTEREST.

The library of Longleat, Lord Bath's Wiltshire seat, has proved a happy hunting ground in the discovery of a manuscript of Matthew Prior's. It is now published at the University Press, Cambridge, and edited by A. B. Waller, M.A., as 'Matthew Prior: Dialogues of the Dead, and other Works in Prose and Verse.' There is little in the matter here made public that is of any real value apart from its authorship if 'The Vicar of Bray and Sir Thomas Moor' be excepted.

Something of what may be done by a library thoroughly worked and appreciated may be gathered from the annual report of the Liverpool Public Library. 'With a total stock of 280,000 volumes, there were issued during the year 1,362,000 volumes for home reading, and 1,410,444 volumes for reference use, making a total of 2,773,436. This means an average of about ten issues for each book in the library.'

A beneficial move has been made for the library world in the publication of a small serial as an English supplement to the 'Revista Delle Biblioteche e degli Archivi,' entitled 'The Best Italian Reading.' This is an annotated list compiled by Dr. Guido Biagi, director of the Laurentian Royal Library, Florence, and promises to fill 'a long felt want.' It will, too, have a wider field than among librarians alone.

Galt's 'Annals of the Parish' is announced by Mr. Frowde as a forthcoming addition to the Oxford Library of Prose and Poetry. John Galt, the author, was the father of the late Sir Alexander Galt.

ON MATTERS OF HEALTH.

The dangers, symptoms and treatment of the terrible disease, cancer, have been dealt with for general information and warning by Charles P. Childe in 'The Control of a Scourge' (London, Methuen & Co.). The necessity of taking the disease at a very early stage if anything is to be done in the present state of knowledge in this matter has been the motive for producing this clearly written piece of warning and advice.

Two publications of Putnam's Sons that are of value in the home are 'Practical Nursing: a Text-book for Nurses and a Hand-book for All who care for the Sick' by Anna Caroline Maxwell and Amy Elizabeth Pope, and 'The Mother's Nursery Guide. For the Care of the Baby in Health and in Sickness' by Setrak G. Eghian, A.B., M.D. As for the authority with which the authors speak, Miss Maxwell has had wide experience both in the United States and Canada, being for some time superintendent of the Montreal General Hospital training school, and at present holding that office in the school of nursing of the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, where her collaborator, Miss Pope, is also on the staff of instructors. Dr. Eghian is a graduate of the University of Berlin, and a specialist in diseases of children.

BIOGRAPHY.

With all the aid that definite dates and quotations can give E. O. Gordon has set down in order the life of 'Saint George, Champion of Christendom and Patron Saint of England.' (E. P. Dutton & Co.). There has been so much of the fable always attached to the story of St. George and his exploits that even the mighty historian Gibbon can be caught in a mistake concerning him. The life of the young knight of Lydda was early cut short but there is enough of historic data to reward the careful search of the author with material for a very interesting book. The influence of the martyr knight on later history and the societies formed in his name are also considered and there is some record of the part he has played in art. Saint George's name is so linked with English history that much of the story is necessarily over familiar grounds.

The life of a great and good woman in an age that was little conducive to goodness of any kind in high circles, is told in 'The Countess of Huntingdon and Her Circle' (Pitman) by Sarah Tytler. Her uncompromising attitude on matters of principle is all the more prominent against the laxness that characterized court and society at that time and roused Wesley to his life work. If Methodism is grateful to her memory it is no more than she deserved.

Among those whom the world of modern science has delighted to honor few names stand higher than that of Hermann von Helmholtz. His biography by Dr. Leo Koenigsberger has been recently translated into English by Frances A. Welby, a good translation of a good book. A broad and active life was that of Helmholtz and its story is an important page from the history of nineteenth century achievements. The English translation is brought out by the Clarendon 'Press.'

ENGLISH HISTORY.

Very seldom has there been a more satisfactory treatment of a special page in history than that given to his subject by C. R. L. Fletcher in 'An Introductory History of England, from Henry VII. to the Restoration.' (London, John Murray). Of the England whose inhabitants numbered between four and five millions, some three-eighths of the whole population living within the walls of London, it is very difficult to form any true idea, but Mr. Fletcher's descriptions go far to make a realization possible, while his account of causes and effects, methods and manners of the Civil War give a valuable insight into the problems of warfare in those days.

An addition to the 'Special Campaign Series' published by Swan Sonnenschein & Co., London, is made in 'The Waterloo Campaign: a Study' by Lieutenant-Colonel Sisson C. Pratt, late R. A. It is a review of well trodden ground but full of interest. The great struggle, with much of its incident in the way of a riddle without any answer, is essentially of the past. But while at every point the introduction of modern methods would have made the story as here told impossible its value is more than that of interest in an old tale freshly told.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPERS.

We have just received from the publishers, A. McKim, Limited, of Montreal and Toronto, a copy of the 1907 edition of the Canadian Newspaper Directory. This is the fourth edition of this commendable work, which is filling a real need in Canada, and deserves a place on the desk of every business man. It is the only Newspaper Directory published in Canada that has gone beyond a first edition. It not only lists and describes fully every periodical in the country, giving full particulars, but it supplies, as well, a comprehensive Gazetteer of the Dominion. Comparing this edition with former ones, there is a notable increase in the number of papers which have supplied detailed statements of circulation. The rapid growth of the new western provinces is very apparent, for they are credited with fully twice as many papers as in 1905. The McKim Advertising Agency, publisher of this work, has been formed into a limited company, capitalized at $200,000, to be known as A. McKim, Limited, with headquarters at Montreal, a branch office in Toronto, and representatives in New York and London, England.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S KITCHEN.

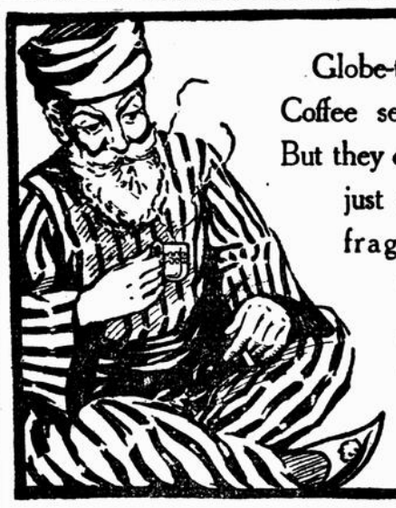
The present Shah of Persia succeeded to a most magnificent kitchen, the stoves, pokers, tongs, and even the coffee-mills being made of solid silver. What is not of silver is of copper, heavily gilded. All the dishes, knives, forks, etc., are of gold, set with precious stones. The kitchen itself is a work of art. Its ceiling is of wondrous lacquer, and its pillars are of marble and onyx. It is an apartment fit for Aladdin's whims rather than a place of cookery. Mr. Wills, in 'Persia as it is,' gives an account of Persian culinary matters, and also describes the beautiful sherbet-spoons of the country, which, although not made of gold or silver, are highly prized.

The meals of the Shah are not social occasions, and he knows little of the benefit of jollity combined with the act of eating. His breakfast takes place at twelve, a solitary meal, the monarch squatting before 50 dishes or more. From these he selects a few of the simplest, and quenches his thirst with iced sherbets. Dead silence reigns; the royal butlers hand the magnificent plates and bowls without a sound.

Dinner is eaten at nine in the evening, and differs from the morning meal in elaboration and the fact that it is enlivened by a band. The food is very varied, and the cooking extravagant. Lambs, roasted whole, and stuffed with almonds, raisins, dates, and pistachio-nuts, and sparrow and pomegranate soup enter into the delicacies of the cuisine. Sherbets are a favorite drink. They are merely water sweetened and flavored with fruits and iced.

This sherbet is drunk from large wooden spoons, delicately carved and of great value. A man often shows his wealth in the great variety and costliness of his sherbet-spoons. They are made of pearwood, and are from one to two feet in length, with bowls which sometimes hold a tumblerful. The carving is as fine and elaborate as lacework, and the wood in places is cut so thin as to be translucent. The bowls are often ornamented with inscriptions. An oil with which they are treated darkens the originally light-colored wood. No two spoons are exactly alike, and some are real works of art.

The Persian considers a silver spoon an abomination. The tiny teaspoons of silver have a filigree hole in the bowl, and are used only for stirring.



Globe-trotters may talk of the Coffee served by the Turks. But they can get coffee at home just as rich, delicious and fragrant—by ordering Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE from their grocers.

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By the kindness of Mr. J. N. BOYD, 340 St. James street, the County W.C.T.U. has been permitted to place a few lines of temperance leaflets on sale at his store.

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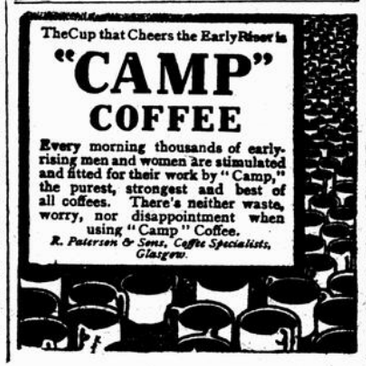
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The Boys' Page.

How the Squire's Colt was Won

(By Sheldon C. Stoddard in the 'Youth's Companion.')

The demand upon Grandpa Dolivar for a story had once more become too strong for the old man to resist; and the three young people drew their chairs a little closer to his as, after the preliminary urging, he began:

'I guess, this time, I'll tell you about the big race that Squire Inglewood had away back in the 'thirties,' and the part that John Armstrong, a young fellow whom I used to know, took in it. The squire was one of the most prosperous farmers in his part of the state. An obstinate old fellow he was, too, with ways of his own—plenty of them.

'For two or three years they had celebrated, over at Ridley Center, a kind of field-day, at which prizes were given for trials of strength or speed, or both—foot-races, wrestling-matches and rope-pulls. People turned out to beat all. Old Professor Hawkins, a retired college man, was at the head of it.

'Squire Inglewood professed to entertain a great contempt for this kind of athletics, and one year he astonished everybody by offering a prize of his own, and for a race that was certainly something new. The prize was worth all the others put together. It was a handsome three-year-old roan colt.

'The colt, the squire proclaimed, should go to that young man or old man or any kind of a man—so the squire put it—who should the quickest cut, rake and bind and shock securely one measured acre of oats, the work to be done in a thoroughly workmanlike manner.

'You can imagine there was excitement enough when the notice appeared. It stirred up half the county. Valuable colts like the roan didn't grow on every bush in those days; and then there was the rivalry. The squire's farm, where the trial was to take place, was little more than half a mile from the Center. Young men and old men and boys—yes, and plenty of young girls and women, too—gathered at every opportunity to discuss the stirring event and hazard opinions on the outcome.

'There were several favorite candidates in the field, but probably Deck Hunter, a young fellow from Beetle Vale, and the squire's son, Judson, had the greatest following. 'Deck'—short for Dexter—had been courting the squire's daughter for a year or so, and some people said the shrewd old man had little fear that the colt would go out of the family. The two young men already had a record of having cradled an acre in less than an hour and a half, and great tales were told of their prowess at raking and binding.

'There weren't any steel binders in those days, or any other binders except human arms and hands; and the reapers were, of course, the old grain-cradles propelled by man-power entirely. If Ben, here, thinks it was fun to swing one of those old sweepstakes cradles through a field of heavy grain, all I have to say is, let him try it some hot August day.

'Well, the day of the race came at last. Ten contestants had handed in their names, and ten one-acre plots had been measured off with great exactness in the squire's big thirty-acre field. The rule laid down by the squire was that every man who started should finish his plot, if it took all day, or more. It was a splendid field of grain, rank and heavy, but standing up well, and wonderfully even on the ground; there was practically no choice of plots.

'And the ten young men who lined up at ten o'clock sharp were strapping fellows, wiry and muscular. There were Deck and Jud, confident and perhaps a little condescending; Rug Weatherley, from Red Oak Corners; 'Dandy' Burnside, from Jockey Hollow, a big, good-hearted fellow, but a little vain in regard to dress; tall Joe Cannon, from Turtle Creek, and several lesser lights. Among these last was John Armstrong, from South Valley, decidedly the least known of all.

'Each had his favorite cradle; there were hardly any two alike, but each was the best of its kind that its owner could possibly procure. There were 'mooly,' 'grape-vines,' 'Dutchbends' and 'straights.' Each style had its own advocates, who were always ready to maintain loudly and with great emphasis that that particular style was by all odds the best, and that a man could do more and better work with that style than with any other on earth. It seemed to be a kind of disease that afflicted nearly all cradlers. But all of them were trim, clean-looking cradles—all except John Armstrong's. His was a rough-looking affair, plainly home-made.

'The young fellow himself represented a class that happily is growing smaller, and, in fact, in the old-time sense of the word has practically disappeared. He was a 'bound boy.' His parents had died when he was ten years old, and he and his brother, a year older, had been 'bound out,' John to old Josiah Brett, of South Valley, and his brother to a farmer in an adjoining town.

'Although John fared better than many bound boys we read about, he fared hardly enough, for Brett was a driving kind of man, and although strictly honest, as close as the bark of a beech-tree. John was to have his board, and on his twenty-first birthday one hundred dollars, a suit of clothes and his freedom. That was the old, iron-clad rule.

'And Josiah was a man who was in the habit of getting his money's worth. Four in the summer and five in the winter was the hour for rising, and the old man's laws were not to be broken. Any indication of weariness he promptly styled shirking, and he dealt with the offender summarily. But he set a fairly good table, and John always had plenty to eat. Under this hard training, the boy had grown up with wonderful powers of endurance.

'I used to know them both, John and old Brett. It was said that John laid up a number of old scores against the old man, due to the latter's hard driving. The hay, for instance, was always raked by hand at that time, and it was Brett's practice to put the boy ahead to draw in the first and lighter rakeful, himself following closely with the second, as they went up and down the big meadows. If the boy lagged a trifle, Brett would pay his bare shins smartly with his rake. John used to declare that the old man had 'started the red,' as he expressed it, many times in that way, and that it had a wonderfully stimulating effect, but was not good for one's disposition.

'As the young fellow approached maturity, he developed into a strapping chap six feet tall, with broad shoulders and with arms and legs a network of hard, corded sinews. And it was said that for the last year or two the deacon had been no longer driver, but that the order of things had been reversed. Especially was this true, the neighbors declared, in the hay-field. They insisted that divers times Brett's shins, just above his low shoes, had come into abrupt and painful contact with John's rake, and that at such times the meadow had seemed to be full of flying hay as Josiah Brett tore frantically up the field in a vain attempt to increase his 'lead' over his formidable bound boy.

'As for the rough-looking grain-cradle, John had made it himself. Brett had a couple of old cradles, broken here and there and tied up with twine, the fingers spliced and mended with shingle-naile—hardlooking affairs. He could be depended upon not to buy new ones as long as these could, by any possible ingenuity in repairing, be put into a semblance of serviceable condition. It was one of his peculiar economies.

'So one winter John had spent his evenings in making a cradle. By a lucky chance he had found a twisted white ash, with a natural crook exactly to his liking. A careful search on the hills in the hickory woods had provided him with fingers; and slowly the cradle grew.

'It certainly was not a thing of beauty, but it had a rakish "hang" that suited John. The boys had at sight named it "Old Clawfinger." John liked the name.

'He was greatly interested in the harvest-race from the first. That roan colt would be a fine piece of property for a young man just starting out for himself; but the colt was only an incidental attraction.

'John had dared to take a fancy to the squire's daughter. Twice he had walked home with her from church. People marveled that such a bright, sensible girl should so much as notice a poor nobody like Josiah Brett's bound boy. As for Deck Hunter, he was furious.

'And John Armstrong was one of the ten who lined up for the race at ten o'clock sharp that hot August day—and he had Old Clawfinger with him.

'Promptly at the stroke of ten the candidates were given the word, and away they went, the polished snathes flashing in the sun. It was a sight to stir one, those ten rugged fellows bending to their work. Swish; swish! went the cradles through the heavy grain; and soon ten long swaths stretched across the big field, the grain falling straight and true, for every part of the work would be considered, and each detail counted. Jud and Deck were first up, Dandy Burnside third, Joe Cannon and Rug Weatherley next, side by side, and John Armstrong well toward the last, but cutting a clean, straight swath.

'All turned and hurried back, for the regulations read, "Carry snathes;" no grain could be cut on the back trip. Three times up, or across, without material change of position. Then Deck Hunter obtained a slight lead over Jud. He was making a tremendous effort. Weatherley fell back a little, and Cannon gained. Armstrong stayed about where he was. He was taking a slower stroke than the others, but every time Old Clawfinger came round it bit into the grain—well into it.

'About an hour passed, and then the heat and the tremendous efforts they were making began to tell on the cradlers. Three or four had to slow down fully a third on their stroke. But Hunter kept his lead, with Inglewood a close second. Armstrong was fully abreast of Weatherley; Cannon and Burnside had fallen back somewhat.

'Twenty minutes more, and the plots, most of them, were getting well narrowed, and it began to be plain to every one that the race, so far as cradling went, lay between Hunter, Inglewood and Armstrong. Hunter was doggedly holding his lead. Steadily they forged along, and presently the Hunter following began to cheer madly, for it was seen that the Beetle Vale champion was putting forth a mighty effort, and surely gaining.

'A few swaths more would tell the story, and the Hunter crowd shouted again, for their man was now fully a quarter of a swath ahead, and they knew the others could not possibly overtake him. Then the shouting suddenly ceased, for some one had cried, "Look at the standing grain!" and then all saw what, in their excitement they had not noticed before.

'Armstrong's plot of standing grain was surely the narrowest! Hunter saw it and understood, and his eyes flashed angrily as he put forth a final spurt. Swish! swish! went Old Clawfinger, steadily and perhaps a trifle faster than at the start.

'A great crowd had gathered at the field now, a crowd of men, women and children. And when John Armstrong, flushed and heated with the long, severe strain, but sturdy and resolute still, came down to the foot of the field for his last swath, leaving his competitors half-way up on their next to last, and when he deliberately stood Old Clawfinger up on its snathe and, taking out his old scythe-stone, proceeded to beat a lively, ringing tattoo as he whetted his scythe, a tattoo which echoed and rang all over the field, and which every man, woman and child understood, for it was the cradler's challenge—well, Deacon Brett's bound boy received a fairly respectable cheer.

'But the young fellow only half heard that cheer; for, as he swung round for that last swath, he glanced towards the house, where most of the women had congregated, and he saw, out by a clump of lilacs, a girlish figure that made a quick, slight motion. Then young Armstrong suddenly forgot the strain and weariness of the race, for he knew that this flutter of the white handkerchief was meant for him. He plied the queer-looking, home-made cradle, that on each swath had so deftly gained its few extra inches in width, across the field that last time as if he had just been starting in on the race.

'But the contest was, as yet, only half won. Those thick, heavy swaths must be raked and bound and shocked. Deck Hunter finished his plot in a few minutes, scowled an instant at Armstrong, who was already tossing bundles into the air, then nodded confidently at his supporters. He had a record, it was said, of fifteen hundred sheaves, bound "between sun and sun." Soon all had finished cradling, and the bundles were flying. But the race lay between Armstrong and Hunter, with the squire's son a close third. The sun beat down terribly, and there was a heavy sultriness in the air.

'Hunter had a knot of cronies who were continually bringing him drink, presumably with a "stick" in it, for he was of the class who hold that a "nip of the juice" gives a man heart and staying qualities.

'Inglewood also was well attended, but no one seemed to think of John Armstrong, who, nevertheles, pegged awap steadily. Three or four of the men dropped out, overcome by the heat and their exertions. Hunter slowly made up Armstrong's lead, and finally went ahead. But no one was deceived this time. All remembered that long, extra swath. Could Hunter make up that swath?

'Armstrong began to suffer from thirst. Was no one going to remember him? He had begun to feel faint, when he saw a lean, wiry-looking man coming toward him and carrying a pitcher. He could hardly believe his eyes; but it was old Josiah Brett! Surely never before had the old man been guilty of anything so frivolous as attending a race!

'He met John at the end of the swath, and although he said nothing—he was always extremely taciturn—his sharp little eyes twinkled encouragingly. He poured out a glass of—wonder of wonders!—lemonade. Not very strong, to be sure, but good and cold. Deacon Brett lavishly dispensing lemonade! Armstrong drank it gratefuly, and mentally wiped out a few of the old scores he had laid up against his taskmaster.

'Hunter was now half a swath ahead. Could he gain the other half and a little more—enough to win?

'Excitement went up to fever-heat. Up and down they went, Hunter's clique shouting encouragement; and again Brett was promptly on hand to meet Armstrong at the end of his swath; and this time the lemonade was considerably stronger, and the old man's eyes snapped more encouragement. Armstrong dropped a few more old scores.

'It was practically the home-stretch now. Ten minutes more would tell the story. Hunter was slowly gaining, when Armstrong suddenly called on his reserve powers. The lean, brown hand, hard as a board, would shoot into the gavel, catch a handful of grain, and by a marvellous fling, fairly throw it into the knot that made the double band. Even as the arm went round the sheaf, the binding knot was tied and tucked with the thumb. Hunter also made a spurt that counted. The "juice" that he had taken must have affected his judgment, however, for he slipped several bands. But it was close.

'Old Josiah even was getting excited. As Armstrong turned for his last swath, his old master met him, fairly hopping about in his eagerness. He poured out a glass running over-full, thick with lemon and lavishly sweet; and this time he broke forth into speech.

'"Go it, John! Go it!" he cried. "You're goin' to beat the hul kit an' caboodle of 'em! Go it!' 'and he gave him a tremendous slap on the back.

'And then and there John Armstrong made a great pass with his mental sponge that effectually obliterated every score and every mark he had ever recorded against the keen old fellow, and he proceeded to carry out the deacon's excited injunction. H did "go it!"

'Well, he won the race. When the grain was in shock he was just three minutes ahead, and the judges said no plot was better finished.

'True to his word, the old squire promptly led out the roan colt. There were those who thought he looked considerably surprised, and some thought he looked decidedly glum and cross; but nevertheles he put on a brand-new halter and said, as he handed the strap to John, "The colt is yours, young fellow—fairly won, too."

'A good, big part of the crowd came up and shook hands heartily with the young chap, for those people loved grit, as do people now.

'But John was poorly satisfied—for he missed the little figure under the lilacs, the girl for whom he had done his best. The people gave him another cheer as he swung Old Clawfinger over his shoulder and, with the roan's halter in his hand, marched off sturdily up the road.

'He kept looking back wistfully, yet did not see what he wished. The girl, abashed at her own boldness, had not appeared after she had waved her handkerchief. The space under the lilacs was vacant. John climbed the little rise of ground from which he would have his last view of the place, and once more turned and looked back. And then his heart gave a great throb. There, under the lilacs again—there again was the flash of a little white handkerchief!

'Then John Armstrong forgot all about the long and hard struggle in the harvest-field; he forgot that in his hand lay the halter of the splendid roan colt; and into his heart there surged and thrilled a great throb of exultation, for he then first dared to believe that he had won in the real race, the only race that he truly cared for in all the wide, wide world.'

PUZZLES.

The boy or girl winning the highest number of marks in this competition, we will give a nice book. All competitors in the last contest will be welcomed.

Those who would like to see their marks appear each week must send in their answers by Thursday morning. All answers after that will not be published until the following week.

Address, as before, the 'Puzzle Department,' 'Witness' Office.

The full name and address should be written at the top of page.

The answers may be sent in on post-cards or in the usual way. We would like all persons sending in answers to use their own names.

NAMES OF FAMOUS BOOKS.

The answer to each of these definitions will be the name of a well-known book or play:

1. A red portion of the alphabet.
2. A beautiful white stone and a mythological creature.
3. The house of a relative named Thomas.
4. The friend of both of us.
5. A building where flour is made, on an English river.
6. A song of a great holiday.
7. Vegetable growths from an ancient house.
8. A story of more than one city.
9. A business man of an Italian city.
10. Boys.
11. Girls.
12. Something that came in sleep on a night in the middle of summer.
13. A beautiful garden flower when it is blossoming.
14. Through an article of furniture found in every bedroom.

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In the toilet of one and all.
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And every traveller freely breathes
When he has passed them through.
—'Youth's Companion.'

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Crosswords four letters each: frigid; gray with age; land surrounded with water; a sort of fine linen; my primals and finals taken together spell little boys and girls.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Oblique—
Carpets. Unripe. Resin. Tour. Axe.
In. N.—(Curtain.)

Beheading and Curtailing—Sliver, liver, live, IV., V.

AN ACROSTIC.

CARP
OTTER
LIME
OPIUM
NAOMI
IVANHOE
AYR
LEEDS

—Colonial Premiers.

Answers to the puzzles of Aug. 20 and 27 have come all the way from England, from Florence Willcock, South Devon. All were right, with the exception of the Hidden Words and Diagonal puzzle. (We will be very pleased to have you enter the competition, although you will be nearly a month behind the others, but we will keep track of your marks, and if they should exceed those of the prize-winner we will send you a book).

Answers to the puzzles of Aug. 31 have been received from J. W. Mack, High River, Alberta, who has been awarded 17 marks; Chas. W. McCool, Burriss, Ont., 17; Laura MacGregor, Brooke P. O., Ont., 17; Margaret M. McKillop, Carnduff, Sask., 17; A. Barlow Whiteside, Lamont, Alta., 17; Ruth May, Victoria, B. C., 16;

Answers to the puzzles of Sept. 7 that arrived too late to be published last week: Alice Dresser, 15; Stafford R. Balkwill, 16; Annie McEachern, 14; Murray Robertson, 17; Edith Munroe, 17; E. Murdoch, 16; Ruth E. Campbell, 16; Grace M. Currie, 11; Joy Deeprose, 15; Annie Rigby, 15; Mildred Jewes, 16; Kathleen Nelson, 13; Pearl Jose, 14; J. M. Cannon, 16; Alice Murchison, 17; L. Claire Parker, 15; Olive Fraser, 11; Helen Telford, 15; Jessie Telford, 15; Mayne E. McDonald, 13; Annie Taylor, 14; Eliza Brown, 17; Jessie M. Creighton, 8; Willie H. Gerrie, 17; Grace E. Nixon, 16; Mabel Skelton, 12; Ruth Pickering, 14; Frances M. Glass, 12 (square words should read the same downwards as across); Don S. M. Clark, 15; Mary E. Arthur, 16; Frank F. Cute, 16.

Answers and marks to the puzzles of last week are as follows: Hazel MacKercher, 20; Violet Smith, 20; Alice M. Andrews, 20; Lila S. Trenholm, 20; Donald S. Gollan, 20; Gladys Moreland, 20; Catherine R. Dods, 12; Lena Downing, 20; Edith Munroe, 20; Alice Stockdill, 12; George Stockdill, 12; Jock Noad, 20.

The present competition closes with this week's puzzles (Sept. 21). As many of the puzzlers live in remote places it will be some time before all answers are in, but the names and marks will be published each week, until all are heard from.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Trappers and Hunting in Labrador.

(From a letter to the 'Witness' by Wilfred T. Grenfell, M.D.)

A number of old trapper friends came aboard at one point on our northern trip, and told us many yarns of their past winter. They were now gathering into small parties to start out for next winter's fur hunt, though they cannot begin to trap till Oct. 18, and probably will not begin until November. Their hunting grounds are above the great falls on the height of land over two hundred miles higher up than where we were. The river being large and rapid, and they having 'to track' up all the way almost, and having to arrive before the ice begins to make, they are obliged to start now, and will not be out till next June. They must thus take up a very large amount of supplies and I was greatly interested in the details of the outfit. The boat, about twenty-four feet long, was of very light ribs close together, the bottom flat, and the top bent over inwards very far, the whole covered with painted canvas. It was eloquent of strength, lightness and capacity. The men were taking in seven barrels of flour in sacks, tea and sugar, and fats in the form of tub butter. The most important other cargo was the rifles, cartridges and an Indian 'cracky.' These little dogs are gifted with a keen sense of smell, specially for the spruce partridge and Porcupine, and while the men are tracking along the river, these dogs range the woods near and bark loudly till attention is aroused. It is strange that they will even find a particular tree in these dense woods, and stand up against it barking, when the porcupine or partridges may be in the very topmost branches. This game, together with deer, alone enables these solitary trappers to remain so long away from the base of their supplies. It would seem well worth future expeditions through Labrador, such as the disastrous Hubbard-Wallace expedition, securing such a dog before starting. That it is impossible to find this food without the dog every Labrador man knows. I have myself on discovering a covey of these spruce partridges roosting in a tree, successfully shot off the heads of one after the other with my rifle, so still do they sit, and so foolish are they. Yet this is one of their chief protections, for if they were to go to wing, they would run much greater risk of discovery by man. Apropos of the controversy between President Roosevelt and William Long, naturalist, as to the possibility of a wolf biting a caribou's heart from the breast, and so killing it, I could not find a single one who had ever seen any evidence of such. There are still plenty of wolves in Labrador and of caribou also, and the wolves make the caribou their natural prey, though they are by no means above eating a brother wolf after a fight. This habit they almost invariably indulge in when the brother is found in a trap—a habit by no means confined to wolves—our dogs do just the same, and already my foxes on the small [illegible] have twice been guilty of killing eating up, fur and all, except a tail, a brother or sister, even, as case may be.

The emotions attributed to [illegible] modern natural history stories, very hard to verify in actual exp[illegible]

Our pilot into the river, [illegible] known of any of our trappers probably the most successful, told how last winter he and his [illegible] wounded a caribou stag with two [illegible] The stag went on, however, though hard, and the men followed. [illegible] they came up with it, three wolves it down on an open marsh. [illegible] torn its throat open and so killed and had just disemboweled it. [illegible] winded the men before they were covered, and immediately fled, but took exactly the track of the two [illegible] No doubt they were not deprived their meal eventually, for they are lentless pursuers—never tiring—and needing to stop to feed for two or three days together. They can thus never tire out almost any deer, but in deep snow can overtake them in a short race. Another man described to me the death of a stag whose fate he saw written in the trail left in the snow. A single wolf had followed the stag and apparently stolen near the deer in the undergrowth. His tracks then suddenly disappeared. The slots only of a deer taking huge jumps remained. Then stains of blood became visible, the deer flying round and round in a narrowing circle (obviously the wolf was on his back), till the marks of the tragedy were emphasized by the unmistakable evidence of fresh remains and wolf tracks again all around. On the other hand, these wolves have never yet been known to kill a man, and seem to know the difference instinctively. Only one trapper out of all the men I met could tell any personal experiences of anything approaching an attack on himself, though the marks of packs from fifteen to twenty-five in number had been seen on several occasions. This was last winter also. Two brothers furring together had left their tilts in the woods on the day's round. When the first returned, he found the tilt door had been forced, and following a wolf track came upon a full grown animal quietly eating the skin filling out of one of his snow racquets. He accounted for this one with his rifle, and returned to the tilt, when shortly he saw a second wolf coming straight towards the door. He stood waiting for it to come near enough to make sure, which it certainly did do, for it galloped straight towards him and only fell dead six feet from the muzzle. Another man told me that some wolves this spring broke into his sheep house and killed or maimed all his little flock. He was in time, however, to get skin for skin, and so repay himself.

(To be Continued.)

SQUIRRELS REARED BY A CAT.

Among the interesting things shown at a recent meeting of the Zoological Society were two young specimens of the English squirrel, which had almost entirely changed in color from the usual chestnut-brown to a light drab, the ears and feet only showing traces of the original color. It was stated that the animals had been taken from a nest when very young, and put in charge of a cat, which acted as foster-mother, and successfully reared them. It was suggested that this fact might have caused the color change.—'St. James's Gazette.'

WHY FISH STORIES SHOULD BE BELIEVED.

It is sometimes said that there is such close relationship between mendacity and fishing, that in matters connected with their craft all fishermen are untruthful. It must of course, be admitted that large stories of fishing adventure are sometimes told by fishermen—and why should this not be so? Beyond all question there is no sphere of human activity so full of strange and wonderful incidents as theirs. Fish are constantly doing the most mysterious and startling things; and no one has yet been wise enough to explain their ways or account for their conduct. The best fishermen do not attempt it; they move and strive in the atmospheof mystery and uncertainty, constantly aiming to reach results without a clue, and through the cultivation of faculties, non-existent or inoperative in the common mind.

In these circumstances fishermen necessarily see and do wonderful things. If those not members of the brotherhood are unable to assimilate the recital of these wonders, it is because their believing apparatus has not been properly regulated and stimulated. Such disability falls very far short of justifying doubt as to the truth of the narration. The things narrated have been seen and experienced with a fisherman's eyes and perceptions. This is perfectly understood by listening fishermen; and they, to their enjoyment and edification, are permitted by a properly adjusted mental equipment to believe what they hear.

Especial reference should be made to one item more conspicuous, perhaps, than any other, among those comprised in the general charge of fishermen's mendacity. It is constantly said that they greatly exaggerate the size of the fish that are lost. This accusation, though most frequently and flippantly made, is in point of fact based upon the most absurd arrogance and a love of slanderous assertion that passes understanding. These are harsh words; but they are abundantly justified.

In the first place, all the presumptions are with the fishermen's contention. It is perfectly plain that large fish are more apt to escape than small ones. Of course their weight and activity, combined with the increased trickiness and resourcefulness of age and experience, greatly increase their ability to tear out the hook, and enhance the danger that their antics will expose a fatal weakness in hook, leader, line or rod. Another presumption which must be regretfully mentioned, arises from the fact that in many cases the encounter with a large fish causes such excitement, and such distraction or perversion of judgment, on the part of the fisherman, as leads him to do the wrong thing or fail to do the right thing.—From Grover Cleveland's 'Fishing and Shooting Sketches.'

LIGHT UP THEIR HABITATIONS.

Among extraordinarily interesting birds there is one known as the lamplighter, who lives on Cape Comorin and who lights up his habitation artificially every night. These sagacious little chaps fasten a pill of clay to the tops of their nests, catch one of the big glow worms with which the country abounds, and stick it on the clay, just as if they were lighting up to receive company. At times only one glow worm is used, but frequently three or four are captured and pressed into service. It is by this means that these birds outwit their enemy, the bat, whose eyes are dazzled by the light and who are therefore prevented from coming to rob the nest of its young at night.—New York 'Globe.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK

A Friend, Roselaine Belvidere..	$1.00
Previously acknowledged..	110.45
Total received up to Sept. 17..	$111.45

An inquiry comes from Watford, Ont., as to the meaning of the word 'komatik.' It is the Esquimaux name of the dog sleigh, the only means of conveyance for the people of the Labrador regions during the long, cold winters. They are low, compactly built sleds drawn by a team of dogs. Last year contributions from the readers of this page provided for the building of two such sleds, one of which is in use by Dr. Hare at Harrington. This we also supplied with a sum of money to cover the food of the dog team and we call it our komatik. It is named the 'Winter Messenger,' and our aim is to secure sufficient to cover its expenses for this winter also. This will not be any news to the majority of our readers, who have taken a lively interest in the Labrador work altogether, but in our share in it in particular, but we are glad to pass the word on to any newcomers.

Address all subscriptions for this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

The article on 'Trappers and Hunting,' by Dr. Grenfell, in our 'Indoor and Outdoor' department to-day will be of peculiar interest to the 'keepers of the komatik.'

THE EAGLE RAY

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF A GIGANTIC FISH CAPTURED ON THE DURBAN BEACH, AND RESEMBLING THE GIANT RAY IN APPEARANCE.

It is reported from Durban that a huge fish of a most ferocious appearance was observed by Europeans at 5.30 o'clock on the evening of Aug. 19, lying in shallow water near the North Pier. A couple of nets were promptly procured and drawn round the monster. One of his large flippers became entangled in the pocket of the net, and this probably prevented him from making the sturdy fight that was expected. The trouble now commenced, for the task of hauling the monster ashore was a stupendous one. When it is stated that four horses, attached to a rope and anchors fixed in the gills, were unable to move it, the size and weight may be imagined. Eventually, 90 natives, with the help of a traction engine, succeeded in hauling the monster high and dry. The measurements of the fish are interesting. It measures 17 feet from tip to tip across, and weighs about two tons. It has a strong backbone, terminating in a curious tail, something like an ox tail. It has two enormous fins, or flappers, by which it apparently drives the fish into its capacious mouth, which is a horrible-looking feature. The mouth is about a yard wide, and must, when open, be nearly the same depth; a man could easily get into it.

Large numbers of live fish were ejected from the cavern when the fish was finally beached. The feeding capacity of this massive creature must have been enormous, and it is said by native fishermen that this fish has been in the vicinity where it was captured for the last five years, and it is believed to be of great age. To it is attributed the scarcity of sardines that has so long been noticeable. Authorities state its nomenclature is the eagle ray, or sea devil, and it is sometimes called the 'devil fish.' Naturally, the eagle ray has proved quite a draw, and the owners have treated the fish with formalin, and as soon as is convenient are removing the greater portion of the flesh and stuffing the skin, which is two and a half feet thick, with sawdust.

It is believed that the owners are in communication with the curator of the Museum, with the object of having the curious fish added to the collection there.

By coincidence, the 'Natal Mercury,' from which paper this report is derived, has come across a copy of the San Francisco 'Examiner' of 1906, which contains a report of an encounter with a giant ray, the illustration of which is exactly similar to the eagle ray caught at Durban last month. The Americans captured their monster by means of harpoons, but the South African plan of netting the fish was evidently a better method than harpooning, for otherwise they might easily have been towed by the fish clear away, and perhaps have been smashed up afterwards, for the one they secured is half as big again as the American specimen, which dragged its captors through the water for two hours, and was only finally put hors de combat by a soft-nosed bullet fro ma Savage rifle, which was brought out in answer to a signal of distress.

THEY HAD TO PAINT OR DIE.

(From a Magazine of Half a Century Ago.)

An artist of talent, who went to pursue his studies in Algiers, has recently returned to Paris bringing from his artistic expedition true treasures of curiosity and study—monuments, interiors, types of all races, costumes, animals, stuffed, etc. He brings also exact copies, made by himself of the original pictures which decorated one of the palaces of the ancient deys. The copies indicate very strange originals, but the circumstances under which the originals were executed were stranger still. About the beginning of the last century, the then reigning dey of Algiers had all the European captives led guarded into the courtyard. Advancing toward the first captive, he asked, brusquely:

'Do you know how to paint?'

'No,' was the answer, 'I do not.'

The dey made a sign, and the captive was instantly beheaded.

'Do you know how to paint?' he asked of the second.

He, frightened at the fate of the first, hesitated to reply, and in another moment his head rolled on the floor.

'Do you know how to paint?' was still the question asked.

'No—that is—I believe— think that—'

'Ah, you are not sure!' exclaimed the dey, and he shared the fate of his comrades.

The fourth captive was an intrepid and audacious Parisian, an old gamin de Paris, who had very often stopped at the doors of wine cellars or of restaurants to look at the little daubs illustrative of bottles and full glasses, venison pies and legs of pork.

'Do I know how to paint?' he exclaimed, when the question was put to him. 'I am the best pupil of the illustrious David, the painter of the emperor. What do you require, oh! sweet and clement dey?'

'You shall speedily know what I wish,' said the dey, proceeding on.

The example of the Parisian had told the others what they ought to do; they all replied that they knew how to paint. The dey, enchanted at his success, placed all these painters—there were about thirty—under the orders of the Parisian, and then ordered this battalion of impromptu artists to ornament the walls of one of his palaces with paintings.

'I wish,' said he, 'that you should paint Mecca, the tomb of the prophet, my principal naval victories, and everything you like, provided the paintings be worthy of me; if not, I shall cut off your heads.'

Colors and brushes were provided, and our painters set about their work. The Parisian was imaginative. The Mussulman religion forbidding the representation of the human figure, his task was already simplified; he painted the sea and naval battles, where ships only were seen, and not a sailor. Bullets and bombs crossed each other in the air, obscured by clouds of flame and smoke; but not an artilleryman was seen behind the pieces. Aiding himself by his memory of a magic-lantern, he made the sky of a fair blue, in which he painted the sun, moon and stars. Then he painted the great phenomena of Nature, storms, torrents, volcanoes in eruption vomiting flame and smoke. The Parisian and his battalion of painters employed the liveliest colors, and though the effect produced was not harmonious, it was dazzling. The dey was enchanted. Happily, foreign connoisseurs in painting never penetrating into his palace, no criticism was made, and the Parisian passed, in the eyes of the dey, for one of the greatest painters of France. Not only did he and his associates preserve their heads on their shoulders, but to recompense them the dey gave them their liberty.

These are the paintings which a true artist has copied. Strange as they are, they are things which denote a singular intelligence on the part of the Parisian. They are, moreover, an interesting specimen of what the most absolute inexperience, and the most complete ignorance of art, can produce when obliged to struggle against necessity and for the preservation of life.

THE HARVEST VICTIM.

By the middle of the month England will be dotted over with stacks of corn, and almost all of them, when thatched, will be crowned with a wisp of straw tied on to a stick or a pitchfork, and looking at a distance about as much like a bird as a scarecrow looks like a man. This almost universal and apparently meaningless cutom is a relic of the Pagan times before the Roman Conquest, when the tillers of the soil killed a human victim to propitiate the spirit of the corn, and buried him, or part of him, in the stack. Our wisps of straw represent the effigy which in later days was substituted for the victim. Traces of this superstition are found all over the word, and in almost every century; survivals of the dim ages when man looked upon the gifts of nature as a boon to be bought with a price of blood.—'Westminster Gazette.'

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Victoria Hall, Westmount. — Wednesday, Oct. 2nd, 3.30 p.m.
Verdun School—Friday, Oct. 4th, 3.30 p.m.
Stanley Hall, 96 Stanley street, Saturday, Oct. 5th, 10 a.m.
Lorne School—Tuesday, Oct. 15th, 3.15 p.m.
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE ELECTION AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is more than pleasing to me to see this question being publicly discussed. Public discussion leads to enlightenment, enlightenment to action, and action to results. There is a feeling of suppressed excitement about that is the presage of the coming storm. From the different detachments of the temperance army come reports of renewed activity and revived interest. It is important if the approaching battle is to be a success that our plan of action should be considered, and the proper steps taken to fight, overcome, and forever vanquish the most cruel, crafty, and powerful enemy that ever afflicted a nation.

The wrong keynote to the song makes discord rather than music, a mistaken order in battle means disaster rather than victory (witness Magersfontein). I am proud, then, to take my stand alongside that grand old fighter, the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, and your other correspondent, Mr. W. Davis, and from personal acquaintance with both I know their chief purpose is to fight to the death in the coming conflict. But let us be careful in choosing a commanding position in the fight. The last three paragraphs especially of Mr. Davis's letter deserve consideration. There is a call to the church to take the matter up, and surely more is to be expected in that direction when every pulpit rings out denunciations of this evil thing which more than any other bars the way of Christian progress. Let the churches now combine to take action on the lines laid down in their pulpit utterances, namely, no compromise with the evil thing. We have seen the consecrated saloon started off with the bishop's blessing, carry on the same blasting, blighting, soul-destroying business as the common saloon; we have seen the ministers of God lead in a movement to promote trust publichouses which so increased the crime in the district that the criminal authorities said the little town would soon require a sheriff for itself, and most important of all, we find the ministers of God advocating and supporting local option of an evil which they themselves declare is the mother of all evils, as if majorities made an evil wrong in one place and right in another. What would Jesus do? When he cleared the temple, can we imagine him dividing the temple courts and saying, 'A majority in this corner seem to want this thing, we'll let them have it for a consideration.' No, sir, that scourge of whipcords was a noncompromiser, and cut right and left, knowing neither party nor patron; the trafficking was wrong, and there was only one method of dealing with wrong in Christ's method—prohibition.

Too often our temperance voters have failed just at the time and place when a firm stand would have been effective. For 364 days they have been prohibitionist in speech and action, but on the all-important day their beloved party, Liberal or Conservative, must not suffer, and so again the old game is played and prohibition relegated to a back seat. Is this to go on? Will prohibition ever come through the Liberal party? Emphatically no; through the Conservative party; no. Then are not prohibitionists who vote Liberal or Conservative not voting to perpetuate the traffic rather than to abolish it? Better be unrepresented than misrepresented, better far preserve our franchise by abstaining from voting than cast a vote which shall mean our consent to legalize in whatever measure the accursed traffic, which destroys wholesale the best and fairest of our land.

Then there is a call to force the temperance question on politicians to secure better legislation for the handling of the traffic. Now, what have we as prohibitionists to do with the handling of the traffic. Certainly, so far as the license system is a success in restricting so far the evil influences of the traffic, temperance people have to be thanked. If the law were left to license advocates to enforce, I am afraid the results would be disastrous. Has the time not come when they should frankly say, 'We have tried to regulate this business, and it refuses to be regulated; we have hedged it around and tried to control it; to-day it is as uncontrollable as ever; we give it up; our plans have failed, now you can try yours. If it cannot be mended it must be ended.' In the political field is the arena where the battle for prohibition is to be fought and won. In the Parliament House at Ottawa are the keys which shall lock forever the doors on the accursed traffic, and at the same time unlock the fetters of the drink-bound slave. It is important, then, that we enter this arena with the full purpose of fighting the traffic, in the spirit of those gladiators of old, no quarter asked nor given, no fawning, cringing, compromising attitude, but a fight to the death. Let all who take the stand of reformers give the people a straight lead, and they will follow, and if in the coming election politicians refuse to represent our views, let them understand they cannot have our support. In no other way will they brought up to our standard. Thanking you for opening your columns for a free discussion of this question. W. D. MUNRO.

Montreal, Sept. 18, 1907.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEW.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I read with considerable interest in to-day's 'Witness' of the meeting of a number of local clergymen, met together for the purpose of discussing the carrying on of evangelical work amongst the local Hebrews.

I shall not question the motive that moves these gentlemen to discuss this question, but I must confess that I regret to find a number of presumably enlightened clergymen still cherishing the belief that activity in the direction mentioned will bring about the conversion of the theologically tenacious Jew. While the Ven. Archdeacon Norton makes a plea for generous treatment of the Jew, he at the same time remarks that the Jews are the people of God. The majority of orthodox Jews individually and collectively cherish this traditional dogma every bit as much as the Ven. Archdeacon himself, and I ask whether, in view of this circumstance, it is possible to convert any considerable number of them by the means that are being followed?

Practically all those who carry on evangelical work among the Hebrews are the converts of that race who are paid for their labors. These renegade Jews, knowing that their arguments from a theological standpoint can be easily combated by the average Jewish believer, devote a considerable portion of their time to helping their former coreligionists materially rather than spiritually. In the first place, it should not be forgotten that the Jew does not look upon and regard Jesus Christ with the same reverence as the Gentile. To the former he is simply an individual descended from Jewish stock, to whom Gentiles in all countries pray and revere as their Saviour. To him it appears incomprehensible that his Christian neighbors can worship a human being. Being intensely monotheistic, he cannot clothe with divine attributes one who lived and died as all men do. There is also no gainsaying the fact that the Jews are more thorough Biblical scholars than their Christian friends. Though but few of them are conversant with the books of the New Testament, they have a profound knowledge of the major part of the Bible commonly called the Old Testament. They are also aware that rigid adherence to its teachings and the conclusions of its commentators has cost them hundreds of years of bitter persecution in every country where Christianity was the dominant religion. Even to-day, so-called Christians are busily employed in massacring the hated Jew for the sole reason that he conforms to the customs and rites of his forefathers.

Yet, in spite of these well-known and palpable facts, a number of otherwise well-intentioned Christians still persist in carrying on a totally ineffective propaganda for the conversion of the Jews to the religion of the Nazarene. Considerable sums of money are annually spent in supporting Gentile and converted Jewish evangelists engaged in the hopeless task of proselytizing the children of Israel. Where a Jew is converted to Christianity it is mainly owing to some cash consideration rather than an intellectual change; and even then the proselyte is not wholly Christianized. The influence of early teaching and environment cannot be wholly eradicated, and there still remains traces of the old faith. Those who have lived in ghettoes know that the ordinary Jewish missionary is regarded with contempt and amusement, although he may in some cases do considerable good in the way of helping distressed persons. As Archdeacon Norton remarked, what distinguished the Jews above all other nationalities is the tenacity with which they cling to the ancient ceremonialism of their faith; but that does not demonstrate that they are as religious as were their ancestors. Though the Jew is extremely conservative in discarding ancient beliefs and customs, there is a noticeable tendency towards reform. This has been brought about not through the mediation or work of evangelists, but the spread of education and the greater and more liberal diffusion of ideas. The modern Jew is affected by the scientific spirit of the age, and seeks the why and wherefore of things. He is not content to accept as of old the conclusions and answers of his elders, but goes in for original research, with results that are not always pleasing to his orthodox friends. Those whose inquiries are extensive and continued become out and out freethinkers, while others become reformed Jews. Practically every city of any importance in the United States and Canada has its Reform temple. The congregations are generally composed of the most enlightened and wealthiest section of the Jewish community of the particular city. In matters of ritual they approximate to the Protestant mode of worship. The orthodox Jews say their prayers while wearing their hats, and no music of any kind is permitted. The Reform Jew, on the other hand, doffs his hat when entering the house of worship, and permits his pastor to conduct the service with the aid of appropriate music.

All these changes have even brought about by the agitation carried on by enlightened Jews themselves. From an Orthodox standpoint the Reformed Jew is a heretic. The Jew, in spite of his religious conservatism, is not immune to the march of progress and the dissemination of ideas. His views of men and things broaden as his conception of the solidarity of the human race becomes clearer. Witness the unselfish and noble martyrdom of the thousands of Russian Jewish youths and maidens who have shed their blood in the battle for liberty. These heroes and heroines were not religious in the orthodox sense; they paid little or no attention to racial religious injunctions, but adopted as their ideal the brotherhood of man; and to further its progress they gave their lives. Their blood was shed, not in defence of a traditional religion but to free the Russian proletariat from the oppression of an effete and reactionary autocracy. They became converts to the religion of humanity and discarded vague tradition and precept for the carrying on a campaign of body and soul emancipation. They needed no incentive, no promise of a reward in the hereafter; all they wished to accomplish was to help in freeing their oppressed fellow subjects of all creeds from the tyranny of Czardom. My reference to the Russian Jewish revolutionists brings me back to the question of the utility of carrying on evangelization amongst the Jews.

The gentlemen who hold the opinion shared by those who participated in the meeting, are evidently under the impression that unless they become more active, the work will suffer and the conversion of the Jew prolonged indefinitely. As I have already pointed out, the converting of the Jew to Christianity is a slow and costly process. But as they believe that the salvation of Christendom depends upon the Jews becoming Christian communicants, let me assure these worthy followers of the Master that the Jew as such will never be converted to their religion, but that there is every likelihood that as he secures greater concessions of liberty in the lands in which he dwells, that as persecution becomes less and less possible, that as he profits by the educational advantages that his adopted country offers, that as he becomes more and more convinced that it is his bounden duty to share in all the various activities that constitute the nation's vitality, he will throw off one by one the garments of tradition and racial egoism and bear his share of the burden of helping humanity to promote the welfare of its units. Though the opponents of assimilation may deplore the tendency of their nation to merge with the predominating human elements, evolution and environment, unless interfered with, will do its work in a manner to produce the best results. But I must, in passing, make this qualification that there is no possibility of the conversion of the Jew to the Religion of Humanity based upon the extinction of credal differences unless the development of the average Gentile's ethical consciousness becomes sufficiently characteristic to discard profession for practice.

The Rev. Allan Shatford, at the meeting referred to, gave a number of reasons for supporting Jewish missions. The third and last was, that the conversion of the Jew would be a factor for the attainment of a universal Christendom. The reverend gentleman has evidently great faith in the ethical potentialities of the Jewish race. Let me however, assure him that such a desirable millennium will not be brought about through the work of evangelists who appeal to the senses rather than the intellect. What he, and others of his kind, should do is to mingle more freely with their fellow-Jewish citizens, not with a view to making converts, but with a desire to make themselves loved and respected. The Jew appreciates kindness, not only in the form of material gifts, but in that of brotherly feeling as well. It can hardly be expected that the Jew, while strictly orthodox, can have much sympathy with the aims and ideas of his Gentile well-wishers when a number of them professedly working in the Lord's service labored so hard to deprive him of the privilege of keeping the Sabbath holy. Such action is hardly calculated to make him an admirer of the clerical workers for Christ. The Jew will only be converted when those who seek to spiritually regenerate him will 'Do as they would be done by.'

BERNARD ROSE.

Montreal, Sept. 17, 1907.

HIGH PRESSURE WATER AND UNDERGROUND WIRES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The determined action now being taken by leading business men to ensure adequate water pressure for the congested district or districts of the centre part of the city for fire purposes commends itself to all citizens, and cannot legally be refused, if asked for in accordance with the city charter. I am informed that it is the intention in one district to expend (if necessary) considerably over a half million dollars, to put in a sufficient amount of large water mains to give this fire protection, as it will save in insurance rates enough in a few years to pay back the cost of putting in the pipes. Being taken up by such prominent men, no doubt this, as well as the other scheme for giving the whole city a better water service (for which a committee of business men was appointed) will be accomplished facts within a reasonable time, and will prove what could be done for the city if those now moving in the water question were to take as active a part in municipal government all the time, particularly around election times. There would not then be so much room for grumbling about the condition of the streets, or the inadequate water supply. Truly, out of evil cometh good. If the insurance companies had not come to the rescue by rubbing it in in increased insurance rates, a lot of this municipal administration activity would have remained dormant. Yet it is neither right nor just to expect a few to sacrifice themselves while so many others with as much value at stake, and as much time to spare, remain indifferent. What is needed just now is a general overhauling and reconstruction of our present system of civic administration, and this can only be accomplished by a sacrifice being made by some of our citizens with the highest ideals, and enough energy and ability to put their ideas into practice.

However, referring to the water for fire protection, whether it be in one or many districts, wherever the pipes are laid, it will entail the digging of large trenches to lay said pipes in. And the placing of wires underground is of as much importance in fighting fires as a water supply, which often cannot be used because of the wires being in the way. Why not economize, and let the one digging do for the two purposes? Commencing that in the centre of the city, the underground wire system could then be gradually extended to the outlying districts, and not only would this save part of the cost of laying conduits, but would make it cheaper to lay water mains.

In connection with laying water mains where the proprietors would be called upon to pay the whole of the first cost, I consider that they should have a very large say as to how their money should be spent, and how the work should be done, providing it were in compliance with the laws of the city, and more or less under the supervision of the city surveyor, so as not to interfere with or injure any other public property.

With what little wisdom the world is governed.—Oxenstiern.

We are ofttimes governed not only by those weaker than ourselves, but even by those whom we think so.—Lord Grenville.

W. DARLINGTON.

PROPHECY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is difficult for me to believe that a 'Witness' Reader' is not sincere, and as positive as he is sincere, when, according to his corrected translation of a statement made by him in a former issue of the 'Witness,' he says: 'What I did mean, was that no prophetic event according to Scripture intervenes (i.e.) as he puts it, before the coming of our Adorable Lord to call away the church.' In this corrected statement, which was not at all necessary, we have a fine illustration of what the childish prejudices referred to by him will cause the brethren of 'the any moment theory' to do in the way of trying to prove from Scripture what exists in their own minds only.

No prophetic event, forsooth! Notwithstanding their groundless and antiscriptural assertions, I take it that they have some knowledge of dispensational truth, for, apart from that, they could not have written so well as they have done. But they err, nevertheless, I am sorry to say, not knowing the Scriptures. And I shall be glad, Mr. Editor, if they find in the columns of your valuable paper, what they have not yet discovered in the Word of God—namely, that certain prophetic events must be fulfilled before the coming of the Lord, and that the church will go through the tribulation.

Is Psalm cx., 1, a prophetic event, or is it not? 'The Lord said unto my Lord, sit thou on my right hand until I make thine enemies thy footstool.' Will a 'Witness' Reader' aver that this is not a prophecy in process of fulfilment? Peter on the day of Pentecost, after the coming of the Holy Spirit, and the consequent formation of the church, quotes this very passage of Scripture; and instead of giving them any hope of the Lord's immediate return, was careful to intimate by the utterance of another prophecy, yet unfulfilled, when he should be expected to arrive. And he shall send Jesus Christ whom the heaven must receive until the times of restitution of all things, which God has spoken by the mouth of all the Holy Prophets since the world began.' Acts iii., 20, 21. In the one case it is the subjection of his foes; in the other it is the restitution of all things spoken by the Prophets. It follows, therefore, as clear as noonday, that the Lord Jesus must remain at the right hand of the Father—not until seven years before his coming, but until the time his Father acts on his behalf, and makes his enemies his footstool. This is in perfect harmony with the teaching of Paul in I. Thess. i., 5, 8. He puts the church out of tribulation at the time the Lord comes to take vengeance on them that know not God, nor obey the Gospel of his Son. Rest to the troubled, and wrath to the troublers occur at the same time. In other words, the Lord does not come for his saints before he comes to destroy his foes; for he remains in heaven until that appointed hour.

Is not Luke xix., 12 another prophecy yet unfulfilled? 'A certain nobleman went into a far country to receive for himself a kingdom and to return.' Has he yet returned? No. Why? Because he has not yet received the investiture of the kingdom. Matt. xxiv., 14 is surely another. 'And then shall the end come.' When? When the Gospel of the kingdom shall have been preached in all the world for a witness unto all nations.' That is not yet done, therefore the end is not yet.

To be in error in regard to the time of the Lord's advent is bad enough, but to wrest Scripture to prove it, is appalling. A 'Witness Reader' says:—'The people addressed in Matt. xxiv., are Jewish believers, and not the Christians of this dispensation.' If the Jewish believers, the disciples of Christ, the 'ye' of the Olivet discourse are not the same corporate 'ye' whom Christ commissioned when he said: 'Go ye and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them into the name of the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost,' and the same 'ye' to whom he said: 'Ye shall be witnesses unto me both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth.' Then the Church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the truth has been doing a work for over eighteen centuries for which it had no divine authority. In that case the line of prophecy is broken, and we are at sea in a ship that has neither captain nor compass, nor anything else to guide us. This is serious. Missionaries are needed abroad, and some are willing to go. But there is no command from the Master; no 'go ye,' for 'A 'Witness' Reader will have it that the 'ye' are Jewish believers, and not Christians of this dispensation. Than this, I do not know that absurdity could be more absurd. The fact that the 'ye' addressed by the Lord would be his witnesses unto the uttermost part of the earth, proves that the corporate 'ye' would continue without a break, until the uttermost part of the earth should hear the word of the Gospel.

I shall not class my brethren with the higher critics. Still, let us hear what the latter have said. Jesus taught that he would come soon; indeed, at any moment; and his Apostles taught the same. It is now over eighteen centuries since, and he is still absent. Therefore, Jesus Christ and his Apostles were mistaken. But Jesus Christ never taught that he would come soon, nor at any moment. On the other hand, both he and his Apostles taught the very opposite; for they could not teach a falsehood. In Matt. xxv., 10, Christ says: 'After a long time the Lord of those servants cometh and reckoneth with them.' Paul says: 'For that day shall not come except there come a falling away first, and that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition.'

Are my brethren aware that when Christ said, (Matt. xxiv., 42), 'Watch, therefore; for ye know not what hour your Lord doth come,' that he was still on earth. How could he come from heaven when he had not yet gone from earth? Or how could the Jewish believers expect his return ere his departure had taken place? Had he not told them that he would suffer many things of the elders, be killed, and be raised again on the third day? Again. If the Scripture referred to be a Jewish Scripture, as they say, why do they apply it to those who are not such, to prove their 'any moment' theory?' O consistency, thou art a virtue!

'A Reader' gives us five reasons why the Church will not be in the tribulation. It is easy to give reasons and make assertions. I demand Scriptural proof. Why was it not given? Because no Scripture could be quoted to prove what is anti-Scriptural. Tribulation is promised to the Church. 'In the world ye shall have tribulation.' (John xvi., 33.) 'We must, through much tribulation, enter into the Kingdom of God.' (Acts xiv., 22.) The five reasons are like 'the any moment theory,' they fall to pieces when touched by the finger of divine truth.

'Every Scripture Mr. Kelly quotes,' says your correspondent, 'has to do with his manifestation, not his descent into the air.' Exactly so. And for the very good reason, it is the teaching of the Holy Spirit. I do not confuse, as he does, the words which refer to different aspects of the same event. Paul says, (I. Thess. iv., 15), 'For this we say unto you by the word of the Lord, that we which are alive, and remain unto the—"descent"—no; but "unto the coming"—Parousia—not the act of approaching, but the state of being present. In Tim. vi., 14, Paul charges Timothy to keep a commandment until the manifestation of the Lord Jesus,—not until seven years before it. Hence, the charge is binding until the Epiphany or manifestation of our Lord Jesus Christ. In the discharge of our responsible trust there is to be no cessation until the manifestation of the Son of God. Now, as it is by the Epiphany, or manifestation, of the Lord that the Antichrist is destroyed, and Antichrist is present during the tribulation, and, indeed the chief cause of it, and the Church is said (Titus ii., 13) to look for the appearing or manifestation, it is clear to any unprejudiced mind that the Church will be in the tribulation.

What the Church will be saved from is not tribulation, but the wrath and judgment to be poured out upon the tribulators. But he that shall endure unto the end—the end of the tribulation—the same shall be saved: (Matt. xxiv., 13.) As it was in the days of Noah, 'the self-same day' he entered into the ark, the judgment fell upon the ungodly. And as it was in the days of Lot. . . . . The same day—note, the same day— that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all.' Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed. (Luke xvii., 26, 30. According to 'any momentism,' these passages should read, 'So shall it not be in the day when the Son of Man is revealed; for seven years before that the saints are with the Lord.' The deliverance of the saints from judgment, and the destruction of the wicked at the same time is the teaching of the Scriptures, both Old and New.

It is the teaching which establishes our hope on a sure Scriptural basis, and puts the events in the Apocalypse in their proper order and sequence; for, according to Revelation i., 7, the Lord's coming for his saints is not secret, but open and manifest. 'Behold, he cometh with clouds, and every eye shall see him.' And according to chapter xxi., the only coming of the saints with the Lord, is after the millennial reign of a thousand years, and the inauguration of the new heaven and the new earth. Hence, the coming of the Lord is both pre-millennial and post-tribulational.

Mr. Rankin's error arises by supposing that the present age is exclusively Gentile. It is the times of the Gentiles, and was so for centuries before the birth of Christ. The seventieth week of Gentile rule, dominion, and power is no more the times of the Gentiles than the sixty-nine that preceded it. Partial blindness—not total—has happened unto Israel until the fulness of the Gentiles be come in. There is nothing in the national rejection of Israel to prevent the individual election and salvation of Jews according to the election among the Jews, and out from among the Gentiles Church of God, and in Christ one.

In conclusion, allow me hearty wish, that what I may be the means of friends, the primitive theories they advocate known to the Scriptures, known to the Churches for centuries after the closed. Signs of the multiplying. The fig forth leaves. False work, deceiving many, whom the Master says, ble to deceive, give more sure word of prophecy, dawn and the day star hearts.

R. W. KELLY.

Lanark, Sept. 12, 1897.

ENCOUNTERING A TIGER.

How he met a tiger in an Indian jungle is told by a hunter: 'I was ing with a very light rifle, accompanied by two native shikaris, who had no weapon at all. We were passing through some rather thick jungle, when I heard sounds as if a tiger were about, and glancing at my men, saw that they were looking rather queer. All of a sudden with a rush and a roar, a very large tiger sprang out of the jungle about thirty yards off and made straight for us. He passed close along our front, went a few yards, then turned round and sat growling and watching us. After this he charged almost up to us, but did not come quite home, and then passed backward and forward in front of us two or three times. My men behaved exceedingly well, standing quite steady facing the tiger, shouting and throwing stones and bits of stick at him. Had either of them tried to turn and run, or get up a tree, the tiger would have been on to us for a dead certainty.

'I reserved my fire for the last emergency, not caring, unless absolutely driven to it, with a light rifle, to risk a shot which would most probably fail to stop the tiger. The tiger continued to growl and play round us like a big cat, giving us an uncommonly bad time for about ten minutes. After a while we managed to back slowly over the top of some rising ground behind us, and, once we were out of sight I am not ashamed to confess that we went for all we were worth, halting occasionally to make sure we were not being followed, until, to our great relief, we got out into the open.

'The above is, luckily, a somewhat unusual experience, for a tiger generally avoids the presence of man if he can. Had it been a tigress, with young cubs suddenly disturbed by one of us, one could have understood her behaving in this exceptional manner, but this was a male tiger, and there is no way of explaining his conduct.'—Chicago 'News.'

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THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

(The Rev. Herbert Anderson, in the Baptist 'Missionary Herald.')

As missionaries we are bound to observe an absolute aloofness from all political movements in the land. To resolve to keep outside the arena of political life does not, however, imply adopting an ostrich policy—burying our heads in the sands of our own activities, and shutting our eyes and ears to the stirring events that happen around us. Nay, rather, no man needs to keep in closer touch with life, the life of the passing hour, than he whose aim it is to establish the Kingdom of God among men. The prophet's mantle best suits the missionary who is one among the people, acquainted with their sins, conscious of their hopes, in touch with the throb of their strenuous life, with the keenest interest in their affairs both public and private.

Half a dozen opinions from leading Hindu, Christian and Mahommedan gentlemen suggest that a patriotic impulse is the ocean bed of the Swadeshi movement, its tides manifesting themselves in political, social, economic, and religious directions. And now I desire that we first realize clearly that behind the movement—whatever form, desirable or undesirable, it has taken—there is a spirit, a spirit in which all Europeans can sympathize, and which they helped to create.

Among the forces that have helped to create the Swadeshi spirit I place in the foremost rank the beneficent rule of the past century. A second force that is perhaps more directly responsible for the spirit behind the movement has been the government system of secular education, which has created the educated classes of the Empire. A third force, as viewless in its origin as the wind, has doubtless been the subtle spirit that for the last quarter of a century has been hovering around the large cities of the whole Asiatic Continent, leading to a pan-Asiatic renaissance. There is no cause for surprise that India has felt the awakening. Some one has said that the impulse that brought success to Japan has given India all her new aspirations; and I think it may be recognized that among the principal forces that have evoked the Swadeshi spirit into life is the healthy impact of foreign influences acting to-day upon all the educated classes of the Asiatic Continent.

In what I have said so far, I have been speaking of the country generally. But the outstanding feature of the spirit in Bengal as it has developed in recent months cannot claim, nor does it deserve, our sympathy or support. It is a revolt, a child of discontent, an attempt to influence the populace against constituted authority, a scheme to create what has been called 'an emotional hatred to foreigners and to foreign articles.'

There is a very serious side to this unfortunate excrescence of the Swadeshi movement—that seed-sowing of ill-feeling against anything and everything British. A fortnight ago I stood for an hour in the midst of youthful politicians in College square; and what came as a painful surprise was the venomous feeling to which expression was freely given against the foreigner and all things foreign. I pleaded and argued, expostulated and explained, but the end of an hour's talk was the opinion that the breach between governing and governed was widening daily, and was not to be bridged. Matters have gone too far. Doubtless thousands of schoolboys are hearing and saying the same thing every day, and the only consolation is that they are young and may grow out of it; but great is the responsibility of those, whoever they may be, who by word or act have cast this bitter apple of discord before the young life of Bengal.

Not nearly so much, I believe, as we city dwellers are inclined to suppose. Seventy-five percent of mission activities have gone forward untouched by the movement. Twenty-five percent have been affected more or less markedly, but in many places only for a time.

The antagonism that has manifested itself in certain centres has taken different forms. Outdoor services have been rudely broken up and preaching has had to be discontinued, as in Beadon square, where a successful boycott has been carried on for eighteen months. In a few stations zenana work has been affected, houses closed to visitation, and schools thinned in attendance. Bible-classes and Sunday-schools have suffered somewhat, and from almost all the districts of the affected area reports come of fewer attendances at bazaar preaching stands, lectures, and religious services generally. From some places Indian Christian agents report contempt and rudeness shown to them far more than in past years. Certain schools and colleges were also affected for a time, and sales of Christian literature have gone below the average. Looking broadly, however, at what we might have expected from the feeling evinced in Calcutta itself, I have been agreeably surprised to find how little antagonism that signifies anything deep or lasting has been manifested toward Christian effort.

There are elements in the movement to approve, and some of which to disapprove. We may regard as a hopeful sign the sensible spirit of patriotism fostering high ideals and noble efforts for the welfare of the millions in India. It may be a dream, but in the misty ages of the far-away I can discern an Empire having a corporate life as (to use the nomenclature of Sir Henry Cotton) the United States of Hindustan. But whether that be so or not, I firmly believe in an Indian Empire nominally Christian, and I regard this movement towards a unity of life as one of the signs foretelling that happy day.

Another element we may approve is the growing sympathy that is springing up between the uneducated millions of Indian village life and the educated thousands. No movement that I can recall has gone so deeply into the village life of the land, and this unifying impulse appears to me like one more long nail in that coffin of the social system that has hindered all too long the progress of the Hindu nation. When rich and poor see they have a common need, despite the caste name they bear, the spirit of brotherhood begins.

It must also be a matter for congratulation to us that the movement has so far been divorced from any religious reformation in either Hindu or Mohammedan circles. In so far as it has touched any of the aboriginal tribes, it has seemed to urge them forward towards the acceptance of the religion of Christ, and in certain parts of Bengal where Mahommedans are numerous the tidings come of the expression of quite a new spirit towards the foreign missionary and his evangelistic activities.

Among elements that call for disapproval, and must at least be regarded with great regret, are attempts that appear to have been made to incite racial or religious feuds between European and Indian, or between Hindu and Mahommedan. Such a policy is wicked, and from whatsoever source it originates the hand of the law should fall swiftly and heavily wherever guilt can be proved.

It is to be regretted that the political aspect of Swadeshim should have become so prominent among the student class of the community. There must be tens of thousands of the rising generation of young men whose minds have been diverted from the ordinary channel of student life, and who must now suffer in many ways from the effects of the Swadeshi fever of 1906 and 1907.

Our first responsibility is to recognize the need and opportunity of being peacemakers. All admit that the need of the present hour is to bring about a better state of feeling between the ruling and the ruled communities by every means in the power of both. The missionaries might do more socially if they would. The Indian will not and cannot take the first move in this direction; but we missionaries ,both Indian and European, might do more to bring into social contact, if only for two or three hours, men who would be glad if the opportunity were given them to meet in this way. Indians will gladly accept an invitation if they know it is the sincere effort on your part to cultivate for yourself and others a friendship between East and West.

I do not regard the Swadeshi movement as having shown the need of any alterations in our present methods of work, but I would urge the advisability of strengthening and rendering more efficient our work among the educated men of India. With them largely lies the destiny of the people. The intellectual forces of the Empire are one of our principal citadels of attack. The new situation urges that greater attention be given to it.

The responsibility of our brethren and sisters who are feeling the brunt of the antagonism in lonely mission stations is great. I have only made a passing reference to the sufferings of the Indian Christians. Let us not forget it. The feeling of dislike to them has in certain quarters perceptibly grown, and they have had, and may still have in future, to put up with disrespect in speech and act. Putting myself in their difficult situation, I should remember the advice given by John Morley in the last words of his famous speech: 'We ought to face our difficulties and dangers with sympathy, with kindness, with frankness, with firmness, with a love of justice, and, whether the weather be fair or foul, in a valiant and hopeful spirit.' Fiery trials make golden saints.

Further, the present situation is suggestive of a new attitude that missionary societies should take up towards the Christian churches and communities they have gathered about them. So far as it manifests itself in aspirations after a larger life, more independent of foreign funds and foreign control, give it the keenest sympathy and the fullest scope. Encourage thrift in temporal matters. Experiment in self-government in church policy, even at the risk of failure. In the ranks of mission service let us look out carefully for the signs of that consecrated zeal and growing capability that suggest preferment, and be not quite so slow as in past days to reward the faithful servant of his Lord. And in so far as the movement of nationalism prophesies that Indian Church which in diversity of operations shall be guided and controlled by one Spirit, let us do nothing to hinder but everything to help so glorious a consummation of the evangelical efforts of past centuries.

Surely, the missionary societies of the country may also take a lesson from the movement regarding their relationship to one another. We need, and should plan to obtain, a far greater spirit of co-operation in our work throughout India. I trust our society will be leading the way in Bengal before another twelve months have sped away. Co-operation in bazaar preaching, in educational and higher theological training, and in Christian fellowship and communion, and the recognition of our common loyalty and service, would be as productive of blessing to ourselves as they would be a sign to make the word believe.

Finally, the newest responsibility is the oldest. Christ is the eternal answer to the individual and national unrest. There are two ideals of mission work which largely affect our individual effort: one, the attempt to secure a general and national profession of the Christian religion; the other, to secure the conversion of individual souls to God. Advocates of nationalism in mission work will see greater hopes in the Swadeshi movement than advocates of individualism. If that movement is to have a part in the destruction of caste, the suppression of religious rites, the creation of a national conscience, the formation of public opinion in all causes of righteousness, the elevation of the moral standard and the vindication of the right of man to exercise, with consideration, of course, for the rights of other men, his God-given faculties, then one and all of us may truly thank God and take courage. But as missionaries of the Cross of Christ let us each keep steadily before us that more excellent way of founding the kingdom of God, by preaching to the lonely soul, oppressed with sin, the unspeakable peace of God, through faith in the Lord Jesus Christ.

GIPSY SMITH AND THE ARISTOCRATS—RELATED BY HIMSELF.

'During my visit to New York a Christian woman, who bears an honored name, and does great work for God, said, "Brother Smith, I wish we could do something for the rich women of our city. Some have been to your meetings, but the majority are afraid to go. I have an idea. If you give a few meetings especially for them privately, in some drawing-room, I think if they were invited by letter they would come." And we arranged half a dozen meetings in one of the mansions in New York city. I went to the first meeting with a good deal of fear and trembling, but my fear soon vanished when I saw waiting for me 175 women, mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters of the wealthiest men in America. I know no difference between millionnaires and paupers when I am preaching my Master's message.

'I took for my text "Repent ye," and at the close of the service a bright young mother came to me and asked to speak with me. We withdrew into one of the bay windows. Her tears fell like rain ,and she said, "If what you have been preaching is the Gospel, if that is religion, then I am a heathen. It is true I am a Church member, but I have no knowledge of righteousness and joy and peace in the Holy Ghost. I have no Holy Ghost within. I live as these women live. I am one of the "swim,' and we are living for the gratification we can get out of our money —the theatre, the race-course, the ballroom, the swell dinner, the euchre party. What have you to say?" I said, "God has spoken to you; obey him," and we parted.

'She attended every meeting, and when the last one came, after the benediction, a lady got up and said, "Mr. Smith, our men folk want to meet you. Will you give us an afternoon? They have heard us talk about you, and have expressed a desire to meet you." I replied, "You can have my rest day—Saturday," and I arranged to have a meeting with the men and women. They came as if to some brilliant social function, decked out in their jewellery, to see this gipsy boy, and I took them where they never expected to be taken —to a gipsy tent—and I showed them a father and five little motherless children, without hope, without God, or a Bible, with nobody to love of care for them. Only an old gipsy tent, a gipsy father and five little children. And then I tried to show them how Jesus came down into that smoky tent, and cast it into loveliness until it shone like an old cathedral, and how out from that tent has gone all round the globe a stream of blessing, that has enriched the world, and made it a little more like what it ought to be; for all these children are trying to preach the Gospel.

'I saw there men move like a field of corn, and just as I was about to draw to a close, the gentle lady of the house rose, and said, "May I speak?" I said, "You are in your own house; speak"; and she said, "You know me. I am no stranger. I was born with you, and grew up with you. I have been with you to the theatre and the race-course, but you will never see me there any more, for Jesus has come to me, and he satisfies me. You may keep my company, but if you don't I know it will be hard to bear. My choice is made. Christ for me, Christ for me."' —London 'Christian Herald.'

THE LEAVEN OF THE WORD.

'Oh, the Book, the Book! It is our nation's only hope.' These are the words of a Chinese scholar recently converted. He is now employed as a teacher of composition in a Christian college, and has brought about a revolution in subjects of essays. 'For centuries the students of our country have taken their theme from the classics, and thus have learned their hidden meaning. Henceforth you Christian boys must learn the Book of books as the scholars of the ages past never learned the Masters, for it contains the secret of the new China.' He gave for a theme, 'The difference between the bountiful love of Christ and the love explained by Mo-Tzu.' The essays come in. To the senior boys he said, 'Ah, you must do better than this. You have not begun to touch upon the love of Christ. Have you not studied your Bibles? Have you not read history? Have you not seen how the love of Christ has transformed the world? Search until you know its fulness, and let your country know what you have found. Read your Bibles, boys!'—'Advocate.'

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A LABRADOR LETTER

OF ICEBERGS AND OTHER MATTERS.

Gale of North East Wind,
North Labrador, SS. 'Strathcona.'

Dear Editor,—For nearly a month we have had easterly winds and an unmovable wet blanket in actual fact. We have, however, been able to muddle along 'Down North,' though we had a squeak one day which afforded a new sensation to our American friends on board. We were running along at full speed in very thick fog, framing a course to just clear some nasty shoals on our port hand before we could change our course round a certain cape. There was nothing outside of us and we had seen no ice of late, being just merged from the Gulf. So we went below to dinner, telling our reliable man Bill to report land as soon as he saw anything, and instructed the man at the wheel if he heard a shout, to 'port' his helm hard. The soup was still on the table when a loud shouting above made us leap on deck to see the ship going full tilt into an enormous iceberg which seemed right at the end of the bowsprit. This unexpected monster was on our starboard bow, and the order left to avoid the shoal was putting us head first into it. Our only chance was full speed and a starboard helm, and as we grazed along the side of it we felt we didn't know everything about navigation down here yet. The business we had in hand next was such an absolute antithesis to this experience. It seemed almost ludicrous a few hours later to pick up a large island and run into a harbor with grassy sloping sides, out of which the fog bank was shut like a wall, and then to go ashore and bargain over the buying of a couple of cows, which were being sold as the settler was moving to the mainland. Cows are poor shipmates in small row boats such as we only had to row them off in, and even though we made belly-bands out of canvas and tried to haul them over the rail by the main throat haulyard, we found them the awkwardest things imaginable, and all hands stood from underneath till each poor cow was far enough up to fall inboard, if any of the improvised tackle gave way. There was the usual sick to see, a question of how to go about getting a school to settle, and then our cows began to enjoy a sensation new to them of rolling along under the same old dark blanket.

While we were taking wharf sticks aboard at our next port of call, a large iceberg which had drifted into the cove, collapsed with the roar of a cannon, scattering the ice into morsels all around our ship. There are only three families living here, all unmistakably Irish, in name, vivacity and hospitality. One had nine children and one six. A steamer had called in this place early in the season and had dropped a family for the fishing, who were carrying the infection of scarlet fever. The result had been disastrous, and we had a peck of trouble before leaving. Moreover, I had to carry off the father of the nine with commencing spinal curvature and inability to walk. I noticed on the end of a spare crutch he had been using, a large flat board, which puzzled me at first. 'Begorra that's its snow shoe, Dochter,' it keeps herself from sinking in. How on earth have you fed that lot, Pat, in winter. 'Well, it's been hard work indeed, the spring to stand up with often enough. Only flour and a drop of water inside, and sure we wouldn't 'a had that but for Doctor—from t'hospital. 'Tis the hunger what's the worst.' As my eyes ranged over the blue-eyed, curly-headed children—a melee of true little Celts, apparently absolutely happy, and certainly supremely naked, sentiment swayed in my mind enough to impel me to venture on a 'few old clothes.' Though of course some would say that was pauperising them. Perhaps it was. I should, however, plead not guilty.

I now moved down to the next house, where, were only six little ones, and having finished swabbing out throats and dressing swollen necks, and lecturing on future disinfection, I offered the suggestion—Would you like me to help you out of this to America? 'Why,' replied the father at once: ''Tis only two years we've come here, and we like it better than Boston anyhow.' He added: 'Please God we shall be well off in a year or two.' Support to this contention was afforded us yesterday at another group of islands 150 miles north of the Straits of Belle Isle, well out in the Polar Atlantic. We had been holding evening service in a settler's house. He was the father of twelve children, ten alive and well—eight big boys. Some years ago he moved to Nova Scotia and tried all sorts of work, but could make no headway, and having a little money left, after 18 months he came back to Labrador. He has now a fine winter house in the Bay, a good schooner, two large fish traps and two fine American-built fishing boats. He 'tails,' with his son, over 400 traps in the winter, and at his summer house his grandchildren sit on his knee. His ever-smiling, well tanned face, his broad, deep chest; and his powerful build speaking volumes for what Labrador can do when taken right-ly. This man's brother, with seven grown girls and two sons, is a 'great neighbor' in these 'lonely' parts.

The already heavy sea bounding up against the cliffs, increased unpleasantly, before we made out our next headland, and suddenly the heavy fog shut down and nothing was visible. We might have 'heaved to' alright and waited, but as the least objectionable alternative, we decided to haul in and try to make out the land—never too easy to recognize for want of land marks. It is no easier when only the mere bases of the cliffs are visible, and even that when there is but one 'sea' left between you and these bases. We made it, however, safely, and were running placidly along, when an unexpected cape rose on our weather bow. It proved to be a large berg aground, with only just room left to pass between it and the shore. A stranger would have felt uncomfortable, but the huge mass above water meant plenty of depth all round, and being aground it couldn't reach us against the cliff unless it broke up at the exact moment we passed between them. So our tight little ship shot safely through between these chained black and white lions.

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SPELLING REFORM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(Rev. George A. Wilder, D.D., of Chikore, Southern Rhodesia, in the 'Missionary Herald.')

A noteworthy conference was held on May 13 to 18 at Umtali in Mashonaland. There met a committee, appointed by the different missionary bodies working in Southern Rhodesia, to decide upon a uniform system of spelling and a uniform set of terms for matters theological and ecclesiastical, to be used in writing the various dialects spoken by the different tribes of that country.

Three delegates, including the government expert, were absent, but those who came represented missions using four distinct native dialects and nominally covering territory over three hundred miles square. These dialects present real differences, and they are used in an increasingly large amount of printing, including portions of both Testaments and prayer books and hymn books.

Hitherto each publication has appeared in the orthography and vocabulary peculiar to its author. As these authors represent various nationalities and were trained in as many institutions much disagreement was manifest in their work, so that though some preparatory and independent labor had been done by the delegates before they met, those who doubted if any unity could come out of this conference had good reason for their doubts.

But from the first there was evident a fine cordiality towards the views of others. All seemed determined to put scholarship first, national and denominational preferences second. Before many hours had passed it was evident that the committee could unite upon a system which it would recommend to each society for use; and although the time was limited about half the list of words was actually adopted. Perhaps the Rev. A. Lowe, nephew of Andrew Murray, was called upon to make the greatest concession, and he did it with the Christian grace of a true Murray.

If the various societies adopt the recommendations of their committee an important step will have been taken towards a speedy understanding of the Scriptures, not only by the tribes of Southern Rhodesia but also throughout a large portion of the Portuguese Mozambique territory, for the dialects represented at the conference are used much further than the work of the missions has yet gone.

The conference also took steps looking towards the preparation of a comparative grammar of these languages or dialects.

To attend this conference I was compelled to walk over two hundred miles at the rate of thirty-three miles a day; but it was worth going thus far to see so brotherly a spirit as was shown toward each other by men representing widely different ecclesiastical organizations and creeds. And when I consider the importance of the work done I am glad it was my privilege to be present as a delegate of our mission.

AT FORTY.

Some of the signs that life has passed its zenith appear. Exertion is followed by fatigues that are not quite worn off next morning, and the beginning of that slow decline is commenced which culminates at seventy.

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A NOVEL ASSEMBLY IN THE PUNJAB.

Twice a year a meeting is held near Amritsar, called the 'Prem-Sangat,' which means literally, 'Love Assembly', it brings together the Sikhs and Christians in a friendly way to allow preachers of each religion to give public addresses. A writer in the 'Church Missionary Society Gazette' describes one of these addresses:—

'At ten o'clock on the morning of the mela, those present sat down under a huge shamiana (tent), the Christians at one end to the number of twenty, the Sikhs, numbering some 300, on one side, near them the various branches of the neo-Hindu community, and at one end 150 Mohammedans.

'When we had been sitting on our crossed legs about an hour and a half, there was a slight excitement in the camp. Asking what it was, I was told that Kesar had arrived. Almost immediately all gave the greatest respect and reverence to an old man—gray-headed, wearing a fakir's garb, with hair standing straight out all over his head, who stepped into the assembly. He stood a moment with outstretched hands, with his followers behind him, and then began in Punjabi this striking utterance—striking because coming from a nominal heathen, a Sikh fakir, and also because of the contents of the message and the almost apostolic boldness with which it was delivered:—

' "There is one Prophet.
' "There is one living Prophet.
' "There is one Guru (teacher.)
' "There is one living Guru.
' "The Guru is not Guru Nanak (the founder of the Sikh religion.) The Prophet is not Mohammed. Garu Nanak is dead. Mohammed is dead. The living Prophet is Jesus Christ. The living Guru is Jesus Christ.'

'This man Kesar is one of the leading Sikh teachers in that district. He heard of Jesus some four years ago and has since been reading the New Testament. The result is that he is going about the country still as a Sikh (though at heart a Christian), and is being received by the people as such, and yet I am told that he has made Jesus the subject of his teaching.

That night at 10.30 when I was in my tent and had just prayed, "O Lord, if there is a Nicodemus in this camp tonight, send him here and give him a knowledge of Christ," the flap of my tent was opened and in walked the chief disciple of Kesar, a man by name Sohan Singh, who before leaving definitely and intelligently accepted Jesus Christ as Lord and Saviour, and the following morning and day confessed Jesus openly before the whole body of Sikhs and Mohammedans present.

'On the first evening, at the close of a meeting on the hospital verandah, after an address given on "The true nature of the love demanded by God," the high priest of the Sikhs in that district got up, and after a striking testimony to the lives of a deceased missionary and an Indian padre, as those who reflected the life and love of Jesus, said: "I have a request to make of all present (some sixty to seventy Sikh teachers.) All pray from this night forward that the kingdom of Jesus may make speedy advance in this whole district and in all India." This man had treated Christians very scornfully as recently as a year ago.

There were many other points of great interest and encouragement at this mela. I interviewed night visitors until 12.30 a.m. All of them were inquirers about Christianity, and many very near.'

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FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 30 St. John st. M. 2666.
HAMPSON, R & SON, St. Sacrament. M. 3730-1.
MUDGE, N. R. & SON, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. M. 2046.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd. of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION, 207 St. James st. M. 251.
EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. M. 3886.
LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE, 164 St. James st. Tel. M. 1326.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 679.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, St. Sacrament street. M. 3730 and 3731.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO. Coristine Building. Main 4811.
RILEY & CO., Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1137.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street West. M. 4374.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2932

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BENN, ALFRED, Alliance Bldg, 107 St. James st. Room 26. Main 2860 and Mount 100.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., 42 Alliance Building.
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549. Up 2974.
OGILVIE, W. D., & Co., Inc., 11 St. Sacrament street. M. 3113.
PUTNAM & McCRORY, 208 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.

WESTMOUNT PLATEAU BUILDING LOTS.

MARCIL, GEO., & CO., 180 St. James st. M. 4465.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St Sacrament st. M. 2232.
L. LOME, EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
GAUDET, J. E. & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament. M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 759.
McDOUGALL & COWAN'S, 95 Not. Dame W. M. 1738.
OAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
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., Office M. 1872; Vaults, M. 4463.
NATIONAL TRUST CO., National Trust Bldg. M. 4698.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER & DUCLOS, 160 St. James st. M. 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E., (Ferrier Block), M. 4831.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame East. M. 1866.
BEAUCHESNE & DESJARDINS, 60 Notre Dame East. M. 1363.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BRODEUR & GARAND, 89 St. Gabriel street. M. 2223.
BROSSEAU, CHOLETTE & TANSEY, 160 St. James st. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42.
BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. M. 1427.
CAMPBELL, MEREDITH, MacPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Merchants Bank Bldg. M. 27.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 9194.
COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5153-1749
DANDURAND, BRODEUR & BOYER, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg, St. James st. M. 2635.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
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.
HIBBARD & GOSSELIN, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Building. M. 1490.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, 151 St. James st. M. 2118
ILES, CHARLES, 204 St James st. M. 2499.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4200.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, QR.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, New York Life Bldg M. 305.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James street. M. 1212.
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Canada Life Building, M. 1221
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
MORRISON & HATCHETT, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 3114.
MOUNT, WM. E., 13 St. James st. M. 608.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & BROWN, 180 St. James st. M. 3960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James st. M. 2173.
RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
RIVET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
ST. JULIEN & THEBERGE, 60 Notre Dame East, opp. Law Courts. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, 118 Notre Dame Street West. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 80 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

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DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 4125.

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BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

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DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHARTRAND & TURGEON, 55 St. Francois-Xavier street. M. 5141.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st Main 160.
PARE, GEORGE, 99 St. James st. M. 2619.
DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

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KEARNS, W.M., 32 University street. Up 3809.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

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BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 30 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 3200.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 196 St. Catherine W. M. 309
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 46 University (cor. St. Cath.) Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Building. Up 4297.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI. No. 14 'La Presse' Bldg. Main 4534.

ELOCUTION.

STEPHEN, J. P., 9 University. Up 2474.

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CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital Main 160.

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THE HUGHES, OWENS CO., Ltd., 237 West Notre Dame. M. 1292.

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FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 88 McGill street. M. 541.

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CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.

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CHAPMAN, A. T., 512 St Catherine st. W. Up. 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., 478 St. Catherine West. Up 433.

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CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine street West. Up 2604.
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SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st., West. Up 917
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

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BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

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BRUNETTE, A. M., 1048 St. James, cor. Seigneurs. Up 5193.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
HUOT'S PHARMACY (Alfred Monat, succ.), cor. St. Chas. Brom. and St. Cath. Main 2450.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor) 545 Notre Dame St. W. M. 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1231. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 20
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WEINFELD, J. J., 121 Bleury street. M. 1377.

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COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 609.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 4129 St. Catherine. Westmount. Mount 1374.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke West, cor Bleury. Up 1798.

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ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.

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THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

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THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

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BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
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HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1264.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1191
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LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
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Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

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BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
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CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3967.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 302.
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MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 202 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
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TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
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DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street. M. 4076.
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WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

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BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
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GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571 St James st. M. 6133.
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STANFORD MARKET, 433 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
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AMERICAN TAILORS, 332 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
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GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1232.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

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POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

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SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

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DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

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LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
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PIANOS AND ORGANS.

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MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

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GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

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McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2167.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

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PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 933.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

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PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

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SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Labelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6222.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 582 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1337.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 232.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 460

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale)

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria square. Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4454.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4985.

EGGS.—(Wholesale.)

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4323.

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale.)

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446.

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 962

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4084 M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. 2535.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO. Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4251.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 306 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2089.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 962.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1923

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 155 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL B