Murphy's ad. is on page seven

DAILY WITNESS

SHOWERS

Vol. LIII., No. 113. MONTREAL, CANADA. **Watch it Grow** SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912. PRICE ONE CENT.

IN HONOR OF MOTHER

To-morrow is 'Mother's Day'—Wear Your Flower and Write Home

'Mother's Day," when ...orn by thousands all ... of North America—... mothers living, a ...mother's memory. The ... the special emblem ... in this case, but in ...ing the flower, every ... to write a letter to ...er and many letter long ...despatched to-morrow. ... living is better ...ss wreaths to the dead.' ...others who have gone ... are many, will not ... on this day dedicated to ... all mothers, and a white ... worn in memory of the ... sons and daughters ... mothers will send a letter ... of their acquaintance, ... perpetuating the spirit of the ...

...ation of 'Mother's Day' did ...ate with any particular com... religious body. It was a ... movement which started in the ... States and grew rapidly, ex... to the Dominion of Canada, ... recognized to some extent ... Country; but it is in the ... that it has proved particu...

Mother's Day' is always the second ... in May. Last year the sale ... commenced on Saturday ... and continued all day until ... one could not be bought in ... To-day, however, a large ... of these flowers has been laid in ... florists, and it is expected that ... will be sufficient on hand to meet ... demand. In many of the city ... special mention of the signifi... of the day will be made. At ... Y. M. C. A., at 9.30 a.m., there will ... a 'Mother's Day' service for the ... of Montreal, at which the Rev. ... P. Shatford will speak. Each ... will be given a carnation. In Zion ... at the evening service, the ... Frank Day will preach on 'the ... of Christ.'

ROASTED ALIVE.

Chinese Quarters in Llassa Burned by Angry Thibetans.

Victoria, B.C., May 11.— News is brought hereb y the steamer 'Sanuki' of rioting against Chinese at Lhassa, the capital of Thibet, during which many Chinese were roasted alive after an attack on the Chinese quarters, in which many on both sides were killed and wounded.

The affair followed a statement by a Thibetan lama that Chinese were destined for divine punishment. A fight ensued and the lama fled to the Sela monastery, which was fired. The Chinese quarters were then attacked by angry Thibetans, and many were roasted alive.

LOUD PICTURES.

Films in Which Lions Are Seen and Heard to Roar.

London, May 11.— Moving pictures that speak were exhibited last night at the Royal Institution here. Films were shown of a cock crowing and lions roaring in a den, the sound being reproduced with such startling realism that the pictures appeared to roar.

A demonstration of the 'Chronophone' as it is called, by which cinematograph films and gramophone records can be presenetd simultaneously with the sounds and movements in perfect unison, was given two years ago, but was then not quite perfect. Since then the inventors have overcome all difficulties, and the 'chronophone' pictures are in natural colors.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S POLO TEAM

Will Visit America Next Season to Play for International Cup.

London, May 11.—It is believed in well informed circles that the Duke of Westminster's polo team, which will play the United States for the international cup next season, will consist of Messrs. Riversdale Grenfell and Cecil Nickalls, Captain Ritson and Lord Rocksavage.

Much, of course, depends on this season's play, but whatever happens it is considered certain that Captain Ritson and Lord Rocksavage will accompany the Duke next year. Captain Ritson is in the sixth Inniskilling Dragoons, stationed in India. He is expected home soon.

FELL DOWN STAIRS.

A man named Richard, 35 years of age, was taken to Notre Dame hospital at 9 o'clock last night from his residence at 294 Maisonneuve Street, where he had fallen a distance of thirty feet down a stairway. His skull was fractured, and this morning he had not recovered consciousness.

FOUND BABE'S BODY.

A corporation workman discovered the nude body of a two-weeks'-old boy in a yard off Olier street yesterday. The body was wrapped in newspaper and no marks of violence were found on it. It is supposed that some person too poor to provide a burial took this means of disposing of the body.

CANADIAN HONORED.

A Canadian has this year been honored with the presidency of the Association of American Physicians, Dr. John George Adami, F.R.S., Strathcona professor of bacteriology in McGill University. Dr. Adami leaves to-night to attend the convention of the association at Atlantic City.

M. A. A. A. CRICKET CLUB.

The M. A. A. A. cricket club will hold its initial practice of the season on the grounds this afternoon.

WESTMOUNT CRICKET CLUB.

The Westmount cricket club will hold its first practice of the season on the park this afternoon.

21 SEATS FOR OPPOSITION

Sir Lomer Gouin Says That is Their Limit in Election

Three Rivers, Que., May 11.—Sir Lomer Gouin spoke to a gathering of some 1,200 people at Grand'Mere, Champlain County, yesterday afternoon, and to another meeting of 2,000 persons at Three Rivers last night. He was accompanied by Senator Casgrain. Mr. P. C. Neault, the Liberal candidate in Champlain, is the former member, and this is his fourth election.

Sir Lomer compared the record of achievements of the two parties in this Province. He was satisfied the elections would return not more than 21 Conservative members to the Legislature, and he asked the people of Champlain to vote for the representative of a government that was progressive in regard to educational policy, agriculture, railway development, and other Provincial interests.

At Three Rivers last night there were about 2,000 people at the City Hall, where the Hon. Jacques Bureau presided. Mr. Tessier, the Liberal candidate, spoke briefly, and Sir Lomer, who followed, was given a flattering ovation. In the course of his address he defied Dr. Normand to come and say what the government had stolen, that he referred to around through the country, and whose consciences the government had purchased.

Senator Casgrain referred to the prosperity of the industries of the Province and the fact that the people were happy and contented.

EXIT 'MORNING LEADER'

Famous London Newspaper Absorbed by the 'Daily News.'

London, May 11.—The 'Daily News,' a Liberal newspaper, founded by Charles Dickens, has absorbed the 'Morning Leader,' and will be issued on Monday under the title 'The Daily News and Leader.'

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' reports that four Unionist daily newspapers in London are for sale.

RECOMMENDED MAY 23.

City May Adopt It For Cleaning Up Day.

Mr. Chenevert, chief of the incineration department, sent a report to the Board of Control yesterday recommending May 23, the eve of Victoria Day, as the time for the wind-up of a general cleaning campaign in the city. He favors that date for every year.

LIBERALS WILL PARADE.

Big Demonstration Planned For Monday Night.

Previous to the big Liberal rally at St. James Market, corner Ontario and Amherst streets, on Monday evening, members of the various Liberal clubs of the city will gather at the Place Viger Hotel and form a procession, headed by a band, to escort Sir Lomer to the meeting. The Liberal candidates in Montreal Island are all expected to be present, and it promises to be a notable celebration.

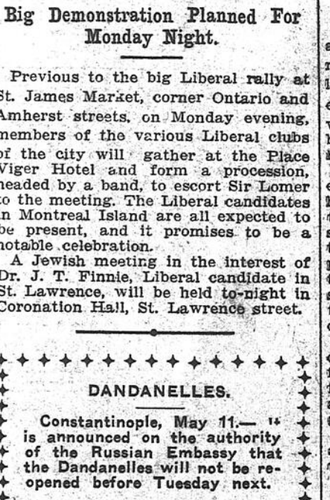
A Jewish meeting in the interest of Dr. J. T. Finnie, Liberal candidate in St. Lawrence, will be held to-night in Coronation Hall, St. Lawrence street.

DANDANELLES.

Constantinople, May 11.— It is announced on the authority of the Russian Embassy that the Dandanelles will not be reopened before Tuesday next.

EARL OF EUSTON DEAD.

London, May 11.—After an illness of several months the Earl of Euston, the heir of the Duke of Grafton, who is ninety years old, died yesterday afternoon of heart failure. He was in his sixty-second year.



LATE EARL OF EUSTON, Wearing the Regalia of the Templars.

The Earl was pro-grand master of the English Knights Templars. He attended the triennial conclave of the order at Chicago in 1910.

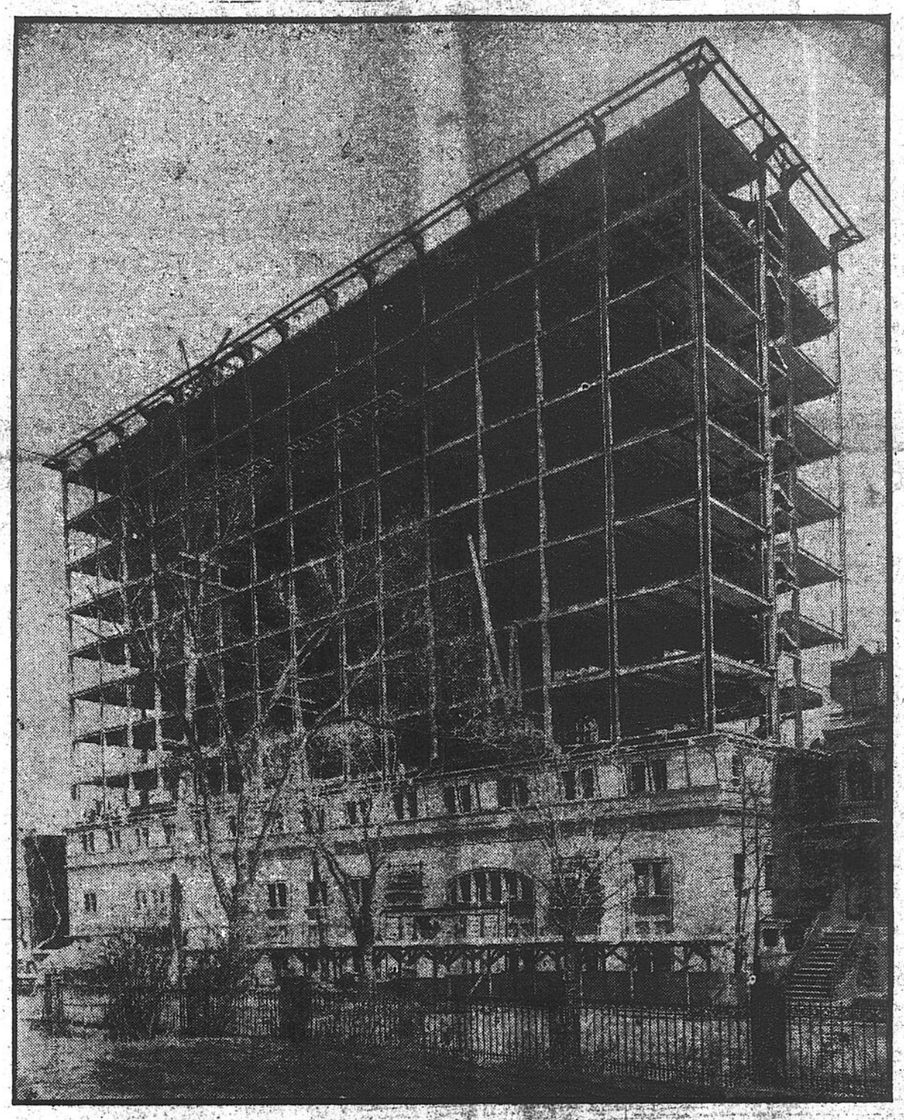
OUT AND IN.

Hamburg, May 11.—The strike of 6,000 workmen employed in the branch establishment here of the Stettin Vulken Shipbuilding Yard has been settled. The men went out on April 30.

ANOTHER CYCLONE.

Tulsa, Okla., May 11.—Northwestern Oklahoma was swept by a severe storm of wind, rain and hail late last night. A number of frail buildings in the smaller towns were damaged.

NEW UPTOWN HOTEL



This photograph, taken yester day, shows the rapid progress bein g made on the Ritz-Carlton Hotel building, corner of Drummond and Sherbrooke streets. The brickw ork is now up to the second story.

ENGLISH CROWD CHEERED ISMAY

When He Stepped From SS. Adriatic in Liverpool To-day.

Liverpool, May 11. — A big crowd awaited the arrival of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line, on board the 'Adriatic,' and cheered him as he walked down the gangway with his wife, who had gone on board at Queenstown and accompanied him here.

Mr. Ismay lifted his hat in acknowledgment of the reception, but excused himself from making any statement to the press, saying that he was still suffering from the strain of the disaster. He had, he said, already given a plain unvarnished statement of facts to a responsible and adequate commission, and he thought that his evidence to be given before the British court of inquiry should not be anticipated.

He expressed his gratitude for the cablegrams and letters he had received from public societies and private friends conveying their sympathy with and their confidence in him 'during the greatest trial of my life.'

Mr. Ismay was pale and haggard and appeared much touched by his reception.

NEGLECTED LICENSE

So Thirteen Moving Picture Owners Appeared in Court.

In the Recorder's Court to-day thirteen proprietors of moving picture theatres were arraigned before Recorder Dupuis for neglecting to take out the civic license of $500 which permits them to do business in Montreal.

Two years ago the license fee was $50. To keep the houses within reasonable restrictions the City Charter was amended by the Legislature authorizing the license fee to be $500. There are now forty moving picture houses in Montreal, and all of them have paid their license fees and complied with the building regulations except the thirteen referred to.

NO! NO! NO!

Minister of Labor Says He Is Not New Chairman of Railway Board.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Hon. W. Crothers, Minister of Labor, when seen in regard to the report that he would be the new chairman of the railway board, said that it was news of him. The appointment it is stated will not be made until the Hon. Frank Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, returns to the Capital from the Maritime Provinces.

POLICE PROTECTION.

Master Bakers Get Protection From Chief Campeau.

At the request of a number of Jewish master bakers, Chief Campeau afforded them police protection to-day against the Jewish bakers now on strike. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of three of the strikers, who, it is alleged, entered the premises of B. Glickman, master baker, 16 St. Dominique street, and pulled Mr. Glickman into the street and beat him. It was reported to the police to-day that while some of the bakers' vehicles were on their routes kerosine had been poured into them, ruining the bread and rendering the waggons unfit for bread delivery for some time.

IMPLEMENT TAX NOT REDUCED

Toronto 'World' Wrong in Saying Duties on Lumber, Cement, Etc., Would be Reduced

Ottawa, Ont., May 11.—An authoritative denial is given to the report in the Toronto 'World' that the government will shortly, by order in council, reduce the duties on agricultural implements, lumber, cement and several other items of the tariff schedule. It is pointed out in this connection that the Governor-General-in Council has no authority to make general tariff reductions or increases, such power being exercised by Parliament alone.

No announcement as to general tariff changes is even made, except during sessions of Parliament, and then only in the budget speech. The government may transfer to the free list, grant a drawback, or reduce the duty upon articles used in Canadian manufactures. Then the government may under exceptional circumstances remit, in whole or in part, duties paid. This was done in connection with the western coal strike when the duty was remitted on coal imported from the United States in order to guard against the possibility of a coal famine in the West. This power has, however, always been sparingly exercised by the Dominion Government.

LEGISLATORS 'ROOTING'

Slim House Resulted in Raid on Baseball Ground.

Washington, May 10.—Determined to command a quorum during consideration of the dust-dry private pension legislation, the House to-day ordered its sergeant-at-arms to raid the American League ball park. The orders were carried out. So were more than a score of congressmen, whom the officers found 'rooting' for their favorite teams. A flotilla of taxicabs brought the prisoners back to the House, where they were subjected to a hazing by their more dutiful colleagues.

'What's the score? Why didn't you stay to see to-morrow's game?' was demanded of the first batch, when they appeared on the floor in custody.

'We were down at the War Department, attending to our official congressional duties,' retorted one of the 'prisoners' with apparent indignation. Something fell from his hat, as he waved it in protest at his persecutor. It proved to be a 'rain check' issued at the park entrance.

The trouble started during consideration of a private pension bill, when Representative Roddenbery, of Georgia (Dem.), offered an amendment providing for the segregation of negro civil war veterans and the erection of 'jim crow' soldiers' homes for their accommodation. It was voted down by the slim gathering in the chamber.

ON THE DEFENSIVE.

Orozco's Advance Guard Driven Back by Mexican Government Troops.

El Paso, May 11.—General Orozco's advance guard of rebels have been driven back toward Escalon, the central basis for the revolutionists in Northern Mexico. Instead of being on the defence, the government troops have within the last twenty-four hours pushed the attack vigoously, forcing the rebels northward nearly twenty miles to Conejos, about two hundred miles south of Chihuahua.

MISS MALECKA SENT TO PRISON

Englishwoman Given Four Years for Revolutionary Doings in Russia

Warsaw, Russian Poland, May 10.— Miss Malecka, an English woman, was sentenced to-day to four years' penal servitude on a charge of being affiliated with the Polish revolutionaries.

DEMAND STRONG ACTION.

London, May 10.— The Liberal morning newspapers protest strongly against the sentencing of Miss Malecka, declaring that she was convicted on the flimsiest of evidence. They demand that the British Foreign Office take strong action against Russia in behalf of Miss Malecka.

Miss Malecka was arresetd July 4 of last year charged with complicity in plots of the Polish revolutionaries. The British Foreign Office made representations to Russia, which country replied that although Miss Malecka's mother was English and her father a Pole naturalized in England, the father never had received permission to change his nationality, and, therefore, in accordance with British law, his naturalization was ineffective and his daughter was a Russian subject.

YARD MASTER KILLED

First Fatal Accident at Harbor This Season.

James Flynn, 1239 Notre Dame St. East, a yard master in the employ of the Harbor Commissioners, was killed last night by a shunting engine on the wharf opposite the Donaldson line pier. Flynn was knocked down and run over as he stepped from behind a string of freight cars to cross another track; the engine was backing up. Constables Marion and Desmeules were near by, and sent for an ambulance, but the call was changed to the morgue before the ambulance arrived, as Flynn had died. He was 28 years of age and married.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

Yard Engine and Freight Train Collide at Guelph.

Guelph, Ont., May 11.—At 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a collision occurred on the Grand Trunk Railway about three miles east of Guelph and 100 yards of Trainers' Cut, where so many lives were lost a few years ago when a passenger train jumped the track and went down the fifty-foot embankment.

A yard engine, with a car of baled hay for the provincial prison farm, when rounding the curve coming out of Trainer's Cut, met the way freight from Toronto. Both engineers reversed their engines and jumped with their firemen. Engineer Williamson, of Toronto, of the way freight, was cut about the body and his back was wrenched. The other escaped injury. The cause of the accident is alleged to be the failure of the operator at Rockwood to give the conductor of the way freight orders to stop there.

FUND PROPOSED.

Palmerstown, Ont., May 10. — The coroner's jury, investigating the death of George Hassen, a car coupler, returned a verdict of accidental death and recommended the creation of a fund under parliamentary control for adequate aid to those dependent upon persons killed in hazardous callings.

TO FIGHT WHITE SLAVERY

Aggressive Step Taken by Local Workers at Meeting Held Last Night

Mr. W. A. Coote, the general secretary of the National Vigilance Association, London, Eng., who is on a visit to Canada to form local committees in Canada for the suppression of the White Slave Traffic, addressed a meeting last evening in the rooms of the Charity Organization Society. The speaker, who met with a very sympathetic reception, leaves this afternoon for Ottawa, and will subsequently address public meetings in Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont. The Rev. Arthur French, rector of St. John the Evangelist Church, was chairman, and among those present were the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, Professor Fraser, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Father McShane, Dr. W. H. Atherton, Professor Bieler, Mr. Rufus Smith and Mr. B. A. Watt.

Mr. W. A. Coote stated that he had not come there to denounce the city of Montreal or to speak of its weaknesses, as from the information that he had gathered Montreal seemed to stand well in comparison with other large cities. Let them consider the white slave traffic in its relation to the whole of humanity. Geographical boundaries must be forgotten. Their object was not to consider the weakness of their neighbors, or to point the finger of scorn at some one else, but to ascertain the most practical methods of co-operation with each other for the repression of criminal vice and public immorality, a question which was of vital importance to every nation and country in the world. Throughout Europe the subject had been taken up with enthusiasm. Two conferences had been held in Paris, under the auspices of the French Government, and France had responded with zeal and energy to the cry for co-operative movement in dealing with this moral question. Egypt, the centre of Mohammedanism, was doing splendid work in the suppression of the white sclave traffic under the auspices of a committee, which consisted of Mohammedans, Catholics and Protestants of every denomination. North and South America had already its committees at work. The National Council of Women of Canada were anxious to assist in the formation of a strong association.

He, concluded Mr. Coote, had only come to ring the bell, and sincerely hoped that his hearers having heard the story, and a great responsibility upon this moral question rested upon every country, would take immediate steps for the formation of a strong central committee, which would deal with the moral and social condition of the city.

A prolonged but interesting discussion, in which Dr. Atherton, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Rufus Smith, Rev. R. R. Bruce Taylor, the Rev. Father McShane, Professor Fraser, the chairman, and others took part, followed. Finally, on the motion of Mr. Rufus Smith, seconded by Dr. Atherton, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of seven be appointed to confer with the Local Council of Women as to the best procedure to take on the suggestion of Mr. Coote for a national committee.' The following were then nominated as a committee: the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, Dr. W. H. Atherton, Dr. J. G. Adami, Mr. J. H. Roberts, Mr. Rufus D. Smith, Judge Eugene Lafontaine and Dr. J. E. Dube.

CANADIAN ENTERS WESTERN POWER BOAT RACES.

Chicago, May 11.—Interest from an international standpoint, in the western power boat race to be held here in August, was given impetus last night when word was received from Norman Gooderham of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, Toronto, that he would enter a fast boat for the $5,000 cup. Gooderham's craft is equipped with engines developing more than 100 horse power and he announces that he intends to make a strong bid for the prize.

QUESTION OF DANCING.

Becomes Bone of Contention at the Methodist Episcopal Convention.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 11.—Paragraph 260 of the Discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church still is undecided, and the question of whether dancing, card playing and kindred amusemsnet are to be left only to the 'conscience' of the members of the church remains a bone of contention in the committee on the state of the church.

For three hours yesterday afternoon the committee debated the question after the majority report of the subcommittee had been made favoring striking out that portion of the discipline. Members clamored for recognition from the chair and often the speakers advocating one side of the question or the other were greeted with cries of 'no, no,' and occasionally groans.

CHASING THE INDIANS.

Race For Life Into the Forest, the Police in Pursuit.

Clinton, B.C., May 11.—Since leaving Clinton last Sunday on the trail of the Indian murderers, Moses Paul and Paul Spintlam, Chief Constables Fernie and his Indian trackers from Kamloops have kept steadily on the trail of one of the desperadoes, believed to be Spintlam. A messenger who arrived here Thursday said that the officers were at Canoe Creek, fifty-one miles northwest of here, Wednesday noon.

There are those in Clinton who incline to the belief that Spintlam has either killed his less desperate partner and hidden the body or that the latter fell a victim to the fusillade of bullets which were fired into the brush at the time Constable Kyness was killed.

TORONTONIAN APPOINTED.

Philadelphia, May 10. — At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company to-day, Mr. H. A. Haines, formerly Canadian freight agent at Toronto, was appointed division freight agent at Baltimore.

GOOD BILLS FOR DIRTY ONES

Banks Ordered to Return All Notes that are Soiled or Faded

NEW $5 NOTES.

Five and Ten-dollar Gold Pieces Arrive in Montreal To-day.

Ottawa,, May 10.— The Minister of Finance is busily engaged in planning out the provisions of the new Bank Act. The question of the soiled notes of the Dominion and of the banks, about which occasional criticism is heard from the press, will also be taken up.

The new Bank Act will probably contain a provision making it the duty of the banks not to reissue any of their notes having a soiled or faded appearance. The banks have a standing request from the Department of Finance to return for exchange all such changing notes, which comes into their possession, and in this way conditions in this respect will be gradually improved. The old shin-plaster, a twenty-five cent note, is altogether likely to disappear in a short time, as it is understood the Minister of Finance does not favor it.

The new Dominion five dollar notes, the first of that denomination issued by the Government of Canada, will soon be ready for issued by the finance department to the public. Last year on account of the heavy demands upon the note circulation of the Dominion it was found necessary to issue four dollar bills. This note, however, has never been popular, and is likely to be confused with notes of other denominations. The Minister of Finance decided to make an issue of five dollar Government bills, and the objectionable fours will thus in time be withdrawn from circulation.

The activity of the Finance Department in looking after the bill and coin issue of the Dominion is shown in the preparation of a new design for the two-dollar notes. This is being prepared by the engravers and will bear upon its face vignettes of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. This will be the first bill to bear the image of the new Royal Governor-General and his consort. Work of this kind requires extreme care, and considerable time for execution of the most expert engravers.

The Receiver-General in Montrea was instructed by telegram to-day from the Finance Department to proceed at once with the issue to the banks of the new five and ten dollar gold pieces. A big consignment of the new issue was sent to the metropolis this afternoon, and the public will be able to obtain the new coins at once. They were issued to the banks in Ottawa to-day to the extent of $7,000.

PATHETIC MEETING.

Mr. Redmond Introduced to Lady Cavendish After Home Rule Vote.

London, May 10. — An interesting meeting occurred after the vote had been taken on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons on Thursday evening. Mr. John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, went into the ladies' gallery for his wife, who had sat through the debate, and while there was introduced to the widow of Lord Frederick Charles Cavendish, who was assassinated in Phoenix Park, Dublin, in 1882, while occupying the office of chief secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It was the first time that the Irish leader ever had spoken to Lady Cavendish and she congratulated him on the result of the vote in favor of Home Rule for Ireland, and expressed her delight at having been present in the House of Commons to witness the triumph of a cause in which she said she took an abiding interest.

SPARLING MURDER.

Arsenic Found by Experts in Stomach of the Victim.

Bad Axe, Mich., May 10. — Traces of arsenic were found in the stomach and liver of the late Scyrel Sparling, of Ubly, by Chemist R. W. Pryer and Dean Victor C. Vaughan, of the University of Michigan, according to their testimony to-day at the trial here of Dr. Robert A. Macgregor, of Ubly, formerly of London, Ont., charged with the murder of the Sparling youth. Experts also testified that Sparling could not have died from an alleged contagious disease.

Both Dean Vaughan and the chemist exhibited to the jury the arsenic which they claimed was taken from the body of the youth, one of the four members of the Sparling family to die from a mysterious ailment. Dean Vaughan will probably be recalled to-morrow.

WAS NOMINATION IRREGULAR?

Election Tangle Will Engage Court This Morning.

An election of the municipality of Laval des Rapides, alleging that the nomination of Francois Souillard as mayor of that town was irregular, applied to the courts yesterday afternoon for a writ of mandamus in order to force the returning officer to declare Napoleon Rochon elected to the office by acclamation. The petitioner Alfred Banette, represents that the nomination papers contain irregularities as they were not attested or sworn to according to law. The case will be heard this morning.

DAVIDGE CASE.

Verdict of Not Guilty in Affair Which Stirred Toronto.

Toronto, May 11. — Although Justice Middleton overruled the objections of the prisoner's counsel, and admitted the ante-mortem statement of Mrs. William Davidge as evidence against her husband, charged with her murder, the jury yesterday afternoon found Davidge not guilty.

President of the Goodwins Limited

MR. D. LORNE McGIBBON, President of Goodwins.

Toronto, May 11.— The persistent buying of Dominion Steel Common in Montreal during the past few days has occasioned not a little comment on the local Street. So far as Toronto is concerned, trading in this stock is circumscribed by the fact that the floating supply at this centre is very meagre. That being the case, Toronto brokers have given up attempting to execute orders here and have forwarded them direct to Montreal. The head of a local house which has a wide foreign connection said that it seems evident that Dominion Steel common is in for an advance. The recent offering of preferred stock in London was largely over-subscribed, and that fact has served to introduce the common stock to the attention of investors on the continent. From our experience there is no place where industrial common stocks meet with greater favor than they do in Amsterdam and Brussels.

The Dutchmen are great people for wanting a run for their money. That predilection has led them in the past to deal heavily in Wall Street, and many of them were cleaned out. Now they are turning their attention to Canada, and are glad to have a new field for investment. Already several of Canada's premier stocks have received a god reception in Europe, notable among these being Montreal Street, Ogilvie, Lake of the Woods, Richelieu Rio, Sao Paulo, and, last but not least, Canadian Pacific Railway.

BIG DOINGS IN BETHLEHEM CO. SAYS SCHWAB

New York, May 11. — President Schwab, of Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who has returned from the Pacific coast, reports western conditions prosperous, and says the steel companies are booking a large volume of usiness. While prices are still low, the tendency has been upward for the last several months. Earnings of the various steel companies should be better in the current quarter than in the preceding quarter.

MR. SCHWAB.

Part of proceeds of proposed $50,000,000 bond issue will be used in rounding out the original construction plans of Mr. Schwab. Various improvements will be made which will cost in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

It is expected that new financing will reduce the sinking fund charges of Bethlehem more than $600,000 a year. Earnings of Bethlehem Steel Corporation in current quarter were comparatively better than those of most companies.

Profits, in fact, were equal to those in corresponding quarter of last year.

President Schwab will head a party of New York bankers and business men who will make an inspection of his company's plants over the week-end.

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY GROW FAST---REPORT

In a special report upon Germany's foreign trade of 1911, Sir Francis Oppenheimer, commercial attache to His Majesty in Berlin, says that the total foreign trade in 1911 has increased as against the total foreign trade in 1910, in imported quantities by 6 percent; in exported quantities by as much as 9.1 percent. The value of the total German exports has increased by 7.5 percent. The actual figures are as follows: The total import in 1911 amounted to 683,630,000 dz.* as against 644,960,000 dz. in 1910; the total export to 591,110,000 dz. as against 541,730,000 dz. in 1910.

The computed value of the imports amounted in 1911 to 8,219,900,000 marks against 7,644,200,000 marks in 1910; the actual value of the exports amounted to 8,220,000,000 marks as against 7,644,000,000 marks in 1910.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.

DIVIDEND, No. 123.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two and Three-Quarters Per Cent. for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eleven Per Cent. per annum, upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches, on and after the 1st day of June next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of May next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the Sixteenth to the Twenty-fifth days of May next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

THOS. F. HOW, General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto, April 24, 1912.

IMMENSE GAINS MADE IN PROFITS OF C.P.R. SYSTEM

Seldom has any railway showed such tremendous gains during any one month as the C. P. R., did during the month of April. The increases ranged as follows: First week, $473,000; second week, $539,000; third week, $643,000; fourth week, $915,000, making a total gain for the month of $2,570,000.

The earnings for April, 1911, amounted to $8458,000; those for 1912 being $11,028,000. The gains ranged from 23 percent in the first week to 37 percent in the last period, making an average for the month of 30 percent. No wonder C. P. R. is the strongest stock on the list.

HUDSON BAY AT PREMIUM OF 1280 PERCENT

London has become so accustomed to seeing Hudson Bay shares shooting upward of late that little has been said of the recent move in the stock. Nevertheless, it has been soaring to an extent which makes the last rise in C. P. R. pale into veritable insignificance.

Two months ago Hudson Bay was quoted around £105, and the advance since that time has been carried on in a decidedly orderly fashion. A month ago the price had risen to £120, and yesterday the shares reached £139, a net gain of almost £3 over the preceding day. Since the first of February, the stock has gone up approximately $175. The shares have a par of only £10, and consequently are commanding a premium of 1280 percent, truly a remarkable record.

The shareholders meet in July to consider a proposal to convert existing shares into some other form of security, presumably by splitting the stock. The conversion would in all probability convey valuable rights to existing holders.

MANY BRANCH BANKS OPENED

Some idea of the expansion in banking facilities, which is now taking place in Canada, may be had from the fact, that during the first four months of the year 101 branches have been opened and 25 closed, making a net gain of 76.

The total number of branches of Canadian chartered banks at the end of April was 2,715, of which all but 74 were located in the Dominion.

ACTING IN U.S. STEEL CORPORATION CASE

From left to right are:—B. A. Reed; Henry B. Colton, assistant to Judge Dickinson; Henry P. Brown, special master appointed by the U. S. Circuit Court to take testimony in the government's suit to dissolve the U. S. Steel Corporation; Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, who appears for the government as a trust breaker, and R. V. Lindabury, chief counsel for the Steel Corporation. This photograph was taken on the steps of the New York Custom House after the morning session held on Tuesday morning, May 7th. —Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

BROKER SUMS UP FINANCIAL CONDITIONS

New York, May 11.—Mr. Henry Clews, the well-known Wall Street banker, summarizes the favorable and unfavorable factors confronting the stock market, as follows:

FOR.	AGAINST.
More hopeful business situation.	Increased profit taking.
Very satisfactory foreign trade.	Political uncertainties.
Record breaking steel production.	Labor troubles.
Increasing railroad earnings.	Heavy new security issues.
Larger bank clearings.	Late crop start.
Rise in surplus reserves.	Tendency to await conventions.
Early adjournment of congress.	

More frequent fluctuations, he continues, may be expected in the market during the next few weeks. The big leaders have the situation well in hand, so they are likely to use their best efforts to prevent any serious break, but operations in speculative issues should henceforth be conducted with more discrimination.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICE CHANGES.

The following is a summary of the stocks listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange, showing the varying of prices from high to low, open and close for the past week, with the rate of dividend and yield for a complete week up to the close of the market on Friday afternoon:—

	For the Year.				For the week.			Shares sold.	High.	Low.
	High.	Low.	Open.	Close.	Div.	Yield.					
Bell Telephone Co.	153	140	151½		150	150	150½	8	5.33	82
Brit. Col. Packers Assn.	78	39	97		97	97	97	6	6.18	125
Can. Pac. Ry.	257	196⅜	257⅜		256	256	256½	10	3.90	1075
Can. Car Fdry Co.	75	60	68½		67¼	67	68			325
Can. Car Fdry. Pfd.	109	101	104		104	104	104	7	6.73	
Can. Cement Com.	31¼	20	31½		30	30	31			1520
Can. Cement. Pfd.	92	80	96¼		88¾	90	88¾	7	7.86	336
Canad. Converters	45¾	32¾	42		41	41	42			25
Can. Consolidated Rubber	99¼	85	85		85	85	85	4	4.70	1
Can. Gen. Elec.	112⅜	107⅛	107⅛		107⅛	107⅞	107⅛	7	6.54	122
Can. Loco. Co. Com.	34	33½	40		40	40	40			146
Can. Loco. Co. pfd.	93¼	89¾	94		94	94	94		7.44	5
Crown Reserve Mining Co.	362	240	315		312	312	312	60	197.	3350
Dom. Can. Com.	78	60	66		60¾	60¾	64½	7	10.93	1273
Detroit Elec. Ry.	77½	63¾	68½		65½	66¼	68½	7	10.29	520
Dominion Coal Pfd.	115	106	115		115	115	115	5	4.34	
Dom. Iron and Steel Pfd.	106	100	103		102	102	103	7	6.79	138
Dom. Steel Corp.	63¾	50½	63¾		61	61¼	63½	4	6.34	19981
East Can. P. and P. Co.	50	47	34		33	34	33			27
Gould Mfg. Co.	110	110	110		110	110	110	6	5.45	100
Halifax Elec. Rly.	155	129	153		153	153	153	8	5.22	2
Illinois Traction Co. Pfd.	95½	89	93		92	92	92	6	6.52	103
Laurentide Co. Ltd.	230	136	178½		178½	178½	178½	8	4.49	
Mexican L. and P. C	93	80	83		83	83	83	4	4.81	50
Minn., St. Paul and S. S. Com.	152	136	140½		139½	139⅝	140	7	5	305
Montreal L. H. and Power	208	141	204⅛		201	201½	204	8	3.92	2801
Montreal Loan and Mortgage	157	135						8		
Mont. Street Ry.	237	217								40
Montreal Tele.	150½	145			147½	150	147½	8	5.44	37
North West Land								10		
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.	102½	85	97½		94½	94½	94½	6	6.38	148
Ogilvie Flour Mills Com.	136¼	121¼	129		128	128	129	8	6.20	26
Ogilvie Flour Mills Pfd.	129	121	119		119	119	119	7	5.88	20
Ottawa Light and Power Co.	165	127	157		156	157	157	7	4.45	80
Penmans L'td. Com	63	54¾	57		56¾	57	57	4	7.01	139
Porto Rico Ry. L. & P. Coy.	75	50½	79½		78½	78½	78½	4	5.12	40
Rich. & Ont. Nav. Coy.	126½	92½	123½		123	123	123	8	6.50	879
Rio de Janeiro Tram L. & P. Coy.	130¾	102½	130¾		125¾	127	128⅞	5	3.87	5,292
Russell Motor Car Co. Com.								7		
Russell Motor Car Co. Pfd.								7		
Sao Paulo Tram. L. & P. Coy.	190	149¼	214⅝		210	212⅞	211¾	10	4.71	1,175
Sawyer Massey Pfd.	92½	90	92¼		92¼	92¼	92¼	6	6.52	10
Shawinigan Water & Power Coy.	136	108½	136		135	136	135¾	5	3.70	65
Sherwin Williams Paint Co.	42	31	42		41½	42	42			230
Sherwin Williams Paint Co. Pfd.	98¾	90	100		98¼	98¼	99	7	7.07	153
Smart Bag Co. Com	80	75	113¾		113¼	113¼	113¼	5	4.42	31
Smart Bag Co. Pfd.	110	80	110		110	110	110	7	6.36	20
Spanish River Com.			51¾		46½	46½	51			4,897
Spanish River Pfd.			93		93½	91½	93	7	7.52	980
Steel Co. of Canada	34½	32½	32½		31	32½	31			285
Steel Co. of Canada Pfd.	91	89	89½		89½	89½	89½	7	7.86	25
Toledo Railway	8¾									
Toronto Railway	169	121⅞	138½		135	135	138½	8	5.79	3,108
Tooke Bros. Com.	40½	37½	40½		40½	36	41			1,138
Tooke Bros. Pfd.	90	87	88		87¾	87¾	88	7	7.95	180
Twin City Electric Pfd.								7		
Windsor Hotel	150½	120	130		130	130	130	10	7.16	1
Winnipeg Electric Ry.	255⅛	185	211¾		211	211	211¼	12	5.31	80
Cottons—										
Canadian Cottons L'td.	30	17	30		28	30	29			892
Canadian Cottons Pfd.	79	60	75¼		74	74	75	6	8	494
Dominion Textile Com.	75	61	71		71	70¼	71	5	7.04	50
Dominion Textile Pfd.	106	96	101½		101½	101½	101½	7	6.93	4
Montreal Cottons L'td.			54½		51	51	53			956
Montreal Cottons Pfd.			106		106	106	106			2
Banks—										
British North America	156	145	156		156	156	156	10	6.41	1
Commerce	236½	200	227½		226¾	227½	227½	10	4.40	730
Merchants	201¼	184	193		193	193	193	10	5.18	128
Molson's	211	203¼	207		207	206½	207	11	5.30	60
Montreal	270	236	255			254¾	255	10	4.75	73
Nationale	131	121¼	131		123½	123¾	131	7	5.34	55
Nova Scotia	281	269	275½		275	275½	275	14	5.02	14
Royal	242	234½	233		233	232⅞	232	12	5.17	69
Union	168	146	168		161	162¾	164½	8	4.87	295

BROKERS WILL SEE PAPER MILL NEXT TUESDAY

The new paper mill at the plant of the Spanish River Pulp and Paper Mills, Ltd., at Espanola, Ont., is now completed, and it is announced will be producing paper within the next few days. The mill is furnished with two Fourdrinier paper machines of the latest type, each capable of manufacturing a sheet of newspaper 156 inches wide, and with a capacity of 50 tons daily. The management expect to work the machines up to a speed of 700 feet per minute, which would constitute a world's record. Provision has been made for doubling warrants.

In order to demonstrate the efficiency of the new paper mill, the Dominion Bond Company of Toronto is arranging to take a party of shareholders, bankers, brokers and newspaper men to Espanola on special trains on May 14. An opportunity will be afforded to inspect the entire plant and to see the mill in operation.

It is also announced that the Spanish River mechanical pulp is giving entire satisfaction. It has a capacity of 170 tons daily.

Larger Immigration and Better Class Coming--Big Problems Thus Presented

Canada's immigration problem has during the past few years been recognized as certainly one of the most important of the many that lie before her. It is yet far from being solved, and every season makes the matter still more important.

It is now evident that during the coming summer a greater army of newcomers will arrive than during any previous season, and it is to be hoped that such further restrictive measures as experience has proven necessary will be placed in force. The number of new citizens expected reaches well up to the half million mark and about half of these will be from Great Britain.

VIGOROUS PLANS OF RAILWAYS FOR PRESENT YEAR

The railway expansion plans in Canada for the coming summer are on a plane never before known in the history of the Dominion, and go far to indicate the remarkable growth which characterizes the whole country. In a general way it may be said that during the summer Canadian Pacific, Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern will expend $100,000,000 in betterments and in the construction of new lines. Of this large total $55,0000,000 is credited to the C.P.R., $20,000,000 to the G.T.P., and $25,000,000 to the C.N.R.

The purpose of the large outlay is to increase the traffic capacity of existing lines and to construct new roads into districts now without railroad facilities. This year the G. T. P. will build 600 miles of new road and 200 miles additional in 1913. By these extensions the new cities and towns springing up in the great areas of Western Canada will be brought within the pale of railway communication.

The growth of the past dozen years has been so great that the coal handling plant of the Canadian Pacific at Fort William, which was supposed to be ample for twenty-five years, is handling double the traffic that formerly came to it, and a new plant will have to be erected.

Vice-President of the Goodwins Limited

MR. J. W. McCONNELL, Vice-President of Goodwins.

"The merits of the banking merger depends entirely upon the condition of the constituent institutions," says a Montreal banker. 'The question to be answered is: will the new institution be stronger and more serviceable to the country? It is not any ordinary task for one bank to take over the assets of another. When the Canadian Bank of Commerce bought the Eastern Townships bank three or four Pullmans filled with experts from the Inspection Department of the Commerce came down to Montreal to go over the Eastern Township accounts. The Commerce had the equipment and the organization as the first necessity in banking. One of the things which makes a certain rumored merger impossible is that the bank which is supposed to take over another institution is numerically weaker than the institution it proposes to absorb. This did not apply, for instance, in the Traders' absorption by the Royal, the Royal being in good shape to take over the other business.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN CITY

An idea of the commercial progress which has been made in Edmonton recently can be gained by a glance at the following figures furnished by the Information Bureau:

	April. 1911.	April 1912.	Apr. 30/11 Increase p.c.
Bank clearings.	$8,836,436	$16,335,539	84
Customs returns	50 780	147,000	190
Building permits	359,027	2,060,000	474
Post-Office, stamps only	7 988	11.455	44
TOTAL FOR FIRST FOUR MONTHS.			
Bank clearings	$32,884,038	$64,862,738	97
Customs returns.	197,378	434,413	120
Building permits.	755,077	3,341,962	340
Post Office, stamps only.	31,724	48,645	53

General Manager of the Goodwins Limited

MR. W. H. GOODWIN, General Manager of Goodwins Limited.

Excellent Annual Report Presented at First Meeting of Goodwins Limited

The first annual meeting of Goodwins, Limited, was held in the board room at the store this week, with a large number of shareholders in attendance. The report presented by the president, Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon, showed that the year's operations had been very satisfactory, substantial additions having been made to reserve and to surplus after provision had been made for considerable extensions to the plant during the year and for depreciation and after payment of the 7 percent dividend on the $1,250,000 of preferred stock.

The reserve now stands at $136,939 and surplus at $229,519. The assets are placed at over four million dollars, and it was pointed out that of assets the value of the company's large property, bounded by four streets in the centre of the uptown shopping district, is set down as only $18 a square foot. The difference between the market value of the property at the present moment and the value in the statement, it was further pointed out, would put $100 behind every share of common stock.

The success of the first year as Goodwins, Limited, was considered the more satisfactory from the fact that the change of control and management was followed by a reorganization, the benefits of which were naturally not felt until the year had advanced. It was only on March 16th of last year that the property was acquired by Mr. D. Lorne McGibbon and Mr. J. W. McConnell, and it began business under the new name of Goodwins, Limited, only on April 19th, 1911.

Announcement was made that the question of a dividend on the common stock would not be considered for some time.

Broomhall's report of crop conditions throughout Europe, India, Africa, the Argentine and the United Kingdom, with respect to the crops to the next season contains almost nothing unfavorable. The outlook up to the present seems to be very promising, and the weather is uniformly favorable.

Marconi Boom Brought About by English Buying American Purchases Small

The 'wireless bubble' which sent New York crazy a week or so ago was not participated in to any appreciable extent either in the United States or Canada, according to reports handed out by curb brokers who were in the very throes of the movement. The buying came nearly altogether from England, and probably represented a reflection of the crazy boom in Marconi stocks in the London market.

There was, of course, a good deal of American Marconi owned by small investors across the border, but these got out during the early part of the rise. Brokers state that speculators in the Wall street district and in the larger cities alike on this continent were afraid to buy the stock at the inflated prices, and consequently missed any possible profits which they might have picked up.

Approximately 80 percent of the business in American Marconi on the New York curb came from the Old Country, and the greater part of the remaining 20 percent represented trading by brokers who scalped the market on every possible opportunity. One house is reported to have cleaned up a full half million dollars in that way.

Toronto, May 10.—Island Smelting was in some demand yesterday at 10 cents per share, several lots changing hands at that figure. It is now said the official test which was expected to have been held last Monday, will take place next week.

TENSENESS IN THE BUILDING SITUATION

A builder stated to-day that building operations were going so actively in the vicinity of Montreal that it was quite impossible to obtain sufficient building materal to supply the demand. Hundreds of houses were planned for the suburban districts, the completion of which, during the present season, would be impossible.

The price of labor had also stiffened up, and there was some difficulty in getting all that was necessary. That there was not more building operations going on was not due to any lack of demand, but to lack of supply.

WESTERN CITY GROWING FAST ---WORK ON TAPIS

Edmonton, May 10.—Recently published figures of the Department of Customs indicate that for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1912, the customs collections at Edmonton were $846,050 as against $533,896 for the previous twelve months, an increase of 56.4 percent, and the largest percentage of increase shown by any city in the Dominion, with a single exception. Figures would indicate that these figures will be far exceeded by the current fiscal year, the figures for the first four months of 1912 aggregating $435,573.

The contract has been signed for still another wholesale warehouse on the Fourth street spur track. The building will be of brick, heavy mill construction, designed to stand heavy weights.

Actual construction has been commenced on the branch line of railway north-east from Edmonton, on the north side of the Saskatchewan, towards the Pakan and Saddle Lake settlements. This line will run throughout practically its entire length of 160 miles, through magnificent agricultural country, into which considerable settlement has been going during the past ten or twelve years, and very rapid and extensive development will ensure upon the building of this line.

Porcupine May be a Nickel Country

Kelso, May 11.—During the winter months eight Norwegians working under Mr. A. N. Horner, have mined and transported to the Porcupine branch of the T. and N. O. Railway 600 tons of ore running high enough in nickel to make it profitable to ship to Sudbury. Two carloads of eighteen have gone to Europe as test shipments, and another hundred tons of massive ore has been sold to the Mond Nickel Company. It now looks quite possible that Porcupine district will be known to the world not only as an exporter of gold bullion, but also as a shipper of nickel.

THE CROWN RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED

Dividend No. 27.

Notice is hereby given that a monthly dividend of 2 per cent. for the month of April, 1912, and a bonus of 3 per cent. for the same period, making a total payment of 5 per cent., has been declared and will be payable on the 15th May, 1912, to Shareholders of record the 30th April, 1912.

Transfer Books will not be closed.

Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th May by the Transfer Agents, "The Crown Trust Company," and shareholders are requested to advise them of any change of address.

By Order of the Board,

JAMES COOPER, Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, April 9th, 1912.

ENGLISH-FRENCH CAPITAL

CAPITAL FURNISHED for sound American, Canadian and Mexican enterprises. Mining, Industrial, Timber and Manufacturing. Steam and Electric Railroads financed. Irrigation projects promoted. Substantial Stock, Bond or Debenture issues bought, sold or underwritten. Collections and Clearances made for Banks, Bankers and Trust Companies. Head Office London, Branch Paris. Correspondence invited.

DENT & BYRN.

14-16-18, Bloomsbury Street, London, England.

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

"DOMINION" and "SPRINGHILL" Coal, screened, run of mine and slack.

DISCHARGING PLANTS AT Montreal, Quebec and Three Rivers, WITH Unexcelled Facilities for Bunkering.

SALES OFFICE, 112 St. James St., Montreal

Telephone MAIN 4461.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $5,456,671

ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA

A General Banking Business transacted.

STERLING AND CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catharine Street East (Corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 ST. Lawrence Boulevard.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY

Capital, $675,000. Estates, $10,000,000. In business 19 years.

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ROBERT E. HARRIS, K.C., President Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company.
VICE-PRESIDENTS
JAMES MANCHESTER, President Bank of New Brunswick.
JOHN Y. PAYZANT, K.C., President Bank of Nova Scotia.
HECTOR McINNES, K.C.
MONTREAL BOARD
D. LORNE McGIBBON. FRED. N. BEARDMORE.
H. B. STAIRS, Manager,
CANADA LIFE BUILDING

GENTLEMEN

If you are BALD, and suffer from a CONTINUAL COLD in the head, you should wear one of our splendid TOUPEES.

COMFORT AND SATISFACTION GIVEN, as they are so Light and NATURAL LOOKING.

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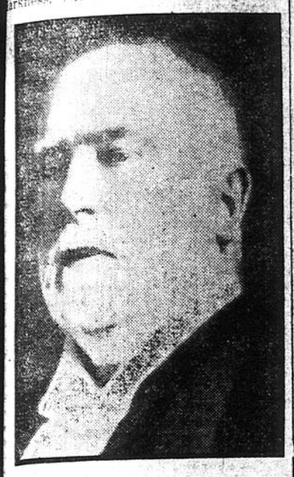
GILL UNIVERSITY HAD BEST YEAR IN HISTORY

eat Gathering of Educationa'ists at Annual Convocation Held Last Night.

hat the session just closing had n one of great inspiration to both dents and professors, was empha- ed by Professor J. A. Dale in the ir address, and also by Prin- pal Peterson, and all the other akers at the Annual Convocation McGill University held last even- g in the Royal Victoria College. The meeting was presided over by incipal Peterson, Vice-Chancellor of University, who was supported on platform by Deans Moyse, Adams, lton, Shepherd; Governors W. W. ss, and Judge Archibald, Dr. Alex. nston, Miss Hurlbatt, Sir Melbourne tt, Professor John McNaughton, fessor J. A. Dale, Professor James rkness, Dr. D. A. Murray, Profes-



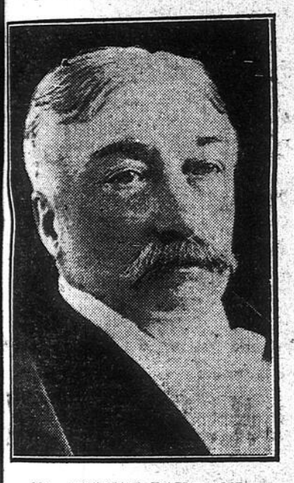
SIR MELBOURNE TAIT.

or C. M. McKergow, Dr. C. E. Fryer, dge Guerin, the Rev. Canon Roy, he Rev. Dr. Symonds, Mr. W. D. ghthall, Mr. C. H. Gould, Miss S. Cameron, Mrs. Irwin, Miss C. erick, Mr. Walker, Principal Scrim- er, Professor U. A. Evans, Dr. Har- ld Wilson, Dr. A. Stanshead, and r. J. A. Nicholson, M.A., registrar. The following was read from the R.H. Duke of Connaught, by Prin- pal Peterson, and was received with heers:—

'I should be very glad if, on the oc- asion of the graduation ceremony on riday next, you would express to hose present my very great regret hat, owing to the number of engage- ents I had previously made, I am revented from being present.

'I have been long enough now in Can- da to be able to appreciate the in- ense value which the University of cGill is to the Dominion, for wher- er I have been I have found grad- ates of the University in prominent ositions of all kinds.

'I beg that you will convey to the



MR. JUSTICE DAVIDSON.

ew graduates my congratulations and my heartiest wishes for their success n whatever career they may decide to follow.'

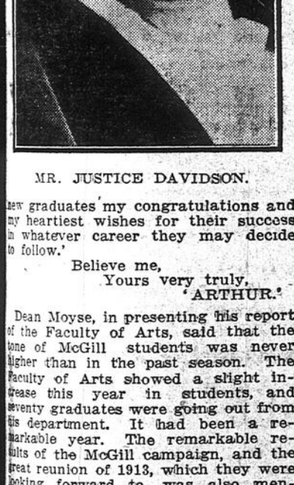
Believe me,
Yours very truly,
'ARTHUR.'

Dean Moyse, in presenting his report of the Faculty of Arts, said that the tone of McGill students was never higher than in the past season. The Faculty of Arts showed a slight in- crease this year in students, and seventy graduates were going out from his department. It had been a re- markable year. The remarkable re- sults of the McGill campaign, and the great reunion of 1913, which they were looking forward to, was also men- tioned by the speaker, who said that since McGill was founded 6500 persons had taken degrees from it.

He also referred feelingly to the loss they had sustained in the death of Professor Gregor.

The honors were then awarded to the graduating class of the Faculty of Arts, Judge Archibald presenting the medals, and the Principal the certifi- cates and other prizes.

Professor Frank Adams, Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, in his re- port, said it had been a quiet and suc- cessful session.



PROF. J. A. DALE.

A prize for surveying had also been offered by Messrs. Byers and Anglin. He had 554 students in the faculty, and of these ninety-nine had graduat- ed, being the same as last year, and as the standard had been raised ten percent this year, this was very sat- isfactory. In the department there were thirty-one English students, two Scotch and two Irish, so that the uni- versity teaching was not confined to Canada.

Dean Walton, of the Faculty of Law, in presenting the law graduates, said the Law Faculty had a very successful session, considering its means. Some critic had made a comparison between the Harvard Law School and McGill, but they forgot that at Harvard they had a revenue from student fees alone of $120,000; that their endowments were very considerable, and that they had in Harvard eleven professors of high eminence who devoted their entire time to instruction. At McGill the in- come from fees was only about $3,000. During the next session they would have the services of Mr. P. B. Mig- nault, Eugene Lafleur and Gordon MacDougal. Sir William Macdonald, their special benefactor, had promised a travelling scholarship. This year it would go to the gold medallist, Mr. H. S. Pedley.

Professor J. A. Dale, in his address, said the students and professors had gained a lot by the achievement of the past year. The splendid spirit shown in all the work had made it a year of great inspiration. The stimulus behind the year that had just passed would be something to be remembered. They must remember that they belonged to McGill and should keep their record clean.

Professor Harkuess presented the candidates for the degree of M.A., and the degree of Master of Science, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Reginald S. Boshner, B.Sc., for valuable service.

Sir Melbourne Tait was then pre- sented by Dean Walton for the degree of LL.D., and the same degree was conferred (in absentia) on Judge Da- vidson. Sir Melbourne acknowledged in a few words the honor conferred on him and a letter of thanks was read from Judge Davidson by Principal Pe- terson.

Principal Peterson said they had heard from the speeches of the deans and others, that it had been the ban- ner year, and he congratulated them on being identified with it. They could congratulate themselves also on hav- ing stirred the city pride by their cam- paign, which they might make an an- nual one. Their library was very far behind, and he had received a letter from a prominent man in the late Mc- Gill campaign, suggesting that some liberal contributors, of whom he was willing to be one, should establish a fund of $1,000,000 for the University Library.

DANGEROUS SITUATION

Financial Affairs in China May Induce Anti-Foreignism

Pekin, May 11.—The financial affairs of the new Chinese Republic have within the last two or three weeks become so seriously and even danger- ously involved that the situation now approximates a crisis. Developments are being watched with grave con- cern by the heads of the legations here, diplomatists having for some time realized that the matter was getting beyond a mere lending deal and was assuming a character of high international importance.

The situation briefly is this: Yuan Shih Kai's Government flatly refuses to accept any supervision as regards its finances, while the four-power group, upon which the government depends for any loan which would be at all adequate to its needs, has re- fused to make any advances unless financial supervision is granted to it.

Renewed outbreaks of the unpaid troops are thus a possibility that has to be counted with, and from military lawlessness to a revival of anti-for- eignism is but a short step. An out- break of anti-foreignism would of course be followed by the armed inter- vention of the powers, and thus a situation would be precipitated which might lead ultimately to war between some of those who are now banded together for joint action in China.

The Chinese note refusing to grant financial supervision to the lending powers hinted at the possibility of a recrudescence of anti-foreignism. More than one close observer here con- sider this a veiled threat.

SENSATIONAL TRIP.

England Talking of Mr. Churchill's Wonderful Ride to London and Back.

New York, May 11.—A London cable says: 'Everybody is talking of Mr. Winston Churchill's sensatinal jour- ney to London to vote for the Home Rule Bill on Thursday night, and his return to Weymouth the next morn- ing in time to join the King at the inspection of the fleet and witness the targetp ractice.

Mr. Churchill left Weymouth with Mr. Balfour by the six o'clock train, arriving in London at ten o'clck. Af- ter talking part in the Home Rule di- vision he returned by automobile to Bournemouth, where he left the car and was rwed out to the destroyer 'Swift,' one of the fastest vessels in the world.

'She dashed through the early morn- ing mists in the channel at racing speed of nearly forty knots, and reach- ed the fleet at Weymouth in ample time to join the first squadron.

SMART COBOURG BOY.

Wins $400 Scholarship to the University of Chicago at 21 Years.

Cobourg, May 11.—Mr. Frank Low- den Barnett, B.A., son of Mr. and Mrs. William Barnett, of this town, who took his degrees at Queen's Uni- versity, Kingston, last year, winning the gold medal in political science, has now won a $400 scholarship in the University of Chicago. Mr. Barnett is 21 years old.

DEATH FOR HOBOES.

Evansville, Ind., May 11.—Passenger train No. 94 on the Evansville and Terre Haute Railway struck a south- bound freight at a siding at Smith, Ind., five miles north of Viencennes, shortly mid-night. Two men were killed, and two injured who were stealing a ride.

EDWARD GREENBUSH MISSING.

The police to-day sent out a general alarm for Edward Greenbush, of 430 Richmond Street, who has been miss- ing from his home since Wednesday. The missing man is said to be 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighs 170 pounds. When last seen he wore dark grey trousers, a derby hat and a dark rain coat.

FINANCE.

As stated in the 'Witness' yesterday, Mr. J. J. M. Pang- man, of Burnett and Co., was the unanimous choice for the presidency of the Stock Ex- change at the annual meeting yesterday afternoon, while Mr. C. Simpson Garland was elected vice-president. The secretaryship was given to Mr. John Pitblado, while the mem- bers of the Executive are Messrs. A. A. Wilson, H. B. Macdougall, E. M. Smith and L. G. Beaubien. Mr. J. M. Mil- ler continues assistant secre- tary.

MR. SMITHERS SAILED TO-DAY FOR MONTREAL

MR. ALFRED W. SMITHERS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, May 11.—Mr. Alfred W. Smithers, chairman, and Mr. H. Deer, secretary of the board of directors of the Grand Trunk Railway, sailed to- day for Montreal via New York on the Cunard liner 'Mauretania.'

It is understood to be Mr. Smither's intention to appoint a successor to the late Mr. Charles M. Hays on his arrival in the Canadian metropolis.

Despite the official denial of last week, rumor remains chiefly busy with the name of Sir Thomas Tait as the Grand Trunk's new president.

BOOM IN TORONTO RY. STOCK---WALL STREET STEADY

The local market opened strong this morning with a sale of seventy-five shares of Toronto Railway at 139 1-4, nearly a full point above yesterday's highest price. The next few sales were made at 139. Rio came on the market at 128, and Power at 204, with indica- tions of an active market in the latter stock.

By ten minutes after ten Toronto Railway had risen to 139 3-4.

WALL STREET OPENED FIRM.

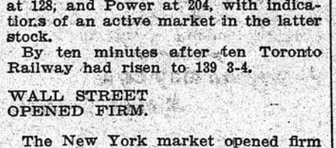
The New York market opened firm with Copper at 83 1-4; Leigh Valley, 172 1-2; Steel, 68 3-8; Union, 170 7-8, and Erie, 35 5-8. The conditions of early trading suggested a fairly ac- tive market with prices firm.

Money Harder in London Stocks Quiet and Steady Americans Little Changed

London, May 11.—Money was harder and discount rates firmer on the $15,000,000 treasury bill issue.

The stock exchange was quiet but steady with a fair amount of activ- ity. There was some strength in cop- per, shipping, and oil shares and un- derground railways, but there was very little movement otherwise.

American securities opened steady with prices showing little change from the New York closing of yesterday, but later advanced under the lead of United States Steel issues on the fav- orable statement of unfilled orders. The market worked off a little near the close and the final tone was easy with prices 5-8 higher to 3-8 lower for the day.



The Department of Trade and Com- merce reports that the Canadian High Commissioner has recently been in communication with the British consul at Adrianople on the question of the demand which exists in Turkey for ap- ples, and has been informed that the consumption of apples in the Adrian- ople district is considerable. As those sold are said to be generally of poor quality it seems possible that there may be an opening there for Canadian fruit.

Sir Francis Oppenheimer, commer- cial attaché to His Majesty at Berlin, in a report upon German foreign trade during 1911 says: 'In the import of fresh apples Canada has in 1911 sup- plied considerable quantities, 68,378 doz- en against only 1,521 dozen in 1910. The increase is due to the bad home harvest; but the Canadian apple is be- coming popular in Germany, and a great increase in the permanent supply ought to result. In 1911 the Canadian export to Germany was already above half the American and higher than the American in 1910.'

BULLION FOR BANK.

London, May 11.—Bullion amount- ing to £31,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premiums at Madrid 5.65; at Lisbon 10,00.

TERRIFIC RAINS SENT LOUISIANA PEOPLE FRANTIC

Thought Surely the Levees Had Burst—Black and White Work Together Piling Sand Bags on Levee Edge to Keep Water in—A Terrible Night

New Orleans, May 11.—Dawn to-day brought relief and hope to thousands of people, and ended a night of ex- citement and terror for these living in upstate towns and villages behind levees considered none too safe, be- cause of the terrific rain storm that swept down the Mississippi River from the northern portion of Louis- iana to the Gulf. The deluge was ac- companied by hail and lightning, and a near hurricane that dashed river water over levees in cascades from Baton Rouge south, tearing away temporary earth works, recently con- structed.

From scores of towns belated tele- grams tell of conditions almost bor- dering on panic, where hundreds of frightened people left frame dwell- ings, and sought safety in brick and stone buildings. Hundreds living in districts considered unsafe by the United States army officers, who had refused to heed warnings and leave their homes, changed their minds when the storm came, and an exodus began for the concentration camps. Many places reported as much as six inches of rain which fell within about four hours ending at ten o'clock, flood- ing towns and villages, causing the inhabitants to believe that the worst had happened—that the levees had given way under the tremendous strain and the flood was on.

At dozens of points up and down the river where levees were thought weakened, hundreds of citizens, white and black, worked alongside gangs of convicts all night long in the driving rain, digging mud and piling sand- bags on levee tops to keep back the torrential waters piling down from the north. It was a fight for life and pro- perty against heavy odds at many places from Torras, almost to this city.

At New Orleans the wind backed up the water until the gauge at ten o'clock registered 21.9 feet, one-tenth more than the weather bureau officials' prediction. Water was blown over the levees here at many places. At the Southern Pacific transfer ferry the water literally poured over the lines of sand bags placed about the ferry house by the railway people. Emer- gency gangs stopped the overflow af- ter half an hour's work.

The levee engineers last night were unable to get into communication with any of the points up the river on ac- count of the broken wires.

The city's streets were turned into torrents, the water in several instances flooding business houses to the depth of four inches, filling basements and manholes. Many thought there was an overflow, and the telephone office was a busy place for several hours. To add to the uneasiness, the city lighting plant was out of commission about ten o'clock, and most of the city was in darkness for nearly an hour.

In the twenty-five minutes ending with nine o'clock last night, 1.7 inches of rain fell. City pump drainage sta- tions recorded six and a half inches of rain, the system being entirely inade- quate to care for the flood.

In the residence district the water was over the sidewalks by several inches. Joseph Dolfe, a drug clerk, with a companion, tried to jump the Carrollton drainage canal, the water in which was level with the street. He misjudged the distance and was drown- ed. His body was swept away and had not been recovered up to an early hour this morning.

Hundreds were caught in the down- pour down town unable to get to their homes because of the crippled car ser- vice. Scores of well dressed men took off their waterlogged shoes, slung them over their shoulders, rolled up their trousers to their knees, and walked and waded barelegged to their homes.

BOOM IN GERMAN IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY NOW

Berlin, May 10.—A year ago few business men in Germany would have foretold a boom in iron and steel for the spring of 1912. During most of last year business was brisk, but prices were low and profits small. All works were striving to secure as large a market as possible, at almost any price to keep their works fully employed to reduce costs, and to se- cure higher quotas at renewals of the Stahlwerksverband in April. In Oc- tober, as the Moroccan crisis subsid- ed, industrial activity started to re- vive, and consumers, afraid of a sharp rise, grew anxious to cover their needs. After the turn of the year orders poured in more rapidly, producers again got control and prices went up with a run.

Natural steel (Stahleisen) rose from 65 marks in July, 1911, to 72 in Janu- ary this year, and to 77 in the middle of April; specular iron (Spiegel-eisen) from 62m. to 65 1-2m. and to 69 1-2m. in the same period; foundry pig (Giessereisen) from 66m. to 70 1-2m., and to 73 1-2m.; bars (Stabeisen) from 100 m. to 112 1-2m. and to 117 1-2m. tin plates (Grobbleche) from 121m. to 131 and also 133 1-2m. Al- ready last year production of raw iron had reached 15,524,000 tons com- pared with 14,749,000 in 1910, and 12,- 875,000 in 1907. These figures will be easily outdistanced this year; in the first quarter raw iron production was 4,117,000 tons, compared with 3,822,000 a year ago, and in March reached 1,- 424,000 tons 45,000 above previous monthly record in December last year.

BANK MERGER

The Royal Bank of Canada, in ab- sorbing the Traders, is following out the lines of consolidation as worked out successfully by all the largest English banks. From a banking standpoint it is pointed out that con- solidations of this kind are favorable to stockholders, customers and the general public.

NEW ASBESTOS CO.'S CHANGES

The Asbestos Corporation of Can- ada, which will take the place of the Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation, will have a capitalization of $7,000,000, divided as follows: $4,000,000 6 per- cent preferred, participating with the common after the latter has received 5 percent dividends, and $3,000,000 common stock. There will also be $3,000,000 of first mortgage 40-year 5 percent bonds.

For each $1,000 Amalgamated As- bestos bond the holder will be given $250 in new bonds, $500 preferred and $250 common stock. Bondholders may subscribe to new bonds to extent of 6 1-4 percent of par value of present holdings. Preferred shareholders of Amalgamated Asbestos may sub- scribe to new bonds to extent of 20 percent of par value of present hold- ings, terms of subscription in each case being 85 percent for the bonds, together with 100 percent bonus of common stock.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day that supplies were short in Birkenhead, and recent prices were well maintained; small choice cattle in good demeand, quotations being for both States and Canadian steers from 15 1-2 to 16 cents per pound.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

London, May 11, 1 p.m.—Consols for money at 78¼; do., for account, 78 3-8.
Can. Pac., 263; G.T.R., 31.
Bar silver quiet 27 7-8d per ounce.
Money 2 percent.
The rate of discount in the open mar- ket for short bills is 2 15-16 percent.
The rate of discount in the open mar- ket for three months' bill is 2 7-8 per- cent.

NIPISSING OUTPUT.

Cobalt, May 11.—Nipissing April ship- ments reached $220,682, while its ore production during the month amount- ed to $225,145. Of the month's total output, shaft 73 contributed $184,251.

FUTURE OF THE COBALT CAMP COMMENTED ON

Professor G. R. Mickle, provincial mine assessor of Canada, estimates that the Cobalt camp will have pro- duced 242,000,000 ounces of silver be- fore exhaustion. Up to July, 1911, it had produced 107,800,000 ounces, and adding to that amount 25,000,000 ozs. to bring production up to date, he estimates the camp still possesses 100,720,000 ounces yet to be tak'n out.

The number of known producing veins in the camp is 111, and he be- lieves that 21 more producing veins will be found which will produce 35,- 500,000 ounces of silver before shut- ting down of the silver industry in that region. Mines working at a pro- fit and earning dividends have been responsible for 97 percent of the white metal already produced at Co- balt, while the remaining 3 percent has been mined by companies that have proved failures.

As assessor of the mining tax to be paid by the mines to the Ontario Government, Prof. Mickle has unriv- alled opportunities for estimating the future of the camp.

MARKET OPINIONS

J. S. Bache & Co.—The outlook, all things considered, is hopeful, and should crops turn out well in the Northwest, to offset the losses sus- tained in the Southwest, there will be cause for rejoicing.

E. & C. Randolph—The market seems bare of stocks and the short interest is still large.

CANADIAN BONDS IN LONDON.

Issue of $4,250,000 4 percent deben- tures of Quebec & Lake St. John Rail- way, guaranteed by the Province of New Brunswick, is being underwritten in London at 98 1-2.

PERSONALS

Their Royal Highnesses are giving a dinner party this evening at Lord Strathcona's residence.

The Duke of Sutherland and Lord Grosvenor were guests of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught last evening.

Dr. H. S. Muckleston has removed to 167 Stanley street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Ross have left for their summer home at Wood- lands.

Lady Lacoste is entertaining at tea this afternoon for Miss Pelly and Miss Adam.

Dr. and Mrs. F. T. Tooke and fam- ily have taken a cottage at Beacons- field for the summer.

Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Nicholls are spending a few days out of town, Dr. Nicholls being in Ottawa for the meet- ing of the Royal Society.

Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie entertained at luncheon yesterday, the guests being Captain and Mrs. Long, Miss Stike- man, and Mr. Alan Law.

His Lordship Bishop Farthing was a guest of the Rev. Principal Parrock at 'The Lodge,' Lennoxville, for Bis- hop's College Convocation.

The visiting governors to the West- ern Hospital for next week are: D. Lorne McGibbon, Hy. McIntosh, J. H. McKeon, D. K. McLaren.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Harrower are staying for a few weeks at the Wind- sor Hotel. Master Gordon Harrower, who was operated on for appendicitis at the Royal Victoria Hospital, is pro- gressing favorably.

Mr. and Mrs. James Quigley, of Westmount, announce the engage- ment of their eldest daughter, Annie Gertrude, to the Rev. Wm. Quigley, B.A., son of James Quigley, of Snake River, Ont. The marriage will take place quietly early in June.

The marriage of Mr. William Her- bert Morton and Miss Alice Maud Gentleman took place on Thursday evening, at the residence of the bride's parents in Toronto, the Rev. C. O. Johnston officiating. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white duch- ess satin with overdress of hand- embroidered lace trimmed with fringe, and long tulle veil held with orange blossoms. Miss Marvel Gentleman was bridesmaid, and Mr. Harold Mor- ton groomsman. Mr. and Mrs. Mor- ton are spending their honeymoon in New York before coming to reside in Montreal. The bride received from her mother a grand piano as a wed- ding gift.

ARRANGEMENTS TO CELEBRATE BIRTHDAY.

Arrangements are being made to commemorate the thirty-ninth anni- versary of the death of Sir George Etienne Cartier, which occurred in London on May 20th, 1873. A meeting will be held in the Monument National on the evening of May 19th, and ad- dresses will be delivered by a number of prominent speakers on his career and achievements.

NEW SETTLERS ARRIVING.

When the 'Empress of Britain' sails from Liverpool on May 17th, she will carry five hundred families destined for the C. P. R. 'ready-made' farms in Southern Alberta. The party will be conducted by Mr. W. G. Dunston, Brit- ish representative of the C. P. R. im- migration department.

GIN SHIP ARRIVES.

The 'Ausjik' arrived here last night from Rotterdam with 4,000 tons of general cargo. Most of it being John de Kuyper jin. The cargo is being unloaded at the foot of Peter street.

NEW LINER COMING.

The new Donaldson liner Letitia, which is making her maiden voyage from Glas- gow, was reported 110 miles northeast of Cape Race yesterday. She is due at Montreal on Monday evening or Tues- day morning of next week.

SMALL TREES FOR SHADE.

(Columbia 'Evening Dispatch.')

Prof. C. H. Goetz, of the forestry department in the State University, does not favor the planting of very large trees for shade. In a bulletin containing advice as to the planting of trees on Arbor Day he suggests that large trees, as a rule, suffer more from transplanting than small ones, and says that a large tree will con- tinue to grow uninterruptedly and the sooner make a large one.

He counsels against planting any kind of a tree in any old place just for the sake of planting. Thought of its future development and care should be taken. Trees for transplanting, he says, should never be more than three inches in diameter. From one to three inches base measure is the best for most trees.

CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS

Varsity Clothing is manufactured from Fine English Worsted.

"VARSITY"

Blue Suits at $15.00 are

Perfect for Young Men. Business Men find them per- fectly satisfactory.

BOYS' LITTLE GIANT SUITS
$5.00 and $7.50
Little Giant Suits Wear Like Leather.

Wm. Currie
423 Notre Dame St. W.
905 St. Catherine St. E.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Carolina, arr. New York	May	10
Taormina, arr. New York	"	10
Hamburg, arr. New York	"	10
Keeln, arr. Montreal	"	10
Ansjik, arr. Montreal	"	10

OUTWARD.

Minnesota, arr. Liverpool	May	10
Adriatic, arr. Queenstown	"	10
Potsdam, arr, Plymouth	"	10
Saxonia, arr. Naples	"	10
Canopic, arr. Naples	"	10
Blue Jacket, arr. Buenos Ayres	"	10

SAILED TO-DAY.

Hesperian for Glasgow; Lake Cham- plain for Liverpool; Athenia for Glas- gow; Megantic for Liverpool.

PATENT REPORT.

Mr. Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Pa- tents and Expert, Merchants' Bank Bilding, Montreal, reports the following patents granted to Canadian by the United States Government on May 7:— Spike machine, George Barr, Hamilton, Ont.; nut lock, Thomas Brewer ,assig- nor of one-half to P. A. Logan, St. N.B.; heating drum, W. Brewster, Win- nipeg, Man.; making glass faced tiles, Peter Brunet, Toronto, Ont.; typewriter, G. W. Davis, Westmount, Que.; animal trap, R. Eldridge and J. Willers, said Willers assignor to said Eldridge, Nia- gara Falls, Ont.; pneumatic dispatch system, F. J. H. Hazard, assignor of one-half Willia, Coulter & Sons, Toron- to, Ont.; device for printing on wrap- ping paper, W. W. Hesson, Toronto, Ont.; W. Mackie, Sydney Mines, Cape Breton, N.S.; wrench, window sash and frame, J. McCausland and W. Bailey, Edmonton, Alta.; gand and sulky riding plough, I. Nelson, Winnipeg, Man.; screen for screening or sifting sand,gra- vel, stone, and other matters, E. New, Hamilton, Ont.; light and load brake apparatus, R. A. Parke, Parkes Mines, Ont.; device for washing prints and the like, Washington G. Rounds, Wood- stock, Ont.; wrench, A. Szabadas, as- signor of one-half to H. Meller, New Michel, B.C.; filling spring for mattress- es and the like, Allan C. Thompson, To- ronto, Ont; hand operated air pump, Frank Virtue, Toronto, Ont.

MARRIED.

PELLETIER — BOIVIN— On April 24, 1912, at the Catholic Church, Leices- ter Place, London, S.W., by the Rev. Father Robin, Joseph Pantaleon Pel- letier, Agent-General for the Province of Quebec, and late Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, to Antonia Cecile Belleau Boivin, widow of the late Joseph Boivin, Assistant Secretary of the Province of Quebec, Canada.

French and Canadian papers please copy.

PROVINCIAL ELECTION, MAY 15, 1912
To The Electors of St. George Division

GENTLEMEN:—

The Gouin Government has given the people of this Province an enlightened, economical and progressive administration, and it presents the record of its work for your approval on the 15th inst.

As the Government Candidate in the electoral divi- sion of St. George, I have every confidence in the broad- minded, non-partisan spirit of the electors.

The progressive measures of the Gouin Government have been opposed only by the reactionary element in the Legislature and that chiefly for party advantage or to encourage racial antagonism. Personally, I am strongly opposed to anything that sets race against race or creed against creed. I stand for Racial Co-operation and for broad-minded representatives in the Quebec Legislature.

The Opposition has made its appeal to racial pre- judice and passion, and has endeavored to arouse a feeling antagonistic to the imperial interests that are cherished by all true Canadians.

MR. ARTHUR F. LEGGATT.
Liberal Candidate in St. George's.

I submit to the reasonable men of this Division that their representative should go to the Legislature instructed to act with the progressive majority rather than to seek unworthy party advantage to the detriment of the Province.

My candidature is the result of the fact that many electors desire to see the interests of the City of Montreal properly represented and advanced and, further, to see adopted a policy of co-operation with the progressive elements that make up the majority of our population.

A vote for my opponent will be a vote for Messrs. Lavergne, Bourassa, Prevost and the other reactionaries with whom he has associated himself; a vote for me will be a vote for efficient, economical and non-partisan administration of the Provincial affairs.

Yours faithfully,

A. F. LEGGATT.

The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090.
EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

'Daily Witness'	12 mos.	$3.00
'Weekly Witness'	12 mos.	1.00
'World Wide'	12 mos.	1.50
'Northern Messenger'	12 mos.	.40

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

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage in the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list, as follows:—'Daily Witness,' $6.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1912.

Citizens of Montreal are enjoying much cleaner streets than were found in the metropolis under the Giroux régime. The Board of Control has been experimenting with the washing of the streets by hose with water from the hydrants. This gives a greater trajectory force to the stream and its cleansing properties are appreciably improved. Streets which have never before been washed except by the gentle rain and the lumbering water cart, are now scoured by night, and in cases where there are no pavements the macadam is scraped. In so doing the Controllers believe, and their strong presumption is supported by medical science, that the health of the people will be greatly improved. A fertile source of tuberculosis is dirty, unkempt streets. Enlightened public opinion in Montreal is prepared to support even greater measures for cleanliness. Lanes must be payed; garbage must be promptly removed; loose dirt in back yards must be promptly put out of the way. By sufficient care and thoughtfulness every citizen has it in his power to contribute to a cleaner, a more wholesome Montreal. The people of other cities have been learning to refrain from throwing loose papers in the streets and lanes to be tossed about by every wind. They do not allow garbage to be exposed to the open air. By the expenditure of a few cents one can buy a covered garbage can to contain all the refuse of the kitchen for removal by the scavengers.

The Liberal Unionists who under the lead of Mr. Chamberlain left the Liberal party on the introduction by Mr. Gladstone of the last home rule bill, have since formed with the Conservatives a two-group party in which survived with the survivors of former associations some distinctive aims and sympathies. With the overthrow of Mr. Balfour and the appointment of Mr. Law to take his place as leader, the Unionists showed that they had at length swallowed the Conservative party. The renewal of the home rule fight coincides curiously with the celebration of this victory. A change of name proclaims the lessened dominance of the old squirocracy and the mastery of more modern and Birmingham forms of privilege. An end has been formally put to the double-barrelled organization, the whole opposition being now fused under the title National Unionist Association. The old Conservative party, with its long and eminent associations whose principle was to resist reforms, is gone and in its place we find a party that is driving with all its power for new privileges. From the title adopted by the association it seems probable that the new party will be popularly known as the Unionists, though possibly the old unmeaning nickname, as applicable as ever, may survive.

CHURCH DISTRIBUTION.

It is to be hoped that when church union comes—and we confidently speak of it as coming—the effect will be to remedy the tendency of which the Rev. Mr. Lochhead, of Melville Church, complains in his letter in this paper. The connectional bodies seem to be already Congregationalists in the least desirable aspect of independence, namely, in placing congregational interests before the interests of the church at large. For illustration of this we need go no further than the denomination to which Mr. Lochhead refers. Between St. Andrew's Church and Crescent street, a distance of slightly over half a mile, there were before the removal of Erskine Church to Shenbrooke street seven Presbyterian churches, five of them in one church connection. This could not have come about under church as distinguished from Congregational, governance. It must be explained that these five derived their origin from three different connections, happily united in one. But still there were two belonging to the old Free Church and two belonging to the old United Presbyterian, which had they been placed by presbyterial authority could not have gone so near together. According to our correspondent the same conditions continue now that these bodies have long been one. We presume he refers to the fact that two churches of the same body have been placed within a gunshot of each other in Westmount and that another proposes to plant itself not far off, but we have heard similar complaints of invasions on the Outremont boundary. There is a church extension committee in the Presbyterian Church, but it seems to have no practical control over congregational action. In dealing with congregations already formed, which are financially autonomous, its power, or that of the presbytery, appears to be in practice only advisory.

It is not, however, with these matters that we have here to do. We wish to keep as far as possible from any special circumstances, and to refer to the important point raised in its ordinary respects. We should expect that the result of union between the three denominations would be rather to increase than to diminish congregational autonomy, in all ways, at least, that are not essential to the highest co-operation. But it is of prime import that it should result in higher co-operation. We have never thought that the question of union should be determined primarily by economic considerations. There are reasons which far transcend these. But as one of the chief practical incentives to union is the enormous waste involved in the competitive struggle, it will be expected of it that in its operation the interests of the general cause will in some way be brought to dominate the activities of all. It is easy to condemn the egoism of the spirit that causes any given congregation to consider its own well-being when it determines on moving, and which, as a result, causes churches to multiply like weeds on the fat soil of comfortable districts, and to disappear from regions where the people are poor or foreign or of other faith—just, surely, where they are needed most. But it is fair to examine where the egoism is.

So long as the congregations whose lot is cast on stoney ground are left to depend on themselves for support and for Christian activity, we can look for nothing else. The down town congregation sees, as the result of its work, a constant flow of population through its pews and parlors to up town districts, leaving it constantly the poorer both in workers and means, till at last it is fain to follow its people and fly to where they are. Meantime the uptown churches have been absorbing their human product without saying thank you. To secure such a dispersion of the congregations as would best fulfil the missionary purpose of the church, as set forth by Mr. Lochhead, it is plain that the comfortably placed congregations, instead of multiplying in number and hungrily gathering in all the strength they can, should be busy urging their more active people to devote their time and energy to where these are needed, and that, not in the fashionable, patronizing way of maintaining a 'mission,' but in the brotherly way of going down and giving themselves to their fellow men, establishing among them such Christian methods of help as experience shall show to be most fraternal and uplifting. It is all very well to have a club with religion and music on tap for those who are inclined for its consolations and lullabies. But the Son of Man came to call not the righteous but sinners to repentance—not to be ministered unto but to minister—to seek and to save that which was lost.

OUR CANADIAN MORMONS.

We agree with our correspondent, Mr. Shearer, that 'the Mormon system is the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the human race in the name of religion.' At least we have no knowledge in all our reading of anything that has outdone it in effrontery. Looked at from a purely political point of view, our judgment is that their unquestioning obedience in things social and political to an absolute authority, makes the Mormons the worst possible kind of danger to democratic institutions. Politicians who depend on their votes will ignore this while descanting on their thrift and other virtues. But our correspondent, while he deplores that nothing is being done towards counteracting the invasion, makes no suggestion as to what could be done without contravening the primary liberties which have for a century been our growing boast. If a Mormon marries two wives he is a bigamist, therefore a criminal whose place is the penitentiary. If he does not marry one of them, we have no law to punish him. Under our religious liberty principles he is free not only to hold but to proclaim the most preposterous, and what we may regard as the most blasphemous, views, so long as he does not incite people to anything forbidden by the law. We cannot see that any of us are prepared to abrogate these liberties. We have too vivid a back view of imprisonment, torture and strife for religion's sake to think of that for an instant.

There is one cheerful side to this question, however, derivable from the truth of the very characterization with which we opened this article, namely, that a greater fraud was never perpetrated on the human race in the name of religion. The Province of Alberta can require that these Mormons be educated. They have the right, secured to them by the Roman Catholics, of having their own schools, but, like the Roman Catholics, they will, in order to obtain the provincial grants, which are there very substantial, have to carry on the schools in such a way as really to educate the children. The Government can set as high a standard as it likes both for teachers and scholars, so long as it is the same for all. Further than that, it is free to make education of any standard it likes compulsory, grant or no grant. History shows that mighty impostures can last through countless ages of ignorance, but nothing is more certain than that they must melt away before knowledge. Simply emancipate the mind of this rising generation and there will not be lacking prophets of freedom; there will not be wanting, without any prophets, the sunshine and fresh air that will make humbug, immoral institutions and despotic conditions melt and softly and silently vanish away like the Alberta snow before the gentle chinook.

The problem presented by Mormonism reaches its quintessence in the picture of an abominable sect described by another correspondent. It would be impossible to carry vice and blasphemy further in the name of religion than what is there described; yet it is said some of the purest of women are the victims of it. Our correspondent sounds the note of warning that these sectaries are coming to Canada, that the law may be brought to bear upon them. But even here, except with regard to public scandal, it is not at all plain what law we have that could be brought to bear. There are traces in the Scripture of precisely the same form of iniquity having invaded the early church. It is just possible that if such an extravagant sect should appear among us its very excesses would force legislation that would meet scandalous cases. Outside of strange sects there is much to be done for the purification of society, and law can only follow in the wake of a rising public opinion. The fact is too familiar that attempts to protect women against beasts of prey have been determinedly foiled by the low level of parliamentary opinion. But that is changing. Following on the disagreeable work of Mrs. Josephine Butler, Miss Ellice Hopkins and W. T. Stead, great advances have been made in England. We have just had a case in Toronto of a woman abducted by a married man under pretence of marriage, who in Detroit sought refuge in death, the good feature of which is that public opinion is really outraged at the discovery that there seems to be no law to keep the betrayer from holding up his head as a good citizen, and appeals are being made to governments for a prosecution or a remedy.

THE SIKHS.

Two British subjects, gentlemen by culture, not undistinguished for public and private virtues, one a man of considerable business ability, the other a religious teacher, have been done a wrong. With commendable courage and enterprise they had braved a long journey by land and sea, and under their own flag had made homes for themselves in our great Dominion. Recently they visited their old home and returned, over the same weary journey, to this country with their wives and families. But they were stopped at our gates and the women and children were forbidden to enter except under 'bond.' Representations were made in their favor to our Government, and many lovers of fair play expected that the ladies and children would be allowed to remain, but the order went out from the immigration department at Ottawa that they should be deported. Now, had such exceptional treatment been accorded to Canadian residents of Russia, China or Japan, whose wives sought to join them, the temper of the country would have been roused to fever pitch, and we would have demanded that if the insult could not be otherwise satisfied Great Britain should send a fleet—for the services of which, of course, we would not feel called upon to pay—to bombard St. Petersburg, Pekin or Tokio. This demand would come most truculently from the very people who are most viciously flouting these fellow subjects. It makes nothing in the ethics of the case that the people whom we have treated with this indignity are darker in complexion than we are. In fact, the 'color bar' is among the most absurd of all the barricades by which men have divided those whom they should treat as brethren and those whom they should not.

The 'provision of the continuous journey' is nothing but a contemptible subterfuge for the exclusion of the Hindoo from our Pacific province. When this law was passed everyone knew that it was intended to mean absolute exclusion, as such a thing as a continuous journey from India to Canada was practically impossible. It is more dishonoring to the country that resorted to it than to the self-respecting people on whom it is practised. This exclusion is attempted at the instigation of a class. The so-called Socialists — who profess to believe in the brotherhood of man—have been bitterly opposed to Sikh immigration. The Liberal party passed the legislation at the bidding of those who held power in British Columbia, and now our 'soi-disant' imperial Conservative party adopts it under circumstances in which its application runs foul of a well understood principle of law that a woman's home is her husband's. We cannot believe that this state of affairs will continue indefinitely. We look for a strong and insistent demand on the part of all Canadians who love the Empire and the honor of [illegible] country that the Sikhs shall be granted at least the modicum of consideration which we accord to Japanese and Chinese immigrants. We look for some definition of British citizenship that will make it at least possible for an Asiatic to acquire imperial rights.

BROWNING'S CENTENARY.

It strikes one with something of a shock of surprise to see it announced that the centenary of Robert Browning's birth was celebrated last Tuesday. Browning seems so essentially a poet and prophet of our own day, and of the future, that it is difficult to believe that he was born three years before the battle of Waterloo, when Napoleonic invasion and the incorporation of England in the French Empire seemed quite within the bounds of probability, and when the forcible annexation of Canada was a leading item in the programme of her southern neighbor. The world has changed greatly since those days—has changed greatly even since the love story of Elizabeth Barrett and Robert Browning culminated in an ideal marriage; has changed greatly since he finally laid his pen aside; is changing rapidly every day, but Browning remains a modern of the moderns, with his strong ethical note, his virile and unquenchable optimism, his carelessness regarding form as compared with spirit; his sturdy patriotism and his world-wide sympathy. Much has been said, and with some justice, of the obscurity of Browning's style, but it was usually an obscurity such as we sometimes find in St. Paul's writings, such as we find in many of Cromwell's speeches, the obscurity of a man whose thoughts flow thicker than he can arrange or express them, and from whose lips the words drop in apparently confused treasure heaps. 'Browning clubs' and societies were once very common, but to a great extent many of them missed the beauty of his essential spirit.

Browning did not speak for the ears of a few select and superior persons. He was among the most democratic of poets. 'To-day,' says the late Mr. Stead, in introducing his penny selection of Browning's 'poems,' 'Browning is being recognized more and more as a people's poet. Working men and working women in widely different parts of the lane are showing an appreciation of his works, which puts to shame the attitude of indifference or even disdain often assumed by members of the middle classes. These working folk are finding out the heart of love the poet had for the common people. They see that many of his best characters are drawn from the lower social grades. They feel the sympathy which lingered over toilers like Theocrite, the craftsman; Riel, the pilot; Ivan, the peasant, and the poor wrecks of humanity that crowd into the chapel on "Christmas Eve." The heroine of "Pippa Passes" is but a lone mill girl, and Browning's most perfect creation is no "blameless king," but Pompilia, child of a parentage too low to name. . . . . It is possible that the masses may yet find in Pippa's Morning Hymn their plea for a juster distribution of wealth. "All service ranks the same with God . . . there is no last nor first." That is a principle which, when translated into economic terms, may be regarded as fairly drastic.'

Mr. Stead notes that Browning and Milton, the two most virile English poets, both belonged to the Independents, also that as that stalwart sect from the days of Cromwell had scant sympathy with Little Englanders, so Browning—good Englishman as he was—was far from insular in his spirit. No one however can read his 'Home-Thoughts from Abroad' with its 'Oh, to be in England now that April's there' can help seeing how near his native country was to the poet's heart. And in 'Home-Thoughts from the Sea,' where his eye lights on Saint Vincent, Cadiz, Trafalgar and Gibraltar he strikes a yet deeper note, 'Here and here did England help me; how can I help England'?—no wonder our King and his brother recorded the line in their diary when as lads they sailed the same waters. Browning's most notable gift to the world, however, was in his sphere as a prophet of religion. When he wrote the popular and national religious spirit was at a low ebb, but he ever held to the old Puritan creed of the Divine sovereignty and insisted on the divine idea of the world. Other poets have seen God in nature; Browning beheld the beatific vision in the world of men and women. In conclusion we quote again from Mr. Stead words which have even a greater truth to-day than they had when they were written fifteen years ago:—'Only he sounds the deep music of our century of triumph. His robust and even rugged virility, his dauntless buoyancy, his intrepidity, his glorious concreteness, his scorn of mere intellect, his insistence on action, his emphasis on will, his feeling for the common folk, his absolute loyalty to the sanctities of home, his world wide sympathies, his preference for simple forms of worship, his profound religious faith—do not these things show "the age and body of the time, his form and pressure," ay, and very soul?'

OUR SHADE TREES.

We welcome a statement made a little while ago to the effect that our civic Controllers intend to protect our existing shade trees and to plant more where there is room for them. Our cruel treatment of our noble trees is a perennial source of wonder to visitors who cannot but admire them even as they are while they easily realize what, but for our savagery towards them, they might have been. The majority of us take everything we see around us—whether of good or ill—as a matter of course. It really takes strangers to tell us that our roadways are atrocious, that our carelessness of life is criminal, and that with our natural advantages we should be the healthiest and most beautiful city in the world. With our torrid summers shade trees are a necessity. The beauty of our trees is a delight to strangers whether as dressed in the fresh and tender green of spring, the richer and weightier foliage of summer, the reds and yellows of the fall or the winter garments of white or crystal. Among the trees, Emerson said, he found perpetual youth, and trees in the streets of a city bring among its toiling crowds something of the eternal youth of the hills. And yet we treat our trees as if they were criminals and intruders. We pour impenetrable asphalt over their roots or slash the same roots with mattocks now for a curbstone, now for a drain, now for a pipe till there are none left. We bark the stems. We massacre the tops and spreading branches in enforcing the right of way of electric cable and we girdle noble limbs with wire guys. All this we do, and the tree still does its best to give shade to our thankless heads.

We do not deny that some of these trees have grown too big, and with their high overspreading branches are overshadowing houses, and keeping the sunlight out of even upstairs nurseries, and warding off the summer breezes. A house darkened all summer by heavy foliage is not one that rents as easily as its neighbor in front of which a tree has died. All the street shade and beauty required would be better secured by a smaller growth tree. This is a matter that should be taken into serious consideration by those responsible for the setting out of new trees. A tree, if such a tree can be chosen, that finds its natural limit of height at twenty-five to thirty feet would be far better than our elms and maples on narrow streets or on streets devoted to business.

This deadly persecution of our trees is but in accord with a general campaign being waged against nature. Again and again only the vigilance of a few patriotic citizens has saved our larger parks from being vulgarized by shows and hotels or from being sold piecemeal. And we seem to have funds for everything except their enlargement. We have gradually encroached on the grass on our smaller parks and squares. We have destroyed public access to our noble river in any place near to the city. We have sacrificed our beautiful winter snow roads to the behests of modern traffic. Some of these changes may be inevitable, but they are in an opposite direction to the policy pursued by many cities. For in increasing numbers cities are adopting the principle of town planning, and are directing their extension under the influence of the garden city idea. Writing of the progress of this movement Mr. Reginald Buckley says: 'Literally a new England is arising in natural and orderly growth. With money and land offered by rich and comparatively poor people, a silent revolution is in progress. New problems are taking the place of the old, and it is safe to say of the future that the housing problem will no more be one of delivering men from the slums that are prisons, but of controlling the orderly creation of new communities, to whom labor shall be pleasure, and healthy leisure a normal condition.' Such things are happening in 'Conservative' England and Germany. While we linger all the land in the island is being sequestered by private interests, and even the islands in the river which should all be parks are being sordidly cut up and grabbed.

FLEEING.

Refugees From Mexico Shown Every Courtesy by Federal Commander.

Mazatlan, Mex., May 11.—(Via Tucson, Ariz., May 10.)—The transport 'Buford' reached Altata yesterday and took on board nineteen Americans, who had been living near or in that city. Colonel Peyera, commanding the Mexican federal forces at Culiacan, waived examination of the effects of the refugees at the port office. He also allowed a special train to be run from Culiacan to Altata for the benefit of refugees. Colonel Peyera also permitted the use of government boats to aid Americans, displaying the most friendly feeling.

The 'Buford,' on leaving Altata, proceeded to Mazatlan to take on board any Americans or Britishers who may desire to leave Mexico on account of the revolt.

AVIATOR AT WINNIPEG.

Fell With His Curtiss Biplane, But Escaped With Scratches.

Winnipeg, Man., May 11. — While making a flight at the aviation meet at River Park yesterday afternoon 'Fat' Tyckell, of Grand Forks, N.D., fell fifty feet when his machine turned turtle and crashed to the ground. Tyckell landed on the earth with the machine on top of him. When the wrecked Curtiss biplane was removed Tyckell was found to have escaped with a few scratches. Tyckell and McGoey, also of Grand Forks, will attempt to make flights to-day in a Farman machine.

STEAMER ASHORE.

Brockville, Ont., May 10.—The steamer 'Phoenix,' of the Hall Coal Company, of Ogdensburg, went ashore this morning on Little Round Island, about a mile below Clayton, during a heavy fog.

She was unable to free herself and another boat of the same line pulled her off with little damage.

DIED FROM INJURIES.

Mrs. Joseph Clements, 154 Murray street, who had her left leg amputated and her right leg broken in two places, as a result of being hit by a street car at the corner of Notre Dame and Murray streets last Wednesday evening, died yesterday in the General Hospital.

THE LATE MR. W. A. HICKSON.

Mr. W. A. Hickson, a prominent business man of Newcastle, N.B., died yesterday at the Mount Royal Sanatorium. He was one of the leading lumbermen of the province of New Brunswick.

BLUE BONNETS NOTES.

Big List of Applicants for Stabling is Larger Than Ever This Year.

That there will be plenty of excellent racing material for the spring meeting of the Montreal Jockey Club from Saturday, June 1, to Saturday, June 8th, inclusive, is best demonstrated by the numerous applications which have been made for stabling. Never at such an early date have so many applied for stalls as this spring. There are over six hundred stalls in the best of repair at Blue Bonnets, which will enable the management to take care of all comers without crowding or trouble. A gang of men are already at work on the plant, giving it the usual spring renovating, and thus putting in condition for what promises to be the best spring meeting since the inception of the seven day law in Canada.

The Canadians will be represented in larger numbers than in any previous year, which is perhaps due to the adding of the fifth stake, which is the 'Connaught cup,' a gift from Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, for Canadian owned horses. This has attracted entries from the majority of the Canadian owned stables, and there is a clause in the conditions permitting of supplementary entries until May 23rd. Several horses have recently been purchased by Canadians for this event, as it will be the first cup given to be raced for on any Canadian track bearing the British coat of arms, so that the honor of winning it is greatly sought after.

Included in the list of applications will be found the names of several who have not raced at Blue Bonnets for two or three seasons, but have returned this spring with more strength than formerly, while some new comers whose colors will be seen for the first time in Montreal are also included. The following is a complete list of those who have applied for stabling and have been allotted it by the management of the Montreal Jockey Club. Word has been received that some of them will ship direct to Blue Bonnets from Baltimore: G. R. Tompkins, Dion Kerr, Mrs. L. A. Livingstone, N. Macfarlane, Alfred Noble, R. T. Wilson, jr., M. Daly, Jas. F. Johnson, S. J. Lawlor, J. W. McQue, Lathrop Brown, John W. Schorr, H. P. Whitney, William Hogan, Frederick Johnson, William Crow, William Walker, Abe Garson, P. M. Civil, August Belmont, Beverwyck Stable, A. G. Blakely, John Burttschell, Sam Louis, E. F. Cooney, Robert Davies, David Gideon, E. H. Garrison, William Garth, W. S. House, J. W. Hedrick, Thos. Monahan, Green B. Morris, William Martin, F. T. Miller, L. Martine, R. T. McKeever, A. Molnelli, W. L. Oliver, Hugh Penny, P. S. P. Randolph, R. L. Rites, Amos Turney, John Whalen, R. E. Watkins, J. W. Flynn, E. G. Moyne, W. O. Scully, W. C. Conran, J. C. Palmer, W. E. Nunn. There are more to hear from, which will run the list up at least another hundred. The number of stalls asked for by the above owners number in all over four hundred horses, which should make a splendid showing.

CALGARY AND McGILL.

Arrangements For Affiliation of Two Universities Being Made.

Calgary, Alta., May 10.—Final arrangements are being made with regard to the affiliation of the University of Calgary with McGill University, and it is probable that the whole matter will be settled in a few days. Dean Braithwaite received a letter from Dean Nicholson, of McGill, on Friday in reference to the matter. The Dean of McGill gave more prominence to the matter of the quality of the staff than to the other phases of the question. But the men who are being secured by the University of Calgary are the best they can find, so Dean Braithwaite thinks the McGill faculty will be wholly satisfied on that point. The curriculum of Calgary University will be so arranged that the students will be given the same standing as those in McGill.

DARDANELLES AGAIN.

Will Close Them if Italians Attack, Says Grand Vizier.

London, May 11.—In an interview the Grand Vizier declared that Italy's naval operations in the Aegean Sea will not modify the attitude of Turkey, which is resolved to resist Italy to the end. If the Italian warships attack the Dardanelles, he said, it would be imperative to close the Straits again.

According to the correspondent, Said Pasha said it was his personal opinion that peace eventually would come through some medium but only after recognition of Turkey's effective, not merely theoretical sovereignty over Tripoli, and Cyrenaica.

PREMIER'S WELCOME.

Greets Brotherhood Federation Because They Are Engaged in Good Work.

Ottawa, May 10.—The British delegation of the Brotherhood Federation left to-night for Toronto. During the day they held a meeting at Stewarton Church, where addresses were made, and a dinner was tendered to them at the Young Men's Christian Association, at which the object of the visit was ably explained again.

The Right Hon. R. L. Borden met the party on Parliament Hill and said a few words to this effect:

'We know you are engaged in a very good and very grand work. We are glad to know that such a work is progressing in Canada even more rapidly than it has in the past in the Mother Country. I know that the object is to bring about the best and highest kind of help to those who need it most, and so we welcome you to Canada to-day. You see a very great country in a very interesting period of its development. May your mission be blessed in every way.'

KRUPPS.

Australian Minister Says German Firm's Tyres Superior to British.

Melbourne, Australia, May 10.—The Victorian Minister of Railways seeks to justify giving large contracts to the German firm of Krupps on the ground that the public safety requires it, alleging that certain British tyres failed to answer the tests of Australian agents. British engineering firms resent this defence, declaring that the reputation of British tyres to be high throughout the world, and that German tyres are not used on the leading English railways.

LACHINE COUNCIL

At the last meeting of the [illegible] Lachine, a statment was submitted by the chairman of the road committee giving the particulars of the works which are to be executed the present season.

The committee suggest that the necessary funds be voted as soon as possible, so that the work may be commenced immediately and pushed forward vigorously during the summer months. The chairman also informed the Council that each ward would receive a fair proportion of the improvements which the road department proposed to carry out. It is the intention of the Council to commence immediately the work of paving Notre Dame and St. Joseph streets with scoria blocks, the tenders for the work having been already called for.

The Council having decided to negotiate a temporary loan from the Provincial Bank at 5 percent per annum, the Mayor and the Secretary-Treasurer were authorized to sign a promissory note at two months, for $20,000.

There was some discussion on the proposed appointment of a building inspector to enforce the by-laws, but it appears that at present the law [illegible] requires that a permit should be obtained from the corporation before a building is constructed is often disregarded. The question will be considered.

An application was made by Messrs. Daly and Martin, who are building a factory in the West Ward, to have water pipes laid immediately as far as their new building in order to avoid unnecessary delay in starting their works.

The request of Sub-Chief Durocher for an increase of salary was referred to the finance committee. Ald. Smith (Omge suggested that two constables should be added to the police force.

Mayor Rathwell presided at the Council meeting, and all the aldermen were present.

The government has commenced the construction of a new bridge over the canal at Lachine.

The steamer 'Jeanne d'Arc' has commenced the regular ferry service to Caughnawaga.

KINGSTON CONVICTS.

Charged Yesterday With Breaking Out of Prison and Other Offences.

Kingston, Ont., May 11.—The four incorrigible prisoners from Stoney Mountain prison, Harry Jones, Frank Kelly, Arthur Brown and William Bonner, and also Vincent McNeil, of Woodstock, appeared before Magistrate George Hunter at the penitentiary this morning in the preliminary hearing in connection with the numerous offences they had committed while in prison, and they were committed for trial at the June Assizes of the County Court.

In all these prisoners will have twelve charges to answer. Bonner and Brown will have three charges each to face, namely, breaking away from the guards on their way to the prison, assaulting the guards, and also for breaking out of the penitentiary. Jones and Kelly are committed for assaulting the guards and also for breaking out of the prison on April 29.

Walter Collins, aged 21, was charged with stabbing another prisoner in a scuffle last fall. He was committed for trial.

FRESH AIR CAMP.

Funds are required by All Peoples' Mission for its fresh air camp work this season. The camp was started last year for foreign mothers and children, and the committee has arranged to purchase 200 acres of land in the very heart of the Laurentian mountains, where it is hoped to build up a camp that will be of great benefit to hundreds of toil-worn foreign mothers and their children. To pay for the land, build a cottage and meet the current expenses of the camp this year $5,000 is required.

An interesting pamphlet issued by the mission explains that fresh air work is a necessity, not an experiment. Two dollars will keep a child in the mountains for two weeks. Five dollars will keep a mother and child for the same time. Ten dollars will purchase a bed and bedding for our new building. Fifty dollars will furnish a dormitory with ten beds. Contributions should be sent to the treasurer, Mr. W. Godbee Brown, 322 Board of Trade building, Montreal.

DEATH OF MR. ALEX. McCARREY.

Mr. Alex. McCarrey, a member of the Shamrock lacrosse team when it won the championship in 1904, passed away on Thursday night, at his father's residence, at 912 Tupper street, after only two days' illness. He had lately been manager of the St. Regis Hotel, Winnipeg owned by his brother Charles. Last Wednesday he came home on a visit and was seized with pneumonia. The deceased played lacrosse on Winnipeg team and also the Regina team after leaving Montreal. He was 30 years of age and unmarried. Besides his parents he leaves three brothers, Dr. J. J. Charles and James, and one sister, Miss Mary McCarrey. The funeral was at 8.30 this morning, to St. Anthony's Church and Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

THE LATE MR. ANTOINE CAMPEAU.

Mr. Antoine Campeau, a brother of the Chief of Police and a former member of the force, died yesterday at the age of 63 years, after a year's ill-health. He joined the police force in 1882 and retired on pension in July, 1905. He leaves a widow, two sons and two daughters. The funeral will be held on Monday, from his late residence, 127 Frontenac street.

THE WEATHER

SHOWERS.

Toronto, May 10.—A depression of some importance is centred to-day in Oklahoma, and pressure has risen high in the Northwest States and the western provinces. The weather has been fine to-day in all portions of the Dominion.

Minimum and maximum temperatures:—Kamloops, 40, 74; Edmonton, 34, 64; Calgary, 34, 60; Prince Albert, 32, 62; Moose Jaw, 38, 61; Winnipeg, 40, 62; Port Arthur, 36, 50; Parry Sound, 36, 66; London, 35, 76; Toronto, 43, 70; Kingston, 46, 70; Ottawa, 46, 70; Montreal, 44, 68; Quebec, 38, 70; St. John, 42, 66; Halifax, 40, 48.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Winds becoming fresh, strong and gales to southerly, warm at first, followed by showers or thunderstorms, in some localities towards evening or at night.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Fine and warm to-day, showers in some localities on Sunday.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate winds, generally westerly to southerly winds, fine and comparatively warm.

Maritime—Moderate winds, mostly to west and south; fair, with moderate temperature.

Superior—Strong winds, shifting to northerly and northwesterly, some local showers or thunderstorms.

All West—Fine, a little higher temperature.

LAND FOR SALE

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE

ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST—Corner of Redfern Avenue, lot about 108 x 270 feet. Area, 28,632 square feet.

ST. URBAIN STREET—Near Rachel Street. Lot extends from St. Urbain Street to Mitchison Street, and has frontage of 210 feet on each street. Total area of lot, 49,245 square feet.

For further particulars, apply to

The Cradock Simpson Company

Established 1879.

The Transportation Building

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of the

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McCrudden & Thompson

113 NOTRE DAME WEST

(Late 225 St. James St.)

4 PHONES

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THE TROY LAUNDRY

VERDUN

Excursion to

NEW YORK

$12.30

Round Trip

Thursday

May 16th

Return Limit May 27th

Tickets good only on 7.00 p.m. train from Windsor Station

We suggest early reservations

Consult agents at Windsor Station or at City Ticket Office, 220 St. James Street.

Telephone, Main 1633-1039

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"MADE IN CANADA" EXHIBITION TRAIN

Will be at Windsor Station, Thursday, May 16, open to public from 11.30 a.m. Five beautiful Mason and Risch pianos will be on exhibition. Sole Agents, LAYTON BROS. 550 St. Catherine St. West. (Corner Stanley).

CARPET BALL.

Laurentian Council beat Stadacona Council on Thursday night at carpet ball in the Royal Arcanum League. The players were: Laurentian, Messrs. Ahern, Reay, Mason, Watson, Murdoch and Matthews; Stadacona, Messrs. Pelletier, Lecavalier, Filodeau, Laperriere, Lacroix and Petitclaire. Laurentian has lost three and won three matches.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

TOO YOUNG.

Little Clarence (who has an inquiring mind)—'Papa, the Forty Thieves——'

Mr. Callipers—'Now, my son, you are too young to talk politics.'—'Puck.'

VERY OBLIGING.

'Do you think selecting memories are the best?'

'I don't know about that, but they are mighty handy in an investigation.—Baltimore 'American.'

REFINED ATHLETICS.

'There is a great deal more refinement in athletics than there used to be.'

'Yes,' replied the sporting man; 'but every now and then some pugilist breaks loose and talks about "slugging over the ropes," like a political candidate.'—'Washington 'Star.'

A BORN LAWYER.

(From the 'Law Student's Helper.')

A man who was not wise to the ways of the world was the father of a bright boy. He spent much time debating how the lad's future was to be shaped, and finally went for advice to the village sage, who at one time had been a part of the selfish, striving world, and who left it scarred and shaken, but full of wisdom. And the sage told the perplexed father how to determine his son's future, and the father straightaway went and did as he was advised. But the next day he sought out the sage in sore perplexity.

'The whole plan went wrong,' said he, 'and I am in a quandary what to do next.'

'What did I advise you to do?' asked the wise man.

'You told me to leave George in a room with a work on theology, an apple and some small change; that if when I returned I found him reading the book he was to be made a clergyman, if eating the apple a farmer, if interested in the money a banker.'

'Well?'

'But when I came back he was seated on the book with the half-devoured apple in his hand and the money in his pocket.'

'That settles it,' said the sage; 'the lad is a born lawyer.'

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA
Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

IRRESISTIBLE.

A New York broker was praising apropos of his probable return to Wall Street, Charles W. Morse's ability as a money raiser.

"They tell a story about Morse,' he chuckled. 'Morse went to a millionnaire one day, and said:

'Lend me three million. I must have three million for that new deal of mine.'

'"Sorry, Morse," said the millionnaire, "but I've only got two million in ready money to-day."

'"Is that all?" said Morse. "Well, hand it over then—you can owe me the other million."'—New York 'Tribune.'

HIS LESSON.

'Why don't you give your wife an allowance?'

'I did once, and she spent it before I could borrow it back.'—Washington 'Herald.'

WOMAN'S WORK

MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

METHODIST MISSION CIRCLE RALLY.

The quarterly rally of Young Ladies' Mission Circles of this city, will be held in the lecture room of Douglas Church on Thursday evening, May 16th, at eight o'clock.

Annual reports of the different circles will be read—there will also be a conference on methods of work in circles, and a question drawer will be conducted by Mrs. W. Grieve Nichol. A full attendance is hoped for.

HOCHELAGA CO. W. C. T. U.

The annual convention of the Hochelaga County Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Anglican Church, Montreal West, on Tuesday afternoon, May 14th, and on Wednesday morning and afternoon, May 15th. There will be public meetings on Tuesday evening at which addresses and music will be given. Tea will be provided for all who wish to stay for the evening meeting.

FAIRMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The regular meeting of Fairmount Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at three p.m. on Thursday in the lecture room of the Fairmount avenue Methodist Church. Miss Derick will give an address on equal suffrage.

HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The committee of management of the Hervey Institute will hold their annual meeting at the home on Tuesday, at four o'clock All friends are cordially invited to be present.

CENTRAL Y. W. C. T. U.

The annual musicale of the Central Y. W. C. T. U. under the direction of Mr Holland, will be held on Friday evening, May 17th, in Douglas Hall, Chomedy street. All friends of the society are invited to come.

SHERBROOKE LADIES' AID.

There will be a meeting of the Ladies' Aid of Sherbrooke street Methodist Church on Monday evening at half-past seven, at the home of Mrs T. Ludington, 90 Laval avenue.

MONTREAL DIOCESAN W. A.

The quarterly meeting of the M D W A will be held in St. Stephens' parish hall on Thursday, May 14th, at three p.m.

WON THE MEDAL.

Mr. H. J. Dryer Carried Off Gold Prize in W. C. T. U. Contest

An equal franchise was held in the lecture hall of St. James Methodist Church last night under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Hochelaga County. There were six contestants, four young women and two young men. Mr. H. J. Dryer was awarded the prize for his recitation, 'The Mother's Battle.'

Mrs. John Curris, who has charge of the elocutionary work of the W. C. T. U., occupied the chair, and said that the suffrage question formed part of the work of the W. C. T. U. Mrs. F. H. Waycott, president of the union, was too ill to be present. Mrs. A. S. Southerland had charge of the candy table, which was decorated with yellow which Mrs Currie said is the suffrage color.

The judges were the Rev. J. R. Dobson, pastor of St. Gile's Church Professor J. F. Arnold, and Mr. M. C. Hopkins, principal of Fairmount School; Miss Jean Clark and Miss E. Christinia Currie furnished the musical part of the programme

THE LATE MR. SNYDER.

Mr. George F. Snyder, who died at his residence, 213 Sherbrooke street west, on May 7, at the age of eighty-three, was formerly G. T. R. agent at Wales, Ont. He made his home in Montreal after retirement from a continuous service of over 50 years with the G. T. R. as station agent. He entered the service of the company on April 1st, 1857, at Coteau Landing Station, being later transferred to Pointe Claire, Vaudreuil, Colborne, Baden, and lastly Wales, Ont., from which latter place he retired on pension three or four years ago. He will be remembered as a faithful Christian man, who made and kept friends to the last. Before coming to Canada, about 1856, in a sailing ship, which occupied some two months in crossing the Atlantic, he was Sergeant-Major in the Army of his native country, near Basle, Switzerland, but finding soldiering a severe task in those days, he obtained his discharge after serving in the body-guard of the Italian King, Ferdinand the Second, and seeing some active service in different parts. He was with the Swiss Legion at Smyrna in readiness to sail for the Crimea to fight for England, but before sailing, peace was declared and the journey not then necessary. He was one of the German officers who introduced the German sword exercise in England, and received for his company (then in English service) the colors from the hands of the Prince Consort. His kindly disposition and Christian bearing was a distinct characteristic of his. He was unassuming to a fault, thinking little of himself but taking intense pleasure in doing for his family and friends. He is survived by his wife, four sons, and seven daughters who deeply mourn the loss of a loving and faithful husband and father, who thought not of himself, but rather of his children and friends. His faithfulness as a Christian may be shown from the fact that although scarcely able to do it, he recently walked to his Sunday School Bible Class, and notwithstanding that it meant pain to do this, he spoke of it as a real pleasure to him, thus winding up a long life of love for his Lord.

A NEW MUSIC SCHOOL.

By means of written as well as practical lessons the new School of Music opened in Montreal, the Columbian Conservatory claims to be able to make pupils play and to play intelligently. The school is established in the former residence of Mr. James Morgan, 270 Sherbrooke street west, and has commenced work. Among the appointments announced are:—Mr. A. Laliberté, pupil of Dr. Paul Lutzenko, Teresa Correno, and Alexandre Scriabine, who studied nine years abroad in Berlin and Brussels, and played with success in London, Paris and Berlin. Mrs. Ada L. Richardson, L.R.C.M., who was formerly with the Birmingham Institute of Music. Teacher of Pianoforte, Harmony and Theory at Royal Victoria College and McGill Conservatorium for 6 years. Mr. Salvator Issanne, formerly of Opera Comique, Paris. He is the husband of Mme. Beatrice LaPalme, and her teacher. Mr. J. B. Dubois, formerly 'cello soloist with Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, who is well known for his work with the Dubois String Quartette and Beethoven Trio; also Mr. Blair Keale and Miss N. G. McNaught.

The Columbian Conservatory of Music of Montreal is in direct connection with The Columbian Conservatory of Music, which has a capital of $500,000 and has formed a large number of Conservatories throughout the United States and Canada, and which literally numbers its pupils by the tens of thousands.

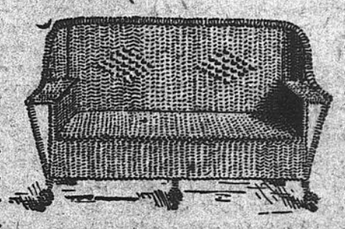
MOTHERS' DAY SERVICE.

Following the custom which has been observed for several years tomorrow will be Mother's Day at Zion Congregational Church. The services will be of a special character appropriate to the thought of the value to the world of the qualities of ideal motherhood. There will be an open session of the Sunday School with a special programme. At the evening service, the pastor, the Rev. Frank J. Day, will take as his theme—"The Mother of Jesus"—a meditation on the character and life of the Virgin Mary. The white carnation will be worn as a symbol of the qualities of a true mother.

HENRY MORGAN & COMPANY LIMITED

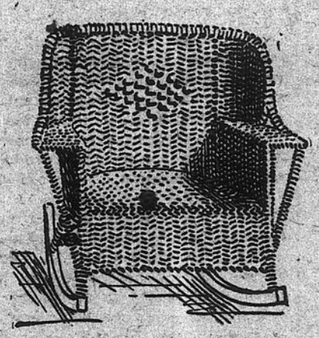
PRAIRIE GRASS---THE COOL SUMMER FURNITURE

The Rocker illustrated below is made with spacious and flexible seat at comfortable height; the arm rests are wide enough to lay book or small work upon, the back is at the most comfortable angle, while the whole chair is strongly braced underneath assuring lengthened service.



SETTEE---PRICE $30.00

The Settee in opposite illustration is 52 inches in breadth, made with back at comfortable height; two broad arm-rests, strongly braced throughout. The tough Prairie Grass is so plaited that even after years of service it can not unravel and be a menace to the household. Especially suitable for Living Room and Cottage use.



ROCKER---PRICE $18.75

It is the atmosphere of Summer and the delightful coolness amid woods and surroundings of nature that one immediately links with the comfort and restfulness of sitting about in this Prairie Grass Furniture.

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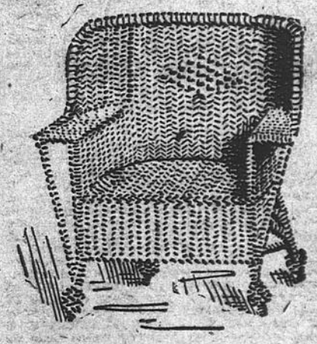
60c TO $12.50



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Amid rare antique specimens, colors deepened and subdued with age, and surrounded by Turkish and Persian designs—the true feeling of the Orient lends interest and zest to one's selections.

TURKISH RUGS—Turkish Rugs in Ivory, Blue or Soft Rose, in grounds suitable for women's boudoirs or bedrooms.

ANTIQUE PERSIAN RUGS---Antique Persian Rugs include many of the finest weaves, as Bokhara, Shirvan, Kazak, Tabriz, Kirman, Sarouk.

New Art Rugs at Moderate Prices

WILTON AND AXMINSTER—Wilton and Axminster Rugs—reproductions of fine Oriental rugs ---in soft floral effects. Sizes from 4 1-2 x 6 to 12 x 15. Price $9.50 to $200.00.

COLONIAL RUGS---Colonial Rugs suitable for Summer residences. Sizes from 3 x 6 to 9 x 15. Price $2.00 to $15.00.

LINEN TAFFETAS SHADOW CLOTHS CASEMENT CLOTHS

New, Dainty Lines Moderately Priced for Town Residence and Country Cottage

CURTAINS AWNINGS WINDOW SHADES

MADE TO ORDER AND PUT UP

Orders Should be Placed at once.

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BROWN LINEN BATH TOWELS, 65c TO $1.25

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PLAIN PHOTOGRAVURES AT $1.00 AND $1.50

For interior decoration these plain Photogravures at such moderate prices as $1.00 and $1.50 will be fittingly add to the appearance of the Summer cottage.

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VUDOR PORCH SHADES on a hot Summer day will keep the porch or city verandah cool, shady and light, at the same time rendering good view from the interior and private seclusion from all passers-by---in widths varying from 4 to 10 feet, in brown, dark and light green.

Vudor Porch Shades are made of weather-resisting wood, bound with strongest procurable twine. Colors are stained into the wood and can not run or fade.

Vudor Porch Shades can be easily put up in ten minutes---and will retain their shape and appearance for years, for they are made of practically unbreakable wood.

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For the BEST is nearly always the CHEAPEST; and the place to get the BEST GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, of all kinds, specially FRESH EGGS, BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS and BACON, and also FRESH FRUIT and VEGETABLES, is at

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Get a box of Harte's Grippe Wafers. Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. Price 25c.

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WINTER FLUID. For Chapped Hands and Lips; fifty years a favorite remedy. Price 25c.

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THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY, Limited,

W. H. ROWLEY,

President.

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Swollen, Varicose Veins, Bad Legs, Goitre, Wen, Gout and Rheumatic Deposits, Sprains and Bruises respond quickly to the action of ABSORBINE, JR. A safe, healing, soothing, antiseptic liniment that penetrates to the seat of trouble, assisting nature to make permanent recovery. Allays pain and inflammation. Mild and pleasant to use—quickly absorbed into tissues. Successful in other cases, why not in yours? ABSORBINE, JR., $1 and $2 per bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 G free.

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BRODIE'S SELF-RAISING FLOUR

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BRODIE & HARVIE, MONTREAL

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

On May 14th the Grand Trunk Railway will run Homeseekers' Excursion to Western Canada via Chicago. Low round trip second-class fares will be in effect to Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Camrose, Edmonton and other points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta,—tickets will be valid returning until July 16th with privilege of extension. Through cars will be run from Montreal and Toronto via Chicago, leaving Montreal 9.30 a.m., Toronto 10.30 p.m., Tuesday, May 14th, due Winnipeg 5.30 p.m., Thursday, May 16th, Saskatoon 10.00 a.m., Friday, May 17th, Camrose 9.00 p.m., Friday, May 17th, Edmonton 9.30 p.m., Friday, May 17th. Tickets will also be good on trains leaving Montreal 7.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m., May 14th. Through tourist sleeping cars will be operated from Toronto, and accommodation may be reserved in advance on application to the undersigned. There are no restrictions which prevent the free entry of Canadian citizens into the United States, and there is no detention on this account at any point. Baggage is carried through the United States in bond without requiring any special attention on the part of the passenger. Inspection is not necessary at any of the points at the border. Further information may be obtained from nearest railway agent or J. Quinlan, D. P. A., Bonaventure Station, Montreal, Que.

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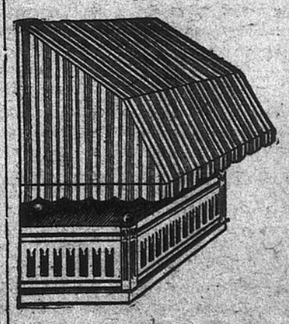

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BOVRIL

SERVE IT SIMPLY AS A BOUILLON.

Add a little to your soup stock, or use it as beef broth.

Bovril Sandwiches are delicious and very nourishing. Mix a little in your croquettes.

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HON. JEREMIE L. DECARIE

Provincial Secretary

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For TOWN OF MAISONNEUVE, to L. O. David Club, 421 Lasalle St.
For HOCHELAGA WARD, to Letellier Club, 17 Rouville Street.
For DELORIMIER WARD, Committee Rooms, corner Mount Royal and Parthenais.
For ROSEMOUNT WARD, Committee Rooms, Masson Street.

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Special Assembly

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MARCUS M. SPERBER

ADVOCATE,

the people's choice as Independent Liberal candidate, at 665 St. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, on MAY 11th at 8 p.m.

We will appreciate any information about change of address. Phone, write or call at our Committee Rooms, 665 St. Lawrence Boulevard, corner of Sherbrooke street. Phone East 3074.

A WOMAN AS JAIL GOVERNOR.

(London 'Globe.')

Mme. Jeny Porchet, who has charge of the prison at Aigle, in the Canton of Vaud, is now fifty-two years of age, and thirty-one years ago she married the then prison governor. At his death the authorities advertised for a successor, and among the applicants was his widow, who had managed the prison during her husband's long illness. Another point in her favor was her physique. In height she wants only an inch of six feet, and possesses the muscles of a wrestler. The Prison Commission doubted her fitness, but when she offered to try her strength against the most powerful gendarme, all doubts subsided. The prison is one of the best in Switzerland.

GULLING THE PUBLIC.

Tricks by Which Beggars Get Millions.

(New York 'Sun.')

Estimates vary as to the amount of money taken in by the beggars of New York in the course of a year. Recently, authorities on that phase of life in the metropolis say, it has varied all the way from $5,000,000 to $15,000,000.

There are many kinds of beggars. For instance, there is Mabel Marinson. She is the 'bogus nun.' Then there is Herman Troebener, who pretends to be a German nobleman named Baron von Manteuffel. Sam Bernhard calls himself Leon Marion Francois Count d'Este, a French tourist here. Holger Beckwith represents himself as an Austrian officer, while Fred Greer in the character of a 'distinguished journalist' makes a specialty of borrowing money from public men. John A. Crawford is a letter writer and dupes women with the promise of marrying them. Frank Richards is a stranded student. Fred Brooks is described as one of the craftiest in the business. He is known among his associates as 'British,' and boasts that he got $360 from Charles M. Schwab, the steel magnate, at Atlantic City one afternoon by a tale of woe.

The beggars of New York are classified by the police. There are the 'snap men,' who carry canes and pretend to be lame; the 'bugs,' who have imitation wounds; the 'throw outs,' who represent themselves as paralytics; the 'high heels,' who wear one orthopedic boot to give the effect of hip disease; the 'hard boiled,' who wear classy garments, and the 'floppers,' who drop down on the sidewalk. The last are regarded as the cheapskates among the beggar world.

Fred Brooks and his touch of $360 is a classic among the beggars. He was 'doing' Atlantic City. He recognized Mr. Schwab, and used all his ingenuity to wheedle a bill from the steel man. Finally Mr. Schwab is alleged to have dumped the contents of a pocket into the outstretched fist. The roll was said by British to contain $360.

Leon Lemaire, a Frenchman, 73 years old, is a star panhandler. He is what is termed in beggardom a 'crust thrower.' The police say he has plenty of money, but he sticks to his calling.

He watches for a victim to come down the street, then he tosses surreptitiously into the nearest gutter, a piece of bread. He listens for the footsteps to come nearer and then darts toward the crust, presses it to his lips and looks with gratitude to Heaven and pretends to eat the bread. The comedy usually brings him at least a nickel.

Frank Richards, the 'busted student,' is always about to commit suicide.

'Can you let me have the loan of a dime?' asks Richards in a pleading voice that seems muffled with a sob. 'I am not a panhandler, I am from a good family, but, you know how it is, I went the wrong road. I will take my life to-night unless I get some place to sleep and a bite to eat.'

Richards has been on the verge of committing suicide for years. Cold nights are his choice for announcing this determination.

One night some months ago, Richards was nabbed by the police while doing his panhandling stunt on Broadway. When he came to be arraigned before a magistrate, a well dressed man entered the courtroom and announced that he was the beggar's brother.

'He is a wayward fellow, Your Honor,' said the well dressed man, 'but I'll take him home.'

The magistrate let him off with his brother.

The 'brother' was a 'hard boiled' panhandler himself.

The oldest beggar in New York is said to be Adelaide Bobelsky, who is now 95. Rather than be sent to the almshouse she prefers running the risk of being arrested and 'hangs out' on the Bowery and lower East Side. She has a weather beaten visage that is as full of creases as a railroad map is of lines. Her eyes, however, have not lost their keenness nor her mind the cunning necessary to be a successful mendicant.

Then there is Edward Duncan, who must get back to his ship. He is a sailor who has listened to the pipings of the mermaids of the city without lashing himself to the mast. It isn't a hard luck story he tells. Duncan doesn't want you to think that. He is just a sailor who has after a trying voyage succumbed to the temptations of the land and is anxious to rejoin his ship before it sails.

Sam Bernhard, alias Leon Francois, Count d'Este, dresses like a French dandy and wears a monocle. His cards bear a crest, and his money is always being sent from Paris to the Washington French embassy instead of direct to New York. He needs only a small loan until it arrives.

Some other beggars are Lillian Phillips, who pretends to represent a charitable institution; Arthur Hopkins, who is a letter writer and uses hotel stationery, and Albert Martin, 'a machinist out of work,' who averages $10 a day.

There is one man in New York who knows the beggars better than any one else. He is James Forbes. The mendicant squad was under his direction during Gen. Bingham's administration. Forbes has listened to 9,000 life stories of the mendicants and has a picture gallery containing 700 of the most notable members of the craft.

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WARM SEA BATHING - - - DEEP SEA FISHING

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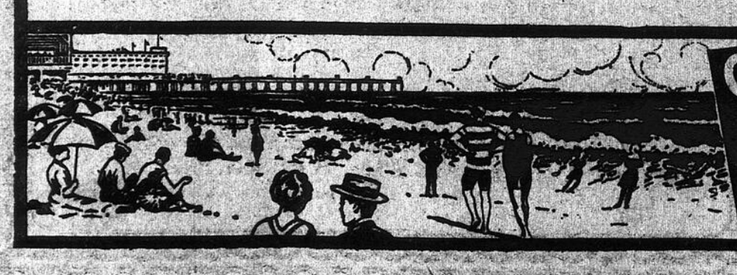
TRAIN SERVICE WILL BE OPERATED BETWEEN MONTREAL AND NEW LONDON MAKING CONNECTIONS FOR ALL THE ABOVE RESORTS AS FOLLOWS:

	Day Train Except Sunday	Night Train Daily		Day Train Except Sunday	Night Train Daily
Leave Montreal	8.31 A.M.	8.00 P.M.	Leave New London	9.25 A.M.	8.00 P.M.
Arrive New London	9.00 P.M.	8.00 A.M.	Arrive Montreal	10.10 P.M.	8.00 A.M.

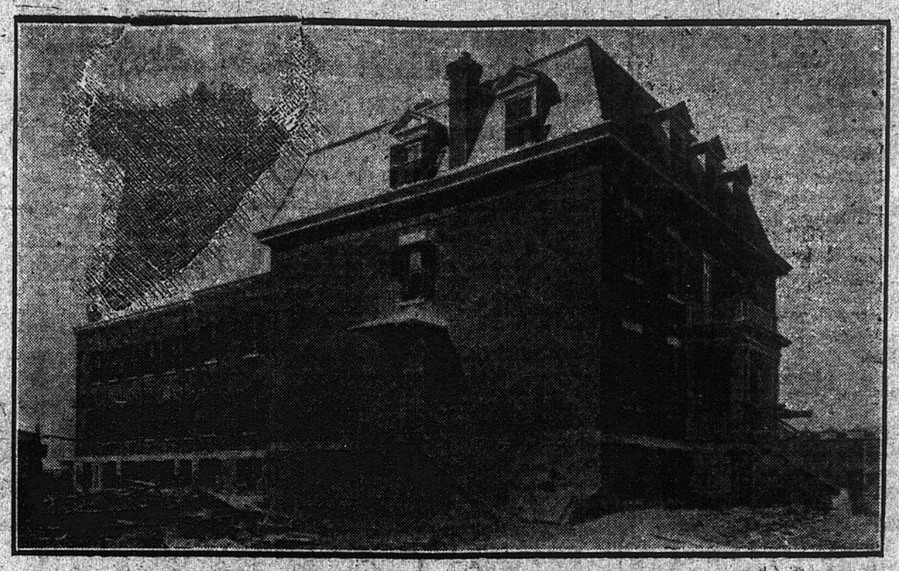
BEST TRAINS, ELECTRIC LIGHTED SLEEPERS, FINEST EQUIPMENT, PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS, STANDARD PULLMAN AND DINING CARS ON DAY TRAINS.

Handsome illustrated booklet descriptive of these charming resorts may be had on application to W. H. CLANCY, 130 St. James Street, Montreal.



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

THE NEW CITY SMALLPOX HOSPITAL



EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE SMALLPOX H OSPITAL.

The illustrations accompanying this description are of the exterior, a ward and the disinfecting room of the new city smallpox hospital, which has been built according to the most modern designs at the top of Moreau street, and will be open for the reception of patients in about three weeks. The hospital will cost less than $40,000, and it will accommodate fifty patients.

In the designs for this building economy of administration has been the utmost consideration. So the general plans provide for the segregation of centres of inoculation.

The building has two sections, the main structure and a wing. The heating apparatus of the addition is entirely separate from that of the main edifice, and the interior economy is such that unless many patients are under the protection of the hospital only the main portion will be in use.

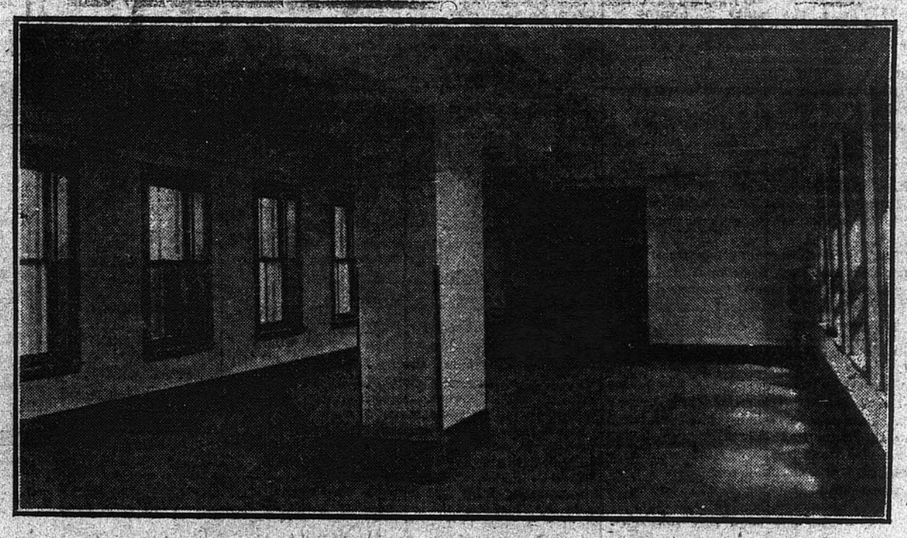
On the ground floor of the chief building are the grand entrance for visitors, the side entrance for patients, rooms for their diagnosis and detention, and apartments for the medical man. Matters are so arranged that if there is only one patient one room only will be occupied by him and the rest of the hospital segregated from infection. In the addition are wards, the disinfection apparatus, baths and laundry. In fact, the hospital is well provided with baths.

All the flooring is concrete and fireproof. Arrangements are perfected to sterilize clothes before washing. There is a furnace to dry them.

Upstairs are more wards for patients and on the third story of the main building are the apartments for the nurses and domestics.

The whole building has a basement. In the front part are a kitchen and dining and sleeping rooms. In the rear are the mortuary, laundry, and furnaces.

THE DISINFECTING APPARATUS.



A WARD IN THE CIVIC SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

HOW TO SLIDE DOWN A ROPE.

(From the 'Youth's Companion.')

Sliding down a rope is not so simple as it seems. Few boys know how to do it properly. If you try to descend by letting the rope slide through your hands the friction will burn the palms so that you will have to let go after a few feet. If you try to lower your weight from one handhold to another you are sure to become tired and will be forced to drop. You cannot slide with the rope between your knees, for the swaying of your body will jerk the rope out of the clutch of your knees and then you are likely to fall.

The easiest and safest method you can employ is that used by firemen and sailors. Standing upright throw out your right leg and give it a turn round the rope. Next put the rope in the crook of your right elbow and clasp it tightly, not in your hand, but in your arm.

In that way you can slide to safety without the slightest trouble. The rope does not touch any part of the body that is not protected by clothing and your speed can be regulated by either straightening or cramping your leg. Once learned this method of sliding down a rope may prove in an emergency the means of saving your life or the lives of other persons.

JAPAN TO ATTRACT TOURISTS.

Japan has started a tourist bureau and is going after business of foreign visitors. At a banquet recently held in Tokio and reported in the 'Musashino' of that city, the plans of the new organization were discussed, Mr. Kinoshita, chief of the traffic department of the Imperial Government Railways, told what had been done in that direction.

Four years ago, on receiving orders from Dr. Hirai to improve conditions for tourists on the government lines, the first matter which he thought needed attention was the guide system, which he considers the cause of injuring not only the business of the nation but also its credit in the eyes of the world.

The conditions prevailing at that time, however, made it extremely difficult to control the guides, and the hotels whose aid was sought were also unable to cope with the system, which was outside of their jurisdiction.

Knowing the great necessity of bringing about a change, he conceived the idea of dispensing entirely with the guides so far as the railway office was concerned, and of placing in their stead railway employees able to speak English at every station frequented by foreign travellers.

To educate such employees, who might be called official guides, the Railway Bureau established an English school, which has proved entirely successful, there being at present many competent English-speaking railway employees. At least one hundred of these English school men will be distributed among the important stations by the coming summer.

Another speaker was Viscount Kaneko, the president of the America's Friends' Association. In the course of his speech he stated that many of his friends in Europe and America had complained about the accommodations furnished by the railways and hotels in Japan, and that these complaints had caused him to criticise the hotel and railway management on various occasions.

Many of his friends, he said, had come to Japan to stay six months but had cut their stay to three months owing to poor hotel accommodation, others coming for three months had for the same reason stayed but one. The latest complaint he received was against the railways.

CONTAINS NO ALUM

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

NEW STYLE LABEL

MADE IN CANADA

PURE THAT'S SURE

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

LIBRARY WILL REOPEN.

The circulation department of the Westmount Public Library will open again on the 16th at 2 p.m. The borrowers are reminded that each one must appear in person in order to validate their registration card for another year. As there are over 4,000 names registered this is no small task for the Librarian.

REDUCTION SALE

OF USED

PIANOS

ANOTHER remarkable opportunity for you to purchase a first class piano at a considerable reduction.

We have a large number of pianos for sale which have been used—taken in exchange for Player-Pianos. These have been overhauled and put into thorough repair. A few of the number we mention below.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES

STEINWAY, Reg. $650.00. Sale price..$250.00
HEINTZMAN & CO., Reg. $450.00. Sale price.....$250.00
NORDHEIMER, slightly used, Reg. $425.00. Sale price.....$300.00
WILLIAMS, Reg. $350.00. Sale price....$225.00
CHICKERING (Square), Reg. $600.00. Sale price.....$150.00

PLAYER-PIANOS

KNABE (practically new), Reg. $1100. Sale price.....$550.00
STANLEY (practically new), Reg. $650. Sale price.....$500.00

Also a number of other upright and square pianos, from $60.00 up.

TERMS:—From $4.00 to $10.00 per month, according to the price of the instrument.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited

Head Warerooms—512 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
East Warerooms—394 ST. CATHERINE ST. E.
Also Ottawa, Quebec, and Brockville.

The

MID-SUMMER ISSUE

of the

Telephone Directory

for Montreal is now being prepared. It will be necessary to close the copy for this issue on

MAY 16th

If you require any change in your entry, please forward it in writing before that date to

R. F. JONES, - - - - Manager

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Murphy's $1.00 Suitings are of unsurpassed excellence.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Fancy Goods

An inspection of our Fancy Goods counter will show many needed things that you will appreciate for their attractiveness and low prices. Fancy work articles that are useful to fill the leisure hours of Holidays.

Pure Linen 18-inch centres, stamped in twenty exclusive designs, .25 each . . . . . .8 for $1.00

Stamped Marquisette Blouses, each 59

Complete cushion cases, latest design tops, "Alexander's Brass Band" or "All Alone,' each 79

Embroidered Linen Laundry Bags, extra large, each 25

Belding Paul Corticelli, package corset covers, with floss to completely work, each .25, or . . . . . .5 for $1.00

Fancy work aprons, regular .35 each, for 25

Roman stripe cushion cases, each .25, or . . . . . .5 for $1.00

Kimono night gowns, stamped on good quality lonsdale cambric, with floss to work. Regular $1.50, for 79

A big new range of tapestry cushion squares, sizes 21 x 21, each .25, or . . . . . .6 for $1.00

Tinted Burlap Cushion cases, braided in latest designs 65

Cushion tops tinted on tan linen in a great range of designs, each . . . . . .25, .35, .50, .65, .75

Books containing a whole series of your initial and numbers, "My Initial Book" 25

Stamped hand bags 59

Stamped linen centres, round shape with finished scalloped edges, several new designs, each . . . . . .19, or 3 for .50

Green, Brown or Linen shade fringe, per yard 25

A lot of "Royal Society" packages, prices . . . . . .35 to $1.50

General use scissors, regular .60 to $1.00 per pair, for 49

.25 needle point, very tiny embroidery scissors, per pair 19

Fancy work beads in innumerable colors and hues 10

Strings of pearl beads, beautiful fish scale lustre . . . . . .25 and .35

Royal Society Floss in all shades, per dozen 30

We could go on naming the hundreds of little fancy work needs, such as wools, flosses, threads, braids, hoops, baskets, skeleton initials, crochet needles, of various styles and sizes had we the space at our disposal.

This fact, however, must be realized by all. Our prices are lowest for reliable notions and fancy work articles.

Sale of Women's Coats

On account of our stock of coats being a little heavy, we shall sell an assortment of 90 Tweed Coats, on Monday, at much below their original value. These coats are perfect in every respect. They are faultlessly tailored in high grade tweeds, of many pleasing weaves and patterns. The styles are the very latest and exceedingly smart. These are regular $15.00 and $20.00 coats that we will sell on Monday at - - **$12.50**

Novelty Laces

You will find here all the newest and most exquisite laces in many exclusive patterns that cannot be seen elsewhere. Our assortment, chosen as it is from the best of the leading lace makers of the world, ranks among the finest on the continent of America. We have an exceedingly rich collection of novelty laces which has recently been added to by a large importation of Europe.

Flouncings, Val. lace flouncing, 13-inch, .75 per yard.

Chantilly lace flouncing, 18, 24 and 27-inch, white. Prices $1.50, $2.00, $5.00 and $6.00 per yard.

Imitation Duchess and Bruges, 12-inch, 200 yard 47-inch to match, $7.50 per yard.

Allovers, Val. lace allover, very dainty designs, .35 to $1.50 per yard. White and Paris shadow lace allovers, pretty designs, White and Paris, .65, .75, $1.00 per yard.

Guipure allovers and imitation Baby Irish, Milan Point de Venise, Oriental and the very popular Macrame allovers. Prices .50 to $5.50 per yard.

Edgings, Oriental lace edgings, White and Cream, from 1 inch to 12 inches. Price .10 to $2.50 per yard.

Guipure edging, 1½ to 9 inches, .20 to $1.75 per yard.

Point de Venise edging, 2 inches to 6 inches, .75 to $1.75 per yd.

Filet lace edgings in Guipure and also insertions to match.

Motifs in Cluny, Irish, Val., Guipure and heavy Macrame.

Also Cluny sets in allovers, wide and narrow edgings with insertions to match.

More Imported Model Hats at Half Price

Just twelve more Imported Model Hats at Half Price on Monday. They are models by Kurzman & Joseph, of New York, received quite recently. We need only say that these hats are representative of their most beautiful creations.

MONDAY . . . . . HALF PRICE

White Untrimmed Shapes

You will find, in the Millinery Salon, a large display of White Tagel, Chip, and Milan shapes in the very latest styles. All these have only just come to hand from New York, and they are just what you require for the coming Race Meetings, Garden Parties, and Social Functions. Our assortment is very large, and you will have no difficulty in finding a shape to suit you. Prices $2.50 to $10.00.

(Millinery Salon, Second Floor)

Warm Weather Wash Goods at Mid-Summer Prices

1500 yards New American Batiste Muslins, 28 inches wide, in fancy and bordered patterns, in light and dark colors, very fine quality sheer weave. Per yard . . . . . **.20**

1000 yards Dress Gingham, double fold 36 inches wide, in checks, stripes and plain colors, all colors in stock. Per yard . . . . . **.15**

3000 yards New Silk Muslins, very fine quality, bright silk finish, large range of colors, a very handsome line for Summer dresses; 26 inches wide. Per yard . . . . . **.39**

2000 yards finest quality American Crepes, 28 inches wide, in patterns, fancy figured, fancy bordered and bird designs, in all colors as Pink, Blue, Mauve, Cream, Red and Green. Very dainty for house and dressing gowns. Per yard . . . . . **.25**

New Plain Voiles, 36 inches wide, beautiful fine weave, fine English make, all colors, a very fine quality voile. Per yard . . . . . **.39**

White Piques, White Corduroy in large, small, and medium sizes, very dainty for Summer wear. Prices from .25, .30, .35, .45 and .50.

White seer-sucker for underwear material, 28 inches wide, in three sizes, stripes or weaves. Price per yard . . . . . **.25**

Novelty Embroideries

Among the delightful novelties to be seen in the Embroidery Department there is an extensive assortment of embroidered medallions suitable for women's underwear. The patterns are exceedingly novel — small and large butterfly designs, bow knots, crescent shaped, and Vandyke points. We have also a bow knot with Val. lace set in, used with dainty effect in Blouses.

Prices from .10 to $1.75.

Another novelty is a baby yoke of various designs to match our baby flouncing. They are very attractive and embroidered in high grade materials.

Each .15 to .50.

Partly Finished Robes In the Paris Shop

Some very effective novelties in semi-made robes are being shown in our Paris Shop. They are all exquisitely Swiss embroidered on Marquisette. The skirts are stylishly cut and made up of flouncing daintily tucked and finished with insertion.

There is ample material and trimmings to complete the waist in any style and size.

These robes come in White, Pink, Sky and Mauve.

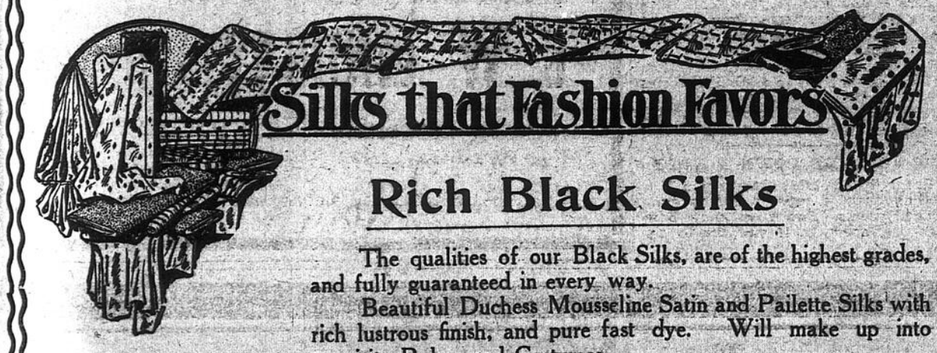
Prices $10.00 up to $25.00.

Lace and Net Waists

Regular $4.00 and $4.50.
Monday, $2.98

100 only, Beautiful Allover Lace and Net Waists will be offered at reduced prices on Monday. They come in White and Ecru and are silk lined. These waists have high and low necks, set-in sleeves, daintily trimmed, and fit perfectly. All sizes from 34 to 42. Regular $4.00 and $4.50 Waists;

Monday **$2.98**



Silks that Fashion Favors

Rich Black Silks

The qualities of our Black Silks, are of the highest grades, and fully guaranteed in every way.

Beautiful Duchess Mousseline Satin and Pailette Silks with rich lustrous finish, and pure fast dye. Will make up into exquisite Robes and Costumes.

Duchess and Mousseline Satins, 36 and 40 inches wide. Prices .79, .97, $1.29, $1.39, $1.49 and $1.59.

36-inch Silk Paillette, .79, .98, $1.19.

(Silk Dept., First Floor)

Smart Coats for Children

LINEN RAJAH COATS, made in the straight line effect, with braid and brass buttons.
Price **$3.25**

SILK COATS in the Rajah style with sailor collar, navy silk tie, and emblem on the sleeve.
Price **$3.95**

SILK RAJAH COAT with straight line effect, pointed collar and cuffs, neat embroidered design on the collar and cuffs, pearl buttons.
Price **$4.50**

Summer Underwear for Women and Children

At Moderate Prices

Women's fancy ribbed Summer vests, with short or no sleeves. The neck trimmed with edging and drawn with ribbon.
All sizes . . . . . **.19**

Lisle vests with plain edged yoke or trimmed with deep crochet lace, short or no sleeves. All sizes. Price . . . . **.25**

Drawers to match, made with umbrella or tight style knees, both open and closed . . . . . **.25**

Special in Children's Vests and Drawers

A table of vests and drawers in summer weights, for children from 3 to 12 years. Broken sizes. Regular .20, .25 and .30;
Monday . . . . . **.15**

Washable White Kid Gloves, $1.50 Per Pair

Two pearl dome fasteners, wrist length, gusseted fingers, plain silk stitching on the backs. Sizes 5½ to 7.
Per pair $1.50

Feather Neckwear

Just what you want for the cool Summer evenings. The Boa Department is showing many smart styles in Ostrich Boas, Ruffles, and Stoles, in fashionable shades, from $3.50 to $25.00.

Marabout Feather Capes, Ruffs, and Stoles from $3.39 to $15.00.

NOTE—It has come to our notice that in a few Marabout stoles sold recently, the fibres were loose and the colors were not fast. We should be glad to change any stole that is faulty in this respect, if the purchaser will bring it back to the Boa Department.

"Murphy" Merchandise must be Reliable.

LONG FABRIC GLOVES

For Monday's Selling

24-inch long white silk gloves, "The Mount Royal Brand." Double finger tips, 2 dome fasteners, in white only.
Per pair **$1.00**

22-inch long white and black silk gloves of the same quality . . . . . **.89**

22-inch heavy Milanese silk gloves in white, black, grey, blue, pink, extra heavy double tips. Per pair **$1.00**

20-inch long black and white silk gloves. These are double tipped, 2 dome fasteners, sizes 5½ to 7½.
Per pair . . . . . **.75**

"Parasols"

The new "India" shape, that means a little parasol when closed, and large when opened.

One style in Shantung silk, with deep border of Cardinal, Navy, Green, and Copenhagen; also another design in White silk with Sky, Pink and Green borders.

All these parasols have the new natural wood long handles.

Each **$5.95**

NEAT SOCKS FOR MEN

For men who cannot wear lisle socks we are showing some good lines in plain and embroidered cashmere. A good soft plain Black Cashmere, fast dye "India" wool with full-fashioned feet and double heels and toe. Per pair . . . . . **.75**

MEN'S SOCKS

A nice close weave Black Cashmere sock, silk embroidered clocks on sides, full-fashioned foot, sizes 9½ to 11.
Per pair . . . . . **.65**

A NEW LINE OF SOCKS FOR LOW SHOES

Two tone effect, soft cashmere mixture silk and wool; colors Black with Red, Black with White, Black with Blue.
Per pair . . . . . **.48**

ALISON'S MARRIAGE
OR
The Keepers at Home

By David Lyall

Copyright by David Lyall. (Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton, London.)

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Alison Fleming, a 'comely' woman of thirty-eight, whose mother died when she was a child, has spent her life keeping house for her father and mothering her younger brothers and sisters at Rochallan Manse, Scotland. She is much disturbed when her brother Patrick, the youngest of the brood, who succeeded his father as rector, and whose housekeeper she is, tells her that he is about to marry a young girl, Enid Brooke. This means that Alison must find another home for herself, and although she is far from wishing her brother to remain a bachelor, she is disturbed in mind. She cannot help recalling how calmly all her self-sacrifice has been accepted. She who gave up the chance of happiness with the man of her choice for her brothers and sisters, and who, through her own strenuous efforts, has placed them out in the world well equipped to hold their own, now feels unwanted. However, after talking the matter over with an old friend, Alison goes to call upon the young lady, and welcomes her to the family. Acting on the further advice of this friend, Alison decides to visit her brother, Guy, a doctor in the manufacturing town of Birtley, where her sister, Tibbie, keeps house for him. Soon after Alison's arrival her brother comes in with Mr. Crewe, 'the powerful magnate of Birtley.' This financier, a man on the shady side of fifty, is a widower with four children. He seems to be unusually attracted by Alison's appearance, and invites her and her brother and sister to tea at Old Hall. They accept, and Alison reluctantly accompanies them.

CHAPTER VII.—Continued.

It was only a short distance to the dining-room, which, while less spacious than the room they had left, seemed handsomer and more appropriately furnished. Large oil paintings adorned the walls, and immense bronzes stood on the mantel-piece, in which electric lights glowed with fine effect. The table, exquisitely decorated with white chrysanthemums in specimen glasses, looked beautiful, and all the appointments were of the best. Alison found herself taking a mental inventory of everything, and decided that in all her dining out she had never eaten better food.

Every kind of wine was offered, and she observed that Mr. Crewe took some of each.

'What will you drink—nothing, Miss Fleming? Water is very cold cheer. Won't you celebrate the occasion even in a mild glass of Grave? It's very fine, I do assure you.'

'I don't doubt it, but I'm a teetotaler, thank you,' answered Alison without the smallest hesitation, and in a voice which she imagined would close the discussion.

'Now will you tell me why you are a teetotaler?' her host asked, and Gavin, inordinately happy, finding himself next the girl he loved, paused a moment interestedly for the answer.

'It's a matter of principle, and because I have been brought up so, Mr. Crewe,' Alison answered simply.

'But why principle? I don't understand,' he said, bending towards her a trifle eagerly. 'I don't see what principle has to do with it.'

'It has everything to do, said Alison quite clearly and quietly. 'A thing that does so much harm in the world, that makes so many people unhappy, should be left severely alons by Christian folk.

It cost Alison no effort to say this, and she did not care a fig what effect her words would have on Mr. Crewe. She knew of no reason why she should not stand true to her temperance principles in his company. But Gavin, who knew of many reasons why silence might have been better policy, colored a little, and tried to catch his sister's eye. But it was bent studiously on the delicious morsel of sole on her plate, and her expression was wholly unperturbed.

'But surely you are speaking of its abuse, Miss Fleming,' said Crewe earnestly. 'Every good thing can be abused, and is, of course; but it would be hard lines if we were all deprived of them, simply because there are so many fools in the world.'

'We have to help by example,' said Alison, in the same quiet, convincing tone. 'You, for instance, Mr. Crewe, might do a great deal by example in Birtley, which I have heard from my brother is a very drunken place.'

'Oh! Alison, it isn't worse than other places. You must excuse my sister, Mr. Crewe,' said Guy confusedly. 'It's the Scotch manse of which I told you.'

Mr. Crewe however was still smiling, and he pushed aside his half-emptied glass.

'I'd most uncommonly like to see that Scotch manse when it turns out such courageous opinions,' he said, with a gallant bow to Alison, who, hating the attention of the table being directed towards her, looked a little defiant.

'It is an opinion held in many other places besides Scotch manses,' she said quietly. 'Do you grow these beautiful flowers in your own greenhouses, Mr. Crewe?'

'I believe go. If you would come up to-morrow you would see them. Anne tells me they are very fine this year. I don't take much interest in them myself, though they cost me a pretty penny each year.'

'They are very beautiful,' said Alison. 'You must be very happy, Miss Crewe, to be fond of flowers, and to be surrounded by so many lovely ones.'

'I'm afraid I don't think about them,' answered Anne rather dully. 'Personally, I think the most beautiful flowers are found in woods and fields. These are more or less artificial.'

The conversation was not brilliant at the table, there were even moments of silence and strain, which nobody seemed able to break. But both Gavin and Tibbie were fully aware that Mr. Crewe was doing more than he usually did for their entertainment. Never had Alison been more unpromisingly blunt and Scottish in her manner and speech. Her tongue seemed positively to enjoy giving short answers. Gavin noticed that their host left his wine wholly untouched after Alison's speech, even passing the champagne, which from him was an extaordinary compliment.

It was a short dinner, and immediately it was over Miss Crewe rose, as if relieved to have it over. She led the way to the drawing-room and sat down on the big settee beside Alison, while Tibbie and Celia, already fast friends, retired to a far corner for a little private talk.

'Surely you don't come often to Birtley, Miss Fleming,' Anne began; and now sitting close near to her, and looking into her face, Alison saw her interesting it was.

'I don't come very often, you see. I keep house for our other brother, and it is not easy getting away.'

'I have heard from Celia how good you have been to them all.'

'Oh, no, I have done nothing more than my duty, the same as you have done. When I heard that you were the eldest of four, I thought we might have things in common; but of course you are so much younger than me, and your circumstances are altogether different.'

'I am twenty-five, but I feel fifty, and I have stayed here not because it was my duty particularly, that would not have troubled me, I think, but because there was nothing else to do. I am not clever like my second sister, nor pretty like Celia, so I had to make myself useful.'

'But you have a kind father and a beautiful home, and you could do a great deal to make many people happy.'

'Oh, no! I could not make anybody happy. There is no opportunity, and though my father is a rich man, he does not give us money to spend. Everything has to be accounted for.'

'But that is only right. Why be extravagant if one is rich?' said Alison encouragingly.

'Oh, but there is a difference between extravagance and meanness, and we have no friends. Nobody likes us here. It is because we belong to father, who is the best-hated man in Birtley.'

'Oh my dear, you must not speak like that, and to a stranger too!' cried Alison, in a shocked voice.

'I don't feel as if you were a stranger. I like you, and it was splendid the way you talked to father about the wine. If he had someone to talk to him like that always, it would be excellent for him. We are all afraid of him here.'

Alison did not know what to say to this strange speech. Fearful of encouraging any further confidences of such a nature, she changed the subject by asking whether Miss Crewe was fond of music.

'Yes, I should like to have devoted my life to it, but there has never been anybody to be interested in us in that way. We have been cheaply and badly educated.'

'But your sister, who I understand is at an Oxford College?'

'She's at Cambridge, but she got there by fighting her way, and by winning a scholarship. And directly she gets her degree she will go out and teach mathematics. She will never come home here to live any more. That is what I should like to do too, not to teach mathematics, of course, because I'm not clever enough. Sometimes I get up of a morning, and wonder whether I shall live through the day. I shall walk into the lake some day and end it all.'

'Oh, my dear, it is very wrong to talk like that!' cried Alison, and with an unwonted gesture of sympathy she laid her hand lightly over Anne's long, thin brown hand. 'God knows all about you, and is watching over you. You must never forget that.'

'God I don't know anything about Him. Nobody has taught us. We don't go to church as a family, though sometimes when father is away I go down to Birmingham to attend the Catholic Church for the music. It is the only thing I care about in the church service. Yes, Ricketts; what is it?'

'Please, Miss, Master Stephen would like very much if you would come up and see him before he goes to bed,' said the man who had come in with his tray to remove the coffee cups.

Anne started up, then looking down suddenly at Alison, said, 'Will you come up? You asked about my brother before dinner. I am going to say good-night to him now, will you come?'

Alison rose eagerly. Tibbie and Celia, astounded at the rapid strides in friendship these two had achieved, looked at one another in mut surprise. The door closed, and the two ascended the wide, shallow staircase together, and at the end of a very long corridor, covered by rich soft crimson carpet which gave forth no sound, Anne opened a door.

It gave admission to a very large, wide sitting-room, rather low-ceiled, panelled in oak, and with quaint projecting windows. It belonged to the oldest part of the house, and was part of a wing that could be quite shut off from the rest of the house.

'Is that you, Anne?' asked a thin, querulous voice; and just under the glow of a big crimson lamp-shade Alison saw a figure lying on a couch.

Always at home where there was suffering or sickness, her face softened marvellously, as she stood about the middle of the room, while Miss Crewe moved forward to the side of the couch.

'Are you very tired to-night, darling?'

'Yes; why have you been so long? It isn't fair, Anne, to keep me waiting like this.'

'We had company, dear. I had brought a lady to see you, a lady you will be sure to like.'

'Where is she?'

A pair of dark, melancholy eyes set in a thin, white, pinched-looking face, turned themselves restlessly on Alison's face, and there dwelt with a sort of piercing inquiry. Something he saw there seemed to please the lad, and he smiled faintly.

'What's her name, and why have you brought her up? You know you never bring anybody up.'

'It's the Doctor's sister, Miss Fleming.'

'Oh, but not the one that lives with him. I've seen her.'

'No, I come from Scotland,' said Alison, stepping forward eagery. 'I suppose you are a great reader, and know all about Scotland from your books. I live in Ayrshire, quite near where Burns was born.'

'I don't care where you live. I wish you lived here,' said the lad feeling comforted, even as Anne had been by some hidden quality in Alison Fleming's heart. She needed no further invitation. Next moment she was kneeling by the couch, and had laid her cool soft hand on the lad's brow. When she removed it after a moment she leaned forward and kissed him.

Then the querulous, fretful look died out of the hunchback's face and an indescribable sweetness crept to his mouth.

Anne, looking on without jealousy or understanding, felt her eyes fill with meaningless tears.

(To be continued.)

"BED-TIME STORIES"

WHEN THE BABY'S HAIR WAS CUT.

The day they cut the baby's hair
The house was all a-fidget;
Such a fuss they made, you would have said
He was a king— the midget.

Some wanted this, some wanted that;
Some t ought that it was dreadful
To lay a hand upon one strand
Of all that precious headful.

While others said to leave his curls
Would be the height of folly,
Unless they put him with the girls
And called him Sue or Molly.

The barber's shears went snip-a-snip,
The golden fluff was flying;
Grandmother had a trembling lip,
And aunt was almost crying.

The men folks said, 'Why hello Boss,
You're looking five years older!'
But mother laid the shaven head
Close, close against her shoulder.

Ah, well; the nest must lose its birds,
The cradle yield its treasure:
Time will not stay a single day
For any pleader's pleasure.

And when that hour's work was weighed,
The scales were even, mayb,
For father gained a little man
When mother lost her baby!

—Nancy Turner.

TWO LITTLE SHOPPERS.

(My Margaret S. Van der Veer.)

One lovely, sunny day a happy-faced little girl went dancing down the street beside her mother. She was so happy she just couldn't walk quietly, for in her pocket was a bright, new silver piece of money—a quarter, that grandma had given her for finding her glasses, and she was going to the city to buy any pretty thing she wanted.

On the way to the cars the little girl saw a little boy with his mother; and he couldn't seem to kep his feet from dancing either; he hopped and skipped along very much as the little girl was doing, for away down in the bottom of his pocket there was a beautiful piece of silver money, too; just like the little girl's. Mother had given it to him for running errands. There are so many things a boy wants, so he was going to the city to spend it.

The little girl smiled at the little boy.

'I have a secret,' she said.

'So have I,' answered the little boy.

And then they laughed and told each other what they had in their pockets, and where they were going, and above all that each was going to buy a toy.

After they reached the city it did not take long to find the stores. All the windows were bright and full of pretty things, but the toy store was the prettiest of all.

It was hard to choose a toy, there were so many of them and all so pretty, but the little girl at last found a doll she liked, such a lovely doll, with curly hair and blue eyes that looked straight at you! And she bought the doll with her piece of money.

The little boy did not even look at the dolls, not he. He went to the counter where there were boats and toys and cars and all the toys a boy likes. At last he spied a box of soldiers—they were bright and shinny, and would stand up in long rows all by themselves.

'Just the thing!' he said to himself, and he soon exchanged his piece of money for the soldiers.

On the way home the little girl saw the boy trying to peep into the box at the soldiers.

'Won't you have a good time playing with them?' she asked. But the little boy only laughed and shook his head.

'Won's you have a good time playing with your doll?' he said. Then the little girl shook her head and laughed.

It was strange. They had each of them bought a toy and neither of them was going to play with it. They looked at each other as though they wanted to ask questions. At last the little boy laughed and the little girl had to put her hands over her face, the smiles were flying around her eyes and mouth so fast.

'I didn't tell you all my secret,' she explained, 'but I'll tell you the rest if you tell me yours. This dollie is going to a little girl who never had a dollie—only a old piece of cloth rolled up to make believe. She will be so happy when she sees this; she's wanted one for such a long time.'

Then the little girl leaned close to the boy to hear the rest of his secret.

'You see,' began the boy, 'I like to play soldier-boy, and there's another boy I know who likes to play soldier-boy, too, only he can't just now, because he can't walk much, but he'd just love to stand these on his bed and play with them, so I got them for him. When he's all right we're going to play soldier-boy together.'

Then the boy and the little girl looked at each other and smiled and smiled.

'Isn't it fun?' they both said. —The 'Child's Hour.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

May 11.

Thou wilt save the afflicted people. —Psa. xviii., 27.

Just in the last distressing hour
The Lord displays delivering power;
The mount of danger is the place
Where we shall see surprising grace.

Lord, save us: we perish.—Matt. viii., 25.

PROMINENT RAILROAD MAN

STRONGLY ADVISES HIS FRIENDS TO TRY GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS.

"I have been a Pullman conductor on the C. P. R. and Michigan Central during the last three years. About four years ago, I was laid up with intense pains in the groin, a very sore back, and suffered most severely when I tried to urinate. I treated with my family physician for two months for gravel in the bladder, but did not receive any benefit. About that time, I met another railroad man who had been similarly affected and who had been cured by taking Gin Pills, after

having been given up by a prominent physician who treated him for Diabetes. He is now running on the road and is pentectly cured. He strongly advised me to try Gin Pills, which I did,—with the result that the pains left me entirely.

FRANK S. IDE, Buffalo, N.Y.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50. Sample free. Will be at Windsor Station, Thurs- of Canada, Limited, Dept. M.N., Toronto.

If you suffer with Constipation or need a gentle laxative, take NATIONAL LAZY LIVER PILLS, 25c. a box.

SHE FAINTED WITH THE AGONY

"Fruit-a-tives" Cured Her Kidneys

Miss MAGGIE JANNACK

Mountain, Ont., Dec. 14th, 1910.

'I desire to let the world know the great debt I owe 'Fruit-a-tives" which saved my life when I had given up hope of ever being well again.

For six years, I suffered from dreadful Kidney Disease. My legs and lower part of my body were fearfully swollen. The pain in my side and legs would be so bad that I would faint with the agony.

Five different doctors attended me and all said it was Kidney Disease and gave me no hope of getting well.

A kind neighbor visited me and mentioned the case of Mrs. Fenwick, who had been cured of a sickness like mine. I took "Fruit-a-tives," and in a short time, I began to feel better—the swelling went down—the pains were easier—and soon I was well.

I have gained over 30 pounds since taking "Fruit-a-tives"—and my friends look upon my recovery as a miracle."

(Miss) MAGGIE JANNACK.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c.—or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

Let "Dick" Choose

Fill your bird's seed dish upfresh with the seed you have been giving it, and put some of

Brock's Bird Seed

in another dish in the cage. Then watch Dick.

He will choose Brock's—the seed he likes best—the seed that will brighten his plumage and sweeten his song by making him perfectly healthy. There's a cake of Brock's Bird Treat in every package. 27

At all Grocers', Druggists' and Seedsmen's.

REMOVAL NOTICE

JOHN DATE
THE PLUMBER

Has removed to

13 and 15 CONCORD ST.

Bell Tel. Uptown 5507.

THE COATICOOK SANITARIUM

COATICOOK - - - - - - - - PROV. QUE.

A pleasant, attractive home, where a limited number of patients are taken. Modern methods of treatment, including Electricity, Massage, Baths, Dieting, Rest Cure, and Open Air Treatment, all under the personal supervision of a physician.

Terms and prospectus on application.

SYNOPSIS OF DOMINION LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Montreal to Toronto

Daily at 10.45 P.M., Yonge St. Station.

Electric-Lighted Sleepers and Compartment Cars.

Union Station trains daily at 8.45 a.m. and 10 p.m.

WEEK END TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

HORSE SHOW, OTTAWA, ONT
FROM MONTREAL
To OTTAWA and RETURN $3.85
Including admission to Show.
Going May 15. Return limit, May 20, 1912.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NO. AMERICA
Seattle, Wash., May 22-30
MONTREAL to
Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, and return $93.00
San Francisco, Los Angeles, and return $97.25
(Going and returning through Chicago.)
San Francisco, Los Angeles, and return $108.00
(One way through Portland.)
Going May 14, 15, 16.
Return limit, July 15, 1912.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION
—TO—
Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
May 14 and 28, and every second Tuesday until Sept. 17th, 1912.
Tickets good for 60 days.
Tourist Sleeper for Vancouver and intermediate stations, 10.10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m. daily.

TICKET OFFICES:
238 St. James St. Telephones, Main 3732, 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

ONLY DOUBLE TRACK RAILWAY BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, HAMILTON, NIAGARA FALLS, LONDON, DETROIT and CHICAGO.

TORONTO
in 7½ HOURS via
"International Limited"

(Finest and Fastest Train in Canada.)
Lvs MONTREAL 9 a.m. every day.

Four Express Trains Daily
MONTREAL, TORONTO AND WEST.
9 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 7.30 p.m., 10.30 p.m.
Dining, Parlor and Library Cars on Day Trains; Pullman Sleeping Cars, Electric Lighted, on Night Trains.
HIGHEST CLASS OF EQUIPMENT.

CHEAP WEEK-END TRIPS
FROM MONTREAL.

Cornwall	$2.15	St. Johns	$1.00
Prescott	3.50	St. Hyacinthe	1.30
Brockville	3.90	Sherbrooke	3.30
Ottawa	3.45	Quebec	5.00

SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE
Montreal - Hemmingford - Fort Covington.
Special Sunday Train leaves Montreal 8.05 a.m. for Hemmingford, Fort Covington and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.01 p.m.

MONTREAL WATERLOO
Special Train leaves Montreal Sundays 8.32 a.m. for Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo and intermediate points. Returning, arrive Montreal 8.50 p.m.

MONTREAL-VALLEYFIELD
Special Sunday Train leaves Montreal 9.10 a.m., for Ste. Anne's, Vaudreuil, St. Amour's Island, Valleyfield, and intermediate points. Returning, arrives Montreal 9.00 p.m.

HORSE SHOW, OTTAWA, Ont.
MAY 14th to 17th.
ROUND TRIP FROM MONTREAL $3.85
Including one admission to show.
Going May 15; return limit, May 20.

LOW CONVENTION RETURN FARES
to the PACIFIC COAST, via Chicago, in connection with UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA, at Seattle, Wash., May 22 to 30.
From Montreal, via Chicago to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, etc. $93.00
San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, via direct lines in both directions $97.25
San Francisco, via Portland, Ore., in one direction.. $108.00
Going May 14, 15, 16; return limit, July 15.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS
Round Trip Tickets to Western Canada, via Chicago, on sale May 14, 28; June 11, 25; July 9, 23; August 6, 20; September 3, 17, at very low fares.
CITY TICKET OFFICES:
130 St. James St. 'Phone Main 6905, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

TRAIN SERVICE

7.40 A.M. — Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec. Connections for Riviere du Loup daily except Sunday.

MARITIME EXPRESS

12.05 P.M. — for Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and the Sydneys, daily, except Saturdays. On Saturdays to St. Flavie only.

4.00 P.M. — EXPRESS to St. Hyacinthe and Nicolet, daily, except Sunday.

SUMMER SCHEDULE,
Will Take Effect on June 2nd.
The OCEAN LIMITED will make first trip on that day. Through connection to Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Metis, St. John, Halifax, Prince Edward Island and Sydney.
CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St. Tel. Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, GEO. STRUBBE,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. City Ticket Agt.
HONE & RIVET, Tourist Agents,
9 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

SUMMER RESORT.

WAUMBEK And Cottages

Jefferson, N.H., in the White Mountins. Opens June 29th. 18-hole golf course, on famous scenic auto routes. Detached family cottages, completely furnished, with hotel service. Address, CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager, Laurel House, Lakewood, N.J., until June 10.

Use Langwell's Babbit
for all machinery bearings. Tel. East. 410, Montreal.

ALLAN Royal Mail LINE

SUMMER SAILINGS.

MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

Virginian	May 10	June 7
Corsican	May 17	June 14
Victorian	May 24	June 21
Tunisian	May 31	June 28

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

*Pretorian	May 4	June 1
Hesperian	May 11	June 8
*Scandinavian	May 18	June 15
Grampian	May 25	June 22

MONTREAL-HAVRE-LONDON.

*Sicilian	May 5	June 9
*Ionian	May 12	June 16
*Corsican	May 19	June 23
*Scotian	May 26	June 30

*Carrying "One Class" II. Cabin passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First—$70, $80, $90 and up, according to steamer and service.
Second Class—$45 to $60. Third Class—$30.25, $31.25 and $32.50.
Full particulars from any Agency.
H. & A. ALLAN,
General Agents, MONTREAL.

CUNARD LINE

Ample Lifeboat Accommodation for all Passengers and Crew.
Canadian London Passenger Service.

From Southampton.	From Montreal.
May 2..T.SS. ASCANIA	May 18
May 16..T.SS. AUSONIA	June 1
June 6..T.SS. ASCANIA	June 22

The ASCANIA, June 22, calls at Plymouth.
Passage Rates: Cabin (called second). Ascania, $47.50, and upwards; other steamers, $46.25 and upwards. Third Class, British, Eastbound, $30.25; Prepaid, West, $30.00.
Apply any Steamship Agent, or Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine Street W.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch, 488 St. James Street.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
WEEKLY SAILINGS.

From Man.	From M't'l.
Apr. 14..MAN. TRADER	May 4
Apr. 20..MAN. IMPORTER	May 11
Apr. 25..MAN. MARINER	May 18
May 4..MAN. SHIPPER	May 25

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS LINE
FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS, MONTREAL TO HULL.
ATHENIA ..... May 16
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors, Commissioners for all the Provinces, And for the States of Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James st.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. L. A. David.
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ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
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WILLIAM A. BAKER, LL.B.

Tel. Main 3960.
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Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON. J. JENKINS.

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ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF,
146 St. James Street. 49 Crescent St.
Have removed from 107 St. James St.

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WHITE STAR DOMINION
LARGEST STEAMERS FROM CANADA

Summer Service Now in Effect
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL
TEUTONIC - May 18.

The St. Lawrence Route is the Shortest to Europe—Only Four Days at Sea.

LAURENTIC, May 25; June 22, July 20
*CANADA, June 1, 29
MEGANTIC, June 8, July 6
TEUTONIC, June 15, July 13, Aug. 10

Rates From: First $90.00 Second $53.75 * One Class Cabin. "The Best for the Least" $50.00 and $55.00 Third Class, closed rooms only, At Low Rates.

Ask Agents for particulars, or Company's Office, 118 Notre Dame Street West. Uptown Agy., 530 St. Catherine Street West.

DONALDSON LINE

Ample Lifeboat Accommodation for all Passengers and Crew.
Glasgow Freight and Passenger Service

From Glasgow.	From Montreal.
May 4..*†T.SS. LETITIA	May 11
May 11..*†T.SS. SATURNIA	May 25
May 18..*†T.SS. CASSANDRA	June 1

*Steamers fitted with Refrigerator.
†Passenger steamers.
Passage Rates: Cabin (called Second) $47.50. Third Class, East and Westbound, $31.25.
Apply any Steamship Agent, or Special Uptown Agency, 530 St. Catherine St. W.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament Street.
Steerage Branch, 488 St. James Street.

THOMSON LINE

Joint London Freight Service.
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers Marked *
From Montreal.
*T.SS. ASCANIA ..... May 11
SS. HURONA ..... May 25
*T.SS. AUSONIA ..... June 1

DUNDEE SERVICE.
SS. BELLONA about ..... May 25
NEWCASTLE SERVICE.
SS. IONA about ..... May 11
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. IONA about ..... May 18
FRENCH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA will sail for Calais, France, about ..... May 18
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, AGENTS.

CUNARD THOMSON LINE

JOINT LONDON FREIGHT SERVICE
Cold Storage and Cool Air on Steamers marked *
FROM MONTREAL.
*T.SS. ASCANIA ..... May 18
SS. HURONA ..... May 25
*T.SS. AUSONIA ..... June 1

The Royal Line

MONTREAL—QUEBEC—BRISTOL

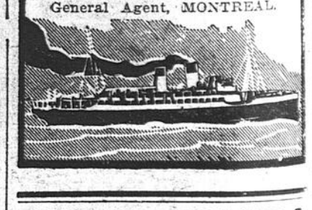
Montreal.	Steamer.	Bristol.
May 15	Royal Edward	May 28
May 29	Royal George	June 12
June 12	Royal Edward	June 26
June 26	Royal George	July 10
July 10	Royal Edward	July 24
July 24	Royal George	Aug. 7
Aug. 7	Royal Edward	Aug. 21
Aug. 21	Royal George	Sept. 4

Ask for Pamphlet.
3 WEEKS' TRIP.
July 10—London and Paris.

Local Agents, or W. H. Henry, 286 St. James Street; Hone & Rivet, 9 St. Lawrence Blvd.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine St. West.
CANADIAN NORTHERN SS. Limited 230 St. James St., Montreal.
Phone M. 6570.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES

SUMMER SAILINGS.
Empress of Ireland ..... May 17
Empress of Britain ..... May 31
Empress of Ireland ..... June 14
When going to Europe travel by the steamers that made the St. Lawrence Route famous.
Rates and information from any steamship agent, or
WM. WEBBER,
General Agent, MONTREAL.



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BY FASTEST STEAMER
Record Trip 39 hours 20 minutes.
By Newest Steamer (Built 1904).
By only Steamer Landing Passengers and Baggage Directly on the Dock in Hamilton Without Transfer.
Sailing from New York 11 a.m. every Wednesday.
S. S. BERMUDIAN
Twin screw, 10,518 tons displacement bilge keels, double bottom, wireless telegraph.
Suites de Luxe, with Private Bath Orchestra. Secure Staterooms now for April or May sailings.
For full information apply to
W. H. Henry, 286 St. James st.; W. H. Clancy, 111 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. Catherine st.; W. Hone & Rivet, 9 Ave. St. Laurent, or J. G. Brass & Co., agents, 211 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec.

R. & O. NAV. CO.
BOATS RUNNING
Warm and Comfortable Staterooms

MONTREAL-QUEBEC LINE — Leaving 7 p.m., Monday and Wednesday and Friday, new steamer "SAGUENAY." Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, steamer "QUEBEC."
SAGUENAY LINE — Steamers leave Quebec at 8 a.m., on Tuesdays and Saturdays, for Chicoutimi and Intermediate ports.
MONTREAL, TORONTO AND HAMILTON LINE — Via Thousand Islands and Bay of Quinte—Steamer "BELLEVILLE" leaves every Friday at 7 p.m.
Market and Ferry Lines Open.
CITY TICKET OFFICE: 9-11 VICTORIA SQUARE. 'Phones 4710, 2462, 1731 MAIN.

STRICKEN CHINESE

Grain Found in But Seven Homes Out of Fifty that Were Inspected

TREES STRIPPED OF BARK.

Thousands Must Die If Aid is Not Given Speedily—Suffering Growing Keener.

Conditions utterly indescribable continue to prevail in Central China, and already many have died of starvation. Many more will probably die before assistance can reach them. Horrible as is the story, how much more so would it have been but for the generosity of thousands of Canadians. 'Witness' readers are responding nobly to the appeal, but more money is required. Have you sent your contribution? Mail it to-day while the need is so urgent.

Four men dead of starvation in fifty-five homes visited, only one family in eight with any rice or grain, the rest living on sweet potato leaves, carrot tops, and elm bark, and four months yet to harvest—such is the report of Mr. Earl H. Cressy, who was sent by the Central China Famine Relief Committee to ascertain present conditions in a portion of the famine area. His report in full is as follows:

'It was thought best to investigate as closely as possible a limited area which might be taken as typical, and for this purpose the township of Lu Pi was selected. It is fifty-five li north and east from Tsing-Kiang-Pu, in the northern part of the Province of Kiangsu.

'The township of Lu Pi extends sixteen li from north to south, is seventeen li from east to west, and thus contains roughly twenty-five English square miles. In it dwell 2,700 families, aggregating 14,000 individuals, so that the population is over 500 to the square mile. This sample famine district contains about one-half of one percent of the total area and population now famine stricken in China.

'Several neighboring villages were examined in each of two widely separated groups, taking every house large or small, in all fiftyfive homes, and there is no reason to believe that they are not representative of the township as a whole.

'The method followed was to assemble the family and count and question them, and then thoroughly to examine every part of the house,—looking into the cooking vessels on the stove to see what was in preparation, and then using an electric flashlight to go through all baskets, jars and boxes where food was likely to be kept. These were all country people who seldom have money on hand, so that the supply of food actually on the premises is a good indication of their condition.

'A straw stack indicates that there has been a crop. I found straw in four yards—one in thirteen. Grain was found in only seven houses out of the fifty-five, and in no place over a peck of it. The food in process of preparation was invariable greens—sweet potato leaves or carrot tops, a thin, acrid smelling mess of the appearance of stagnant water and about as appetizing, only once in a while containing a bit of vegetable or grain. About one out of every three were eating elm bark, which they prepare by reducing it to a fine sawdust and then making it into cakes. Whole rows of trees have been thus stripped of their bark. Of even such sorry food as this only a few have any great amount on hand. After it is gone they will eat the bark of the willow and mulberry, which cause swelling and hasten death. Except for these the country side is absolutely bare.

'Household utensils have also been sold, and in some cases the timbers of a part of the roof—the rest of the house is made of mud and thatch. I found the average holding of land to be twelve mow (about two English acres), the largest fifty mow and the smallest three. Questioning showed that the average crop this year among the families visited was four Chinese bushels per family. Last year's crop was only double this. The cause of famine is lack of drainage, so that the rainfall, which is as great as 16 to 30 inches in two weeks, simply stands, and drowns out the crops.

'Last year, in spite of the fact that in this township the famine relief committee carried 650 families through the season, and the Chinese Government gave 1,800 families enough to last them about a month, 100 persons, at a very conservative estimate, died of starvation, and twenty children and six or eight wives were sold. Children brought from one to three dollars Mexican and wives about ten times as much. The object in such sales was as much to provide for the one sold as to secure food for the seller, and the sale was not always into a life of vice. This year two persons out of every three are certain of death unless help comes from outside, while the cost in suffering is simply incalculable. In the fifty-five homes visited four dead men were found, and many more who were in the last stages.'

The 'Witness' acknowledges gratefully the following subscriptions to its fund to aid the Chinese famine sufferers:—

Previously acknowledged ...	$2,792.89
Mrs. J. H. Cannon, Chesley, Ont.	150.00
B. Y. P. U., Picton, Ont.	3.00
Mrs. John Galt, Picton, Ont.	5.00
Beulah Galt, Picton, Ont.	1.00
Ian Galt, Picton, Ont.	.50
Burns	5.00
S. Avery, Burin, Nfld.	3.00
A. A. M.	2.00
A. Mite, Burlington, N.S.	2.00
R. H. Lathe, Lacolle, Que.	5.00
Elsie Taylor, Keen, Ont.	1.00
Janet McKee, Kinnear Mills, Que.	2.00
Friend, Middle River, C.B.	1.00
E. MacM., Melbourne Ridge, Que.	1.00
Lavina Mills, Megantic, Que.	1.00
N. H. B., Newport, N.S.	2.00
'In His Name,' B.C., N.B.	.25
'Witness' Reader, Wroxeter, Ont.	1.10
M. Edith Brown, Weston, N.S.	2.00
Mrs. John Flynn, Meaford, Ont.	10.00
A. D. Wishart, Arnprior, Ont.	2.00
Reader of the 'Messenger,' Justice, Man.	2.00
'A Friend Willing to Help,' Upper Cavershill, N.B.	2.00
W. C. T. U., Narrows, N.B.	2.00
Robert I. Milling, Napanee, Ont.	2.00
A Christian	20.00
'In as Much,' Bristol, Que.	10.00
'Sympathisers,' Winnipeg, Man.	8.00
Mrs. James Wilson, Drumbo, Ont.	1.00
Lockwood, Sask.	20.00
Jennie Duff MacMillan, Corbetton	2.00
'In His Name,' Twillingale, Nfld.	1.00
J. B., Pierson, Man.	10.00
A. Friend, Arundel	10.00
J. A. G., Ottawa	5.00
Mrs. C. A. Mackay, Riverton, N.S.	1.00
G. W. Woodward, Ayers Cliff, Que.	2.00
'In Sympathy,' Hamilton, Ont.	2.00
Mrs. John McCallum, Ingersoll, Ont.	1.50
Miss Florence McCallum, Ingersoll, Ont.	1.50
Mrs. Geo. Ferrier	1.00
A Friend and Alice Robinson, Mount Mirack	2.00
W.C.T.U., Monklands, Gravel Hill, Ont.	2.00
'In His Name,' Bowmanville, Ont.	2.00
D. MacDonald, Strathcona, Sask.	2.00
Arthur B. Caldwell, New Carlisle	3.00
Mrs. Catherine Henry, Melancthon, Ont.	2.00
M. I. S., Bloomfield	5.00
Mother and Daughter, St. Lawrence, N.S.	1.00
E. T. L.	1.00
Amos R. P. Mitchell, Pugwash, N.S.	10.00
A Friend, West Pugwash, N.S.	3.00
Miss L. M. L., Lakeside, Que.	5.00
A Friend, N.S.	1.00
Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Burnt Thrust, N.B.	2.00
Friend, Wentworth, N.S.	3.00
M. J. P., Montreal	5.00
Nanlyr S. School	5.00
Jno. Tolton, Arkell, Ont.	1.00
W. E. Hargrove	1.00
'Some Little Friends,' W. Monkton, Ont.	.75
B. K. M., Stratford, Ont.	1.00
P. MacA., Vernon, Ont.	2.00
One Who Suffers, London, Ont.	1.00
'In His Name, Park Hill, Ont.	1.00
'Scotch,' Hamilton, Ont.	2.00
Whilmina, Hillsover	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. F. W., Richmond, Que.	5.00
Women's Miss. Society, Pine Grove, Ont.	4.60
Robert A. Fell, Galt Ont.	5.00
W. J., Paisley, Ont.	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Tannahill, Carr's Crossing, Que.	5.00
Friend, Montreal	1.00
D. Clark, Chatham, N.B.	2.00
Sister, Victoria, P. E. I.	1.00
W. F. M. S., St. Ann's, Ont.	2.00
J. Magden, Ferndale	5.00
Mrs. T. E. Graves, Mantana, Que.	1.00
Baptist Church, Sussex, N.B.	5.00
Missionary Collection, Red Mountain	2.53
D. W. Pyne, Clementsvale	.25
H. C. Trimper, Clementsvale	.25
Miss Saunders, Clementsvale	.25
Mrs. A. D. Coombs, Clementsvale	.25
Idella M. Dun, Clementsvale	.50
Joshua Rolar, Clementsvale	.15
Mrs. D. M. Wright, Clementsvale	.10
Mrs. J. B. Ritchie, Clementsvale	.20
Friend, Grey Co., Ont.	10.00
Friend, Mono, Ont.	4.00
Rev. N. Waddell, Webbwood, Ont.	2.00
Friend, Newington	.50
'A. and E.,' Radisson, Sask.	1.00
Presbyterian S. S., Ballantrae, Sask.	2.25
M. A. P. S., Toronto	3.00
Peter Ferguson, Warwick	5.00
N. and V., Rockburn	2.00
N. L. A., Shakespeare, Montreal	5.00
P. W. Hakney, Belmore, Ont.	5.00
E. Hakney, Belmore Ont.	1.00
James C. Stevenson, Norwich, Ont.	2.00
Clarence Stevenson, Norwich, Ont.	.25
Ruth and Kathleen Cuthbertsonfi Ingersoll, Ont.	4.00
Baptist S. S., Wingham, Ont.	6.00
Duncan Campbell, Middlemiss, Ont.	5.00
Mrs. Athol V. Peers, Wallace Bay, N.S.	$3.00
L. S. C., Toronto	1.00
F. H. McCullough, Navan, Ont.	3.00
Carman Epworth League, Brighton, Ont.	5.00
Cecil Mac and May Turner, Appleton, Ont.	1.25
Miss A. G. Hall, Cornwall	3.00
The S.S. No. 2 Flos, St. Andrew's Pres. Ch., Hillsdale	10.00
Jacob Price, Hartford, Ont.	.50
Mrs. Vanloon, Hartford, Ont.	.25
Mrs. E. Smith, Hartford, Ont.	.25
Mrs. Hayden, Barrie, Ont.	1.00
D. A. Martin, Eastman, Que.	2.00
J. Matheson, Summerstown, Que.	5.00
Readers of the 'Witness,' Murillo, Ont.	2.00
A sympathizer, New Richmond Centre, Ont.	5.00
Miramichi Division, No. 428 (Sons of Temperance), Burnt Church, N.B.	5.00
In memory, Grenville, Que.	5.00
A friend, Grenville, Que.	.50
A sympathizer and lover of the suffering race, Welland	10.00
Wesley Lambert, Courtland P. O.	1.00
The two Misses Lummies, Montreal	1.00
Miss Lizzie Barnes, Paisley, Ont.	1.00
G. H. W. B., Montreal	10.00
J. H. N., Macleod, Alta.	15.00
Sympathizer	1.00
'In as much,' New York	2.00
D. J. Paradis, Ligne, Que.	4.00
J. W. Curran, Covey Hill, Ont.	5.00
'In His Name,' Uhlhoff	5.00
Three little friends, Uhlhoff	1.00
A friend, St. George, N.B.	2.00
Mrs. J. P. Flood, Greenwood, Ont.	2.00
A friend, Owen Sound, Ont.	2.00
K. Adams, Burk's Falls, Ont.	1.00
Wm. Simpson, Onondaga, Ont.	1.00
A class of little boys, Avonton, Ont.	2.00
P. A. Southern, St. Thomas, Ont.	1.00
Allan Douglas, Brucefield, Ont.	5.00
Bogend S.S.	2.10
Rev. A. R. Walsh, Dalrymple, Sask.	1.00
Mrs. Charles Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Wm. Eldridge, Sr., Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Wm. Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. J. W. Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. John Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Mr. Chester Kett Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Arthur Morton, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. James MacIntosh, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Lottie Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Mr. Wm. Eidridge, Jr., Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Fred Montgomery, Sadowa, Sask.	.50
Miss Annie Matheson, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Amy Adams, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. Arthur Hart, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Maggie Oxby, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mr. David Calderwood, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Miss Viola Eldridge, Sadowa, Sask.	.25
Mrs. George Kett, Sadowa, Sask.	1.00
Go Forth League of Sadowa	5.00
Mr. Jas. Graham, Dalrymple	.50
Mr. Thos Turner, Sebright	.25
Mr. J. I. Day, Sebright	.25
Mr. G. Jarrett, Dalrymple	.50
Mr. Geo. Ivory, Dalrymple	.25
Mr. W. I. Day, Sebright	.25
Total to date	$3,428.02

A MOST WELCOME GIFT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed you will find money order for twenty dollars ($20.00), which I wish used as follows: $15.00 for the Chinese Famine Fund and $5.00 for the Boys' Home in Shawbridge. I am taking the liberty of troubling you with this last subscription because I do not know the name of the proper person to whom to send it, although intensely interested in the Home by the descriptions of it and its work, which I see in the 'Witness' from time to time. Kindly acknowledge the donation to Famine Fund as from I. H. N., Macleod, Alta.

[We have much pleasure in acknowledging this timely gift for the Boys' Farm Home at Shawbridge. The sum will be promptly forwarded to the treasurer, and we would willingly receive and forward any other gifts for the same very worthy cause.—Editor 'Witness.']

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home Hospital acknowledge with thanks the following donations:—

Hum Chee	$5.00
'In Memoriam' M. G. M.	25.00
E. J. F.	2.00
Mrs. Nelll	1.00
Mr. Jos. H. Bovell	5.00
A Friend	5.00
Miss Miller	5.00
Mrs. Wm. Johnston (Wellington Street)	5.00
M. E. C. B. Fetherstonhaugh	10.00
Mr. C. C. Holland	10.00
Total	$73.00

THE WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

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

9220

9,220.—A GOOD APRON MODEL.

This design has two special good points, the deep convenient pockets and the panel front, which is cut high over the bust, and this affords good protection. The apron is easy to make and will give satisfaction with its ample skirt, and natty appearance. Gingham, lawn or cambric may be used for its development. It requires 6 1-4 yards of 27-inch material for the medium size. The pattern is cut in three sizes, small, medium and large.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

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

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint

PHOTO BY JOEL FEDER.

OF SILK AND LACE.

Lace and satin are dyed in precisely the same soft biscuit tan shade in this frock; otherwise the contrasted effect of satin and lace would be too strong. The lines are girlish and straight, and the little coat effect is very chic. Buttoned boots of light fawn suede match the frock in color.

GATEKEEPER STOPS KAISER.

Refused German Ruler Admission to Kew.

Although the German Emperor is said to employ a dozen valets and possesses a wardrobe worth over one hundred thousand pounds, he often dresses shabbily. Once, when returning dust-covered from a long tramp in the suburbs of Berlin, a farmer refused pointblank to give him a lift in his cart, declaring that he never conversed with disreputable strangers.

This recalls an amusing adventure which befell the Emperor when he went to London last May to attend the unveiling of the Queen Victoria Memorial, which faces Buckingham Palace. On the 17th of the month he visited Kew Gardens, down the River Thames. The hour fixed for opening the gardens to the public was two o'clock, and when His Majesty's carriage drew up at the gates opposite Kew Green before that time, the keeper in attendance declined to allow the Royal visitor to enter, stating that his orders were to admit no one before the right hour save by special order of the Curator. Notwithstanding that he was informed that the Kaiser desired admittance, he remained politely obdurate. As a result, the German monarch had to drive to the Curators' office in order to secure the necessary permit.—'National Magazine.'

NORTH BRANCH Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Frank J. Day, pastor of Zion Congregational Church, will speak at the North Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association's men's meeting, to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock. Mr. A. H. Goodfellow will sing. The orchestra will play. All men cordially invited.

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441 St. Catherine St. West
Phones Up 5269-4307

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A perfect match guaranteed. Palmer's quality of hair is a guarantee against CHINESE HUMAN HAIR.

Our Coiffures will enhance and reflect your individuality in a delightful way. Fluffy, light, no rearranging required. Made in 1st and 2nd quality hair, at prices to suit all. No trouble to show goods.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

QUEEN'S
ARTS, EDUCATION, THEOLOGY, MEDICINE, SCIENCE, including ENGINEERING
Arts Summer Session
July 3 to Aug. 17
The Arts course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
Short Course for Teachers and general students July 24th to 31st.
For calendars write the Registrar
G. Y. CHOWN
Kingston, Ont.
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Is IDEALLY SITUATED in the Capital of Canada, one of the most beautiful cities in the world.
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Offers ACADEMIC and SELECTIVE Courses.
Gives pleasant home life and careful oversight.
Parents seeking a good educational home for their daughter should write for our Calendar.
Pupils enrolling now for Session 1912-13.
Rev. W. D. ARMSTRONG, M.A., Ph.D., D.D., President.

LeROY BUSINESS COLLEGE
Day and Evening Classes. Positions for all Graduates
Prospectus Free.
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Your Guarantee of Goodness
The name "SALADA" on the sealed lead packages is your strongest guarantee of all that is best and most fragrant in tea
"SALADA"
IS THE CHOICEST TEA GROWN ON THE ISLAND OF CEYLON
—clean, whole leaves—with the delightful flavor of the fresh leaves brought to your table by the sealed lead packages.
BLACK, GREEN or MIXED
053

AN Opportunity FOR A Bright Man
Prominent Women's Specialty Store
Requires the services of a hustling, intelligent young man as assistant to the manager.
The position is full of opportunity to the right person. A courteous, enthusiastic worker will get a first class salary. State fully your qualifications. Address
WOMEN'S GARMENT STORE
Box 262,
'Witness' Office.
Ability, courtesy, and sobriety will be considered before experience.

MAY PIANO BARGAINS.
Layton Bros. have received many good pianos during the removal season, taken in exchange for STEINWAY, WEBER, STECK, etc., Pianola Pianos, and MASON AND RISCH Pianos. These have been put in perfect repair and reasonably priced for quick sale. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine St. West. (Cor. Stanley).

For May Weddings
FOLDING WATCHES FOR TRAVELLERS
A gift for either the bride or the groom may be appropriately selected from our new assortment of Folding Watches. Some of them are simply time-keepers, others have the alarm attachment. All are enclosed in attractive leather cases, very flat, $6 to $30.
HENRY BIRKS & SONS, LIMITED,
Phillips Square.

To Prevent Chapped Skin
—use warm water and Baby's Own Soap.

The warm water opens the pores of the skin and the minute particles of pure refined vegetable oils which form the creamy, fragrant lather of Baby's Own Soap are absorbed into the skin, keeping it soft, healthy, and preventing cracks and chaps.
A perfect rinsing, then smart rubbing when drying guarantees a fine smooth skin in any weather.
BABY'S OWN SOAP
Best for Baby
Best for You
Canada's Standard toilet and nursery soap for over 30 years.
ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, - MONTREAL.

Empire No. 2
Empire Typewriter No. 2 Will Outwear any other Typewriter
BECAUSE it has fewer parts.
BECAUSE it is structurally stronger.
BECAUSE it is built on more mechanically durable lines.
The danger of breakage, the liability to wear, and the cost of repairs are trifling compared with other machines.
Send for Illustrated Booklet, giving particulars, or call at any Agency and see the Machine in operation.
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134 ST. PETER STREET, MONTREAL.
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BARNET'S "BEST"
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For Window Cleaning
Call, Main 1203
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OFFICE: 40 JURORS STREET

Since Living Comes so High
ECONOMY IN THE AVERAGE FAMILY'S EXPENSES IS IMPERATIVE.
Here's a tried, tested and proven way to save real money without pinching to do it. Send to our
Valet Dept.
any Suit, Skirt, Coat, Waist, Cloak, or Man's Suit or Overcoat, and have them Dry Cleaned and Refinished.
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PHONE UP. 3480 No. 425 RICHMOND STREET.

CHURCH ANNOUNCEMENTS

Crescent Street Church
(PRESBYTERIAN.)
Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Sts. REV. ROBT. W. DICKIE, Minister.
Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
SUBJECT 7 p.m. | "PHILOSOPHY OF CONVERSION."
VISITORS IN THE CITY ARE INVITED TO WORSHIP IN 'CRESCENT STREET.'

UNION SERVICES
Rev. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., Pastor.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH 11 a.m.
Mr. T. W. JONES,
Of the Congregational College, will preach
Subject:—
"The Growing Revelation of God"

CALVARY CHURCH 7 p.m.
Mr. T. W. JONES will preach
Subject:—
"Christ and the Call of Humanity"

STRANGERS AND VISITORS WELCOMED AT ALL SERVICES.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
Pastor, Rev. E. I. HART, B.A. Assistant Pastor, Rev. R. B. NICHOLSON.
The PASTOR will preach at both services,
——SUBJECTS:——
11 A.M. ..... "JONAH."
7 P.M. ..... "HOW CHRIST DRAWS THE LINE."
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.
MONDAY NIGHT, Illustrated Lecture by Pastor—"CHINA, NEW AND OLD." Tickets, 10 cents. Lecture in Lecture Hall of church, at 8 o'clock. 125 views.

Zion Congregational Church
CORNER MANCE AND MILTON STS.
Pastor—REV. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.
SUNDAY, May 13th, "MOTHER'S DAY."
SPECIAL SERVICES. The Pastor Will Preach.
Evening Subject—"THE MOTHER OF JESUS"—
A Meditation on the Character and Life of the VIRGIN MARY.
All are requested to wear a White Carnation as the symbol of the qualities of Ideal Motherhood.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
(REV. WILLIAM SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.)
11 A.M. ..... ANNUAL DECISION DAY SERVICE.
The PASTOR will preach. Reception of New Members and Sacrament.
7 P.M. Rev. CHARLES INWOOD, F.R.G.S., (of Belfast, Ireland), will preach.
VISITORS AND STRANGERS CORDIALLY WELCOME.

EMMANUEL CHURCH
169-171 DRUMMOND STREET.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
Evening Subject:—'THE SERPENT IN THE GARDEN.'
EVERYBODY WELCOME

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
SHERBROOKE STREET, HEAD OF CRESCENT ST.
SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.,
CONDUCTED BY
REV. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D.
VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

The American Presbyterian Church
The REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D., Minister.
11 A.M. ..... "THE PARTNERSHIP OF FAITH."
7 P.M. ..... "THE CROSS—GOD'S ESTIMATE OF SIN."
Four Sermons, "LIGHT FROM THE CROSS," Sabbath Eves in May.
SPECIAL MUSICAL SERVICE AT EVENING WORSHIP.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES — East End Methodist Church — Sunday, May 12th
11 a.m. / 7 p.m. — Rev. W. T. G. BROWN, B.A., B.D., A FORMER PASTOR, WILL PREACH.
Former Members, and all Friends cordially invited.
On TUESDAY, May 14th, the Young People of the church will present: "THE TEMPLE OF FAME" in the Schoolroom of the Church.
Elaborate Historical Costumes; Music, etc. 8.15 P.M. Tickets, 25c.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A.—DOMINION SQUARE
Meetings for Men and Boys, Sunday, May 12th
9.30 A.M.—Mothers' Day Service for Boys. Address by Rev. A. P. SHATFORD, M.A.
4.00 P.M. MEN'S MEETING. Mothers' Day. Organization of the Men's Brotherhood Class for the summer months.
PRAYER MEETING—SATURDAY, AT 8 P.M.

CHURCH OF CHRIST DISCIPLES
EVANGELIST ALBERT BROWN
will preach in Y.W.C.A. Hall, 151 Fairmount Avenue, Montreal Annex, on May 12th, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., pleading for a return of the Churches to Primitive Christianity.
LORD'S SUPPER, 11 a.m.

PASTOR SULLIVAN
Olivet Baptist Church
Corner Dorchester and Guy Streets.
EVENING SUBJECT:
MODERN IDOLATORY
7 P.M.
STRANGERS WELCOME.

EVANGELIST WM. M. HORSEY,
OF BOSTON,
Will Give Addresses in "CRESCENT HALL,"
642 ST. CATHERINE ST. W.
SUNDAY, AT 7 P.M.—
Subject: 'The First and Second Resurrection.'
TUESDAY, AT 8 P.M.—
'The Four Living Creatures and the Wheels within a Wheel.' Ezek. 1 and 10.
FRIDAY, AT 8 P.M.—
"The Coming of the Lord."
Each subject illustrated with a chart.
ALL FREELY INVITED.

MEN'S OWN
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST.,
SUNDAY, MAY 12th, 1912.
Speaker, PRINCIPAL FORD, of St. Lambert Academy.
Soloist, Mr. C. REID.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Horse Show
Under the distinguished patronage of Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, K.G., Governor-General of Canada.

NOW OPEN
MORNINGS, 11 o'clock (except Saturday); AFTERNOONS, 2.45; EVENINGS, 8.15.
Special Children's Performance Saturday Morning at 10.30. Reserved Seats, 50c. Admission, Children, 15c; Adults, 25c.
PRICES: Mornings (except Saturday), admission, 25c. Afternoons, admission, 25c and 50c. Reserved Seats, $1. Evenings, admission (Wood Avenue entrance), 50c; main entrance, 75c. Reserved Seats, $1.50 and $1.00.
Reserved Seat Tickets and Season Badges ($5.00), at Arena.

ART ASSOCIATION.
ON THE 10th MAY INSTANT, THE
READING ROOM and GALLERIES
WILL CLOSE
UNTIL RE-OPENED IN THE NEW BUILDING.

Independent Order of Foresters
Members of Court Balmoral, 269, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Bro. Wm. H. Smith from his late residence, 393 Lagauchetiere street West
TO-DAY, at 2.30 p.m.
DOUGLAS ROSS,
Financial Secretary.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.
To be Closed at this Office During the Week Ending, May 11, 1912.

May.
**10 8.30 a.m. Virginian, Allan.
10 1.30 p.m. Philadelphia, American.
**11 12.30 p.m. Megantic, White Star-Dominion.

* Letters may be posted up to 6.00 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5.00 p.m.
** Parcels are forwarded by this steamer; latest time of mailing is 9.30 a.m. Friday.
Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station 'B' to within 15 minutes; and at Station 'C' up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.
*Matter for Registration close at 5.15 p.m.
*Letters for Registration should be posted three-quarters of an hour before closing of mail.

CANADIAN STOCK.
London, May 10.—Lists for the issue of B. C. Telephone stock and preference closed yesterday, the amount having been over-applied for.

WEEKLY CALENDAR

Dominion Park
Seventh Successive Successful Season Starts
Next Saturday, May 18th

75 PEOPLE | The Circle D Ranch Outfit WITH CAMP OF TWENTY-FIVE SIOUX INDIANS | 75 PEOPLE

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BASEBALL

Parsons Pegs Out Again in the First Inning and as a Result the Skeeters Scored Five During First Spasm

International Results.
Jersey City, 7; Montreal, 3.
Toronto, 14; Baltimore, 5.
Buffalo, 8; Providence, 4.
Newark, 9; Rochester, 8.

International Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Jersey City	13	5	.722
Buffalo	9	7	.563
Rochester	9	8	.529
Baltimore	8	8	.500
Newark	8	9	.471
Providence	7	10	.412
Toronto	7	10	.412
Montreal	5	11	.313

Where They Play To-day.
Jersey City at Montreal.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Newark at Rochester.
Providence at Buffalo.

Mr. Bill Parsons, of the pitching staff of the Royals, made a balloon ascension at Atwater Park yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the ball tossers from Jersey City. In the first inning, with two men out, he walked four of the Skeeters, forcing in one run. The Skeeters piled four more runs on top of that, scoring five runs in the first inning. They held the lead throughout the game, the final tally being 7 to 3.

After three runs were scored Parsons got the hook. He was succeeded by Averett, who let in two more runs in this inning and another in the second. Burke took the mound for Montreal in the third inning and held down the Skeeters to one run during the rest of the game.

Montreal came back in the third inning, when the pushed a pair of tallies across and again in the sixth inning, when they scored another run. They tried hard throughout the game to even the score, but they could not overcome the lead gained by the Skeeters.

There was a good crown on hand to witness the opening game with Jersey City, which now heads the International League. Very, very sad was the first inning, during which there were five runs, only two hits and no errors. Green was the first man to bat, and he went out, Yeager to Gandil. Agler flied out to Demmitt. Right here was where Parsons went up like a toy balloon. He passed Barrows and Deininger. A passed ball moved Barrows up; Wheeler and Purtell walked, forcing in Barrows. Roach singled and Deininger and Wheeler scored. Averett was then sent in to succeed Parsons. Bemis doubled against the left field fence, scoring Purtell and Roach. Averett put an end to the agony by striking Swift out. In their half the Royals went out in one, two, three order.

In the second inning Barrows lined out a hot drive which struck Averett on the knee with a resounding whack, and then bounded beyond third base, and Reid scored. Curtis replaced Roth behind the bat for Montreal. The Royals failed to score during this half.

In the third inning the mound was taken for Montreal by Burke, who failed to locate the home plate immediately, and walked Purtell, who eerrors. In their half Montreal scored two runs through the stick work of Demmitt, Gandil and Russell.

Neither side scored again until the sixth inning, when Hartman lined out a three bagger, and Montreal got one more run. In the seventh inning Burke pulled out of a bad place, but not until Jersey City had scored another run. It looked as though the Royals might even up things in the eighth inning, but Curtis hit into a double play, and it was all off. Swift did the pitching and Bemis the receiving for Jersey City, and the former pitched good ball. The two teams play again to-day.

Jersey City.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Breen, 2d	5	1	2	4	5	0
Agler, 1b.	4	1	1	8	0	1
Barrows, c.f.	4	1	3	0	0	0
Deininger, l.f.	3	1	0	3	0	0
Wheeler, r.f.	3	1	0	2	0	1
Purtell, 3b.	1	1	0	0	3	0
Roach, s.s.	4	1	1	1	5	0
Swift, p.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bemis, c.	4	0	2	9	0	0
Totals	32	7	9	27	13	2

Montreal.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Hanaford, r.f.	5	0	1	3	1	0
Yeager, 3b	5	1	0	1	3	0
Demmit, l.f.	4	1	2	4	0	0
Gandil, 1b.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Russell, c.f.	4	0	1	3	0	0
Purtell, 2b.	3	0	0	3	3	0
Hartman, s.s	4	1	3	0	4	0
Roth, c.	0	0	0	1	0	0
Curtis, c.	2	0	0	1	0	0
Parsons, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Averett, p.	1	0	0	0	1	0
Burke, p.	3	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	36	3	9	27	13	0

Score by innings:
Jersey City 5 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0
Montreal 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0

Summary:—Three base hit, Hartman. Two base hits, Gandil, 2; Bemis, Barrows. Left on bases, Jersey City, 6; ontreal, 9. Double play, Roach, Breen and Agler. Sacrifice fly, W. Purtell. Innings pitched: Parsons, two-thirds; Averett, one and one-third; Burke, 7. Bases on balls, off Parsons, 4; off Burke, 1; off Swift, 2. Struck out, by Swift, 5; by Averett, 2; by Burke, 1. Hit by pitcher, by Burke, 1; by Swift, 1. Sacrifice hit, Agler. Stolen bases, Barrows, W. Purtell. Umpires, Doyle and Guthrie. Time, 1.45. Attendance, 1,600.

Toronto Wins.
Toronto, ay 10.—Ten hits and two passes netted Toronto 10 runs in the fifth inning against the Orioles to-day.

Toronto.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
McConnell, 2b.	6	2	3	2	1	0
Shaw, c.f.	4	2	1	0	0	0
Meyer, r.f.	3	1	1	3	0	0
Jordan, 1b.	4	1	1	13	1	0
O'Hara, l.f.	5	1	1	3	1	0
Mueller, 3b.	3	2	0	0	0	0
Holly, s.s.	5	1	1	3	2	0
Fischer, c.	3	3	1	2	2	0
Bachman, p.	5	1	2	1	7	0
Totals	38	14	14	27	14	0

Baltimore.

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.	E.
Maisel, s.s.	5	1	1	1	1	1
Murphy, r.f.	5	2	2	1	0	0
Gettman, c.f.	4	0	1	3	1	0
Schmidt, 1b.	4	1	1	10	1	0
Walsh, l.f.	3	0	1	0	0	1
Parent, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2	2
Corcoran, 3b.	4	0	3	2	1	1
Payne c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Murray, c.	1	0	0	1	0	0
Kilhullen, c.	2	0	0	2	0	1
Vickers, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Adkins, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Frock, p.	2	1	1	1	2	0
xUnglaub	1	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	36	5	12	24	11	6

xBatted for Frock in ninth.

Score by innings:—
Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 2 0—5
Toronto ..... 1 1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 x—14

Summary: Two-base hits, O'Hara, McConnell, Jordan, Maisel; three-base hits, O'Hara, Murphy; home run, Shaw; sacrifice hits, Meyer; stolen bases, McConnell 2, Shaw, Meyer, Mueller 2, Fischer, Bachman, O'Hara; struck out, by Bachman, Adkins 2, Frock 2; base on balls, off Bachman 2, Arkins 2, Frock 3; first base on errors, Toronto 3; left on bases, Baltimore 6, Toronto 8. Umpires—Byron and Mueller. Attendance, 1,800.

Pony Battery Works Well.
Buffalo, N. Y., May 11.—Buffalo's pony battery, Jameson and Schang, worked perfectly yesterday and Providence was beaten by a score of 8 to 4. The hitting of Schang and Jones and the base stealing of Stock featured. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 2 1 1 0 0 4 0 x	8	10 1
Providence	1 0 1 0 0 0 1	4	6 3

Jameson and Schang; Thomas, Lafitte and Beckendorf.

Hit Like Fiends.
Rochester, N.Y., May 11.—The Newarks hit like fiends yesterday and won, 9 to 8. In the ninth inning they made five hits and four runs and took the lead after two were out. The locals came within one of tying the scor. A double play ended the game. Score:—

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 2 2 0 3 0 0 1	8	10 1
Newark	1 1 6 0 0 0 0 4 0	9	14 3

Wilhelm, Manser, Holmes, Jones and Blair; McGinnity, Gaskell, Lee, Dent and Smith.

STAR BASEBALL CLUB.
The Star baseball club will present a strong line-up to-morrow afternoon at St. Laurent when they will open up their season playing the college nine on the latter's grounds.
With the chances of a nice day the game is expected to pull out a record attendance.
The Independent Champions will leave from the corner of Mount Royal and Park avenues at 1 o'clock sharp, the game being scheduled for 2.30 o'clock.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
New York, 4; Chicago, 0.

National League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	16	4	.800
Cincinnati	16	5	.762
Chicago	11	11	.500
Boston	9	12	.429
Pittsburg	8	11	.421
Brooklyn	7	10	.412
Philadelphia	7	11	.389
St. Louis	6	16	.273

Where They Play To-day.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Yesterday's Results.
Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 2.
New York, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 6; Boston, 5.

American League Standing.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	18	5	.783
Boston	12	8	.600
Washington	10	10	.500
Philadelphia	9	9	.500
Cleveland	9	9	.500
Detroit	10	13	.435
St. Louis	6	13	.316
New York	5	12	.294

Where They Play To-day.
Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Cleveland at Washington.

ST. PATRICK'S A.A.A. NOTES

A special general meeting of the Association is called for Monday evening, the 13th inst., at 8 p.m., to discuss business requiring immediate attention, and also requiring as large an attendance as possible. Although it is not known exactly what the principal object of the executive is in calling a meeting, it is understood that matters in connection with the purchase of a new club house, the erection of an $18,000 gymnasium, and swimming pool, and the annual banquet will be dealt with.

ANNUAL BANQUET.
The banquet committee are rapidly completing arrangements for the annual banquet to be held on the 20th inst., in Nazareth Hall. Great interest in this event is being manifested by the members and numerous friends of the association, as although the sale of tickets opened only two days ago, already 195 have been disposed of. It would be advisable for those who have not secured tickets to do so as soon as possible in order to give the caterer more definate lines to work on.
It is expected that the Minister of Justice, the Hon. C. J. Doherty, and His Worship Mayor Lavallee, will be present, as will several other prominent men, prominent in Canadian public life. The names of these last mentioned will not be made public until the committee is sure of their being present.

LACROSSE CLUB MEETING.
Since the annual meeting last Monday night, Manager Powse has been very busy getting the supplies in first class order, also purchasing new sticks, gloves and other supplies. Already the team which will wear the grey and green looks very likely, and as most of last year's players have already turned up for indoor practice, as well as several new men who have joined the association since the close of the lacrosse season last year. Within the next few days the association will complete negotiations for grounds for the use of the lacrosse baseball and harrier clubs.

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HUNT CLUB TEAMS WERE FEATURE OF LAST NIGHT'S SHOW

Their Royal Highnesses Again Honored the Evening Performance With Their Presence.

There was a good attendance at the show yesterday afternoon to watch the usual varied and interesting programme of events. A class of green hunters was the first to take the tan bark, which resulted in a win for Mr. G. L. Ogilvie's Minto over the Sifton entry The Yukon. Fort Erie, shown by J. C. Wray, of Montreal, was placed third and the exhibit of Crow and Murray of Toronto, got the H.C. badge.

Mrs. J. A. McSloy, of St. Catherines, Ont., captured the blue ribbon, in a nice class of combination, saddle and harness horses, with Confidante; Mrs. Charles Meredith's Luke Magnus being placed second, and Mr. Charles McLean's May Flower third.

A class for coachmen, who were required to tool their exhibits between obstacles, made an interesting diversion in the first half of the programme, J. Hicks, Mr. A. Hamilton Gault's coachman, winning the Blue Ribbon, and the twenty-five dollars which go with it.

The summary of results:—

Green hunters, up to carrying over 175 lbs. to hounds (Class 73).— 1, Minto, ch. g., exhibited by G. L. Ogilvie, Montreal; 2, The Yukon, b.g., exhibited by Lieut. Clifford Sifton, Jr., Ottawa; 3, Fort Erie, b.g., exhibited by J. C. Wray, Montreal; H.C., Lady Like, b.m., exhibited by Crow and Murray, Toronto.

Combination saddle and harness horses (Class 59)—1, Confidante, b.m., exhibited by Msr. J. A. McSloy, St. Catherines; 2, Luke Magnus, b.m., exhibited by Mrs. Chas. Meredith, Montreal; 3, May Flower, gr.m., exhibited by C. W. McLean, Brockville; H. C., Peter Grimm, b.g., exhibited by A. Yeager, Simcoe.

Professional coachmen (Class 98).— 1, J. Hicks, coachman to A. Hamilton Gault, Montreal; 2, Sidney Gidman, coachman to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Montreal; 3, Robert Riddell, coachman to A. W. Stevenson, Montreal; H.C., W. Schutt, coachman to E. A. Robert, Montreal.

Those who attended last evening's session of the Horse Show witnessed one of the most perfect exhibitions of jumping by hunt club teams that has ever taken place in the Arena during the thirteen years that the show has been held. Although only four teams were entered instead of the nine original teams, and the first and second prizes again went to the two Ottawa teams, ridden by Mr. Vic. Sifton, Lieutenant Henry Bate and Lieutenant W. B. Sifton, it was Sifton horses and not the Ottawa riders which won the honors from Messrs. A. E. Ogilvie, A. H. Gault, and R. Gault, this trio from the Montreal Hunt led by Mr. Hamilton Gault took the jumps in perfect form, their performance being easily the best during the evening. The other Montreal team entered and which were highly commended, was composed of Messrs. H. B. Macdougall, J. C. Watson and Allan Law. This event was the feature of the evening the competitors making a striking picture clad in their bright red coats of the coventional hunting style.

The following are the horses which composed the two Ottawa teams, all of them belonging to the Sifton Stables:—

1st prize, (Elmhurst, Cleveland, Sunday Morning.)

2nd prize, (Yukon, the Wasp, Dorchester.)

Although the honors went to Ottawa in the keenly competed hunt club event of the six events last evening, three of the blue ribbons went to Montreal entries.

In the class for pairs of horses 15 hands 2 inches and under, Mrs. H. Vincent Meredith's Tissington Glitter, and Tissington Royalist stepped away with the blue ribbon over other entries, the Crow and Murray Yeager and McLean entries taking the second, third and fourth prizes respectively.

Mrs. Meredith was not, however, the only local exhibitor to capture the coveted 'blue,' Captain W. T. Rodden, Westmount, taking the honors in the Green Hunter Class, the first event on the programme, and in the middle weight saddle class, King Cole, Capt. Rodden's black gelding, delighted the Montreal supporters by taking the first prize over Mr. George Pepper's handsome entry, Glen More, which took second prize, losing to the better trained King Cole. The third and fourth prizes in this event both went to local entries, Miss Wanklyn's entry, Meritza, capturing third and Mr. Ross Sim's 'Golden' being highly commended. In the class for middle weight roadsters, under 15 hands 3 inches, Mr. Wm. J. Crossen's three entries captured the first, second and third prizes, the Cobourg entries stepping away from Mr. Kenneth T. Dawes' handsome bay mare, Marguerite Margrave, which was highly commended. It was at this point in the programme that the vice-regal party entered the Arena, and His Royal Highness seemed much interested in this class of horse, which has been brought to a state of perfection on this continent, namely, the American roadster. The most keenly contested class of the evening was the class for horses in harness, under 15 hands 3 inches. There were thirteen entries, and the Yeager entry, Eye Opener, carried the honors. Captain Rodden's entry, Louise, which was the favorite with the critics at the north end of the Arena, was given the gate, although the mare was driven by the well-known Montreal horseman, Mr. Holter Learmont. Captain McLean, of Brockville, was also given the gate with one of his entries, showing the high standard of the horses entered. The nearest local entry being Mr. J. T. R. Laurendeau's Duchess of Marlborough, which won a high commendation.

MISS BELL'S PH YLLIS GLOSS.

Saturday Morning, May 11th.

10.30 a.m.—90. Judging 12 ponies in harness, over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.

10.50 a.m.—93. Judging 7 ponies under saddle under 12 hands.

11 a.m.—89. Judging 4 ponies in harness, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch.

11.05 a.m.—67. Judging 9 middleweight saddle horses (docked).

11.25 a.m.—91. Judging 4 pairs of ponies in harness.

11.35 a.m.—95. Judging 11 ponies under saddle, over 13 hands 1 inch and not exceeding 14 hands 2 inches.

11.50 a.m.—94. Judging 4 ponies under saddle, 12 hands and not exceeding 13 hands 1 inch.

11.55 a.m.—93. Judging 6 ponies in harness under 12 hands.

12.05 p.m.—96. Judging 10 ponies over jumps about three feet high.

Saturday Afternoon, May 11th.

2.45 p.m.—42. Judging 19 horses in harness, not exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, that have not won a first prize at any of the association's previous shows.

3.10 p.m.—77. Judging 29 ladies' hunters. (Ladies to ride).

3.40 p.m.—87. Judging 11 polo ponies entered in the bending competition.

4.05 p.m.—50. Judging 5 harness tandems driven by ladies.

4.25 p.m.—69. Judging 10 ladies' saddle horses. (Docked).

4.40 p.m.—57. Judging 3 four-in-hand teams.

4.55 p.m.—101. Judging 21 horses entered in the military jumping competition.

Saturday Evening, May 11th.

8.15 p.m.—99. Judging 10 police mounts.

8.35 p.m.—51. Judging 7 horses and runabouts.

8.55 p.m.—82. Judging 25 hunters over jumps, two abreast. (To be ridden in pink).

9.25 p.m.—43. Judging 5 horses in harness, exceeding 15 hands 3 inches, that have not won a first prize at any of the association's previous shows.

9.35 p.m.—62. Judging 13 lightweight saddle horses. (Undocked).

9.55 p.m.—58. Judging best collection of three harness horses, shown in single harness. (6 entries.)

10.20 p.m.—83. Judging 6 horses entered for the high jump.

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MAY AFFILIATE WITH McGILL.

That the University of Calgary is desirous of affiliating with McGill University and that correspondence with that end in view is taking place between Dean Braithwaite, of Calgary, and Mr. J. A. Nicholson, the registrar of McGill, is learned this morning. A formal application for affiliation has not yet been received by the McGill authorities, but it is believed that as the result of the negotiations such will be made in a short time.

Y. M. C. A. ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the north branch of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the association hall on Tuesday evening next, May 14th, at eight o'clock. Reports of the year's work will be presented by the various committees, and the board of management will be elected for the ensuing year. Members and the public are cordially invited to attend.

A BARGAIN

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SOCIAL SIDE OF THE HORSE SHOW

Their Royal Highnesses the Governor-General and the Duchess of Connaught and Her Royal Highness Princess Patricia were present during the latter half of the performances of the Horse Show last evening. The Royal party were received at the entrance and escorted to their box by Lieut.-Col. Whitehead, Dr. McEachran, and Mr. Colin Campbell.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught wore a satin gown of a rich dark blue shade, a long cloak embroidered in self-tones, and oyster white hat, faced with velvet and trimmed with blue ostrich feathers. Princess Patricia wore a dainty white lace dress, wide black hat, with cluster of black ostrich feathers at the left, and pale blue cloak. Miss Pelly, Lady-in-Waiting to the Duchess of Connaught, had on a taupe-grey chiffon gown draped over satin, pansy purple satin wrap, and large white hat faced with velvet and trimmed with white plumes.

Sir Edward and Lady Clouston entertained Dr. and Mrs. Chipman and the Hon. Adam and Mrs. Beck. Lady Clouston wore a black and white gown, and old-gold hat faced with black and trimmed with black and white shaded feathers. Mrs. Beck was wearing a pale blue dress with corsage bouquet of lilies of the valley, and black hat trimmed with white plume. Mrs. Chipman wore a dark violet gown with white lace yoke and large sailor hat encircled with white feathers flecked with black. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Joseph had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sladen and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Shaughnessy, Mrs. Joseph was gowned in cream satin, partially veiled on the overdress in fine black lace, and a wide white hat with plumes. Mrs. W. J. Shaughnessy had on a soft rose charmeuse dress and big black hat with large cluster of shaded black and white plumes. Mrs. Sladen was wearing a dark blue silk gown and large black hat with blue plumes. Captain and Mrs. Walter Long were in Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Gault's box, Mrs. Long wearing a blue gown with blue and white chiffon overdress, and brown toque trimmed with roses.

Lady Shaughnessy, who was wearing a handsome gown of black ninon veiling gray satin brocaded in a rose design, and a small black hat with Delft blue ostrich feathers, had a family party with one or two guests. Miss Edith Shaughnessy wore a pink taffeta dress with pale blue girdle and black hat with white feather. Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy, blue chiffon taffeta with white fichu, and black plumed hat. Mr. and Mrs. Beauclerk were of the party, Mrs. Beauclerk wearing a gown of grey shot satin and large black hat with shaded gray plumes. Lieut.-Col. Whitehead and Mrs. Whitehead had with them the Misses Stikeman and the Misses Kitchener. Mrs. Whitehead wore a smart black and white gown, the black ninon partially veiled in tunic panels of white lace, and a wide white hat trimmed with a narrow twist of black velvet and black osprey. Miss Muriel Stikeman wore a light blue marquisette gown and black Tagal hat trimmed with black feather and knot of flowers. Miss Helen Stikeman, pearl grey dress and black hat. Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Gordon had Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fairbanks with them, Mrs. Fairbanks wearing a pale pink satin gown and large hat with white plumes. Mrs. Gordon wore pale green taffeta and chantilly lace, and large black hat with white feather.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Paton entertained Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Braithwaite and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Duggan. Mrs. Paton wore a rose charmeuse wrap over her gown of pearl grey chiffon and white lace, and a small white hat trimmed with white lace and touches of black. Mrs. Braithwaite was wearing black and white striped silk, and grey hat trimmed with blue plumes. Mrs. Duggan wore pale blue ninon over white, and white hat trimmed with black velvet and spray of roses. Mr. and Mrs. Colin Campbell had with them Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Symington, who are visitors in town from Baltimore, Md. Mrs. Symington wore a black gown relieved with white on the corsage, and white hat faced with black and trimmed with a black plume. Mrs. Campbell had on a white and black silk gown, the bodice partially of black, and a black hat with feathers. Miss Enid Campbell was with Mrs. Charles Meredith's party, and was wearing a pretty white satin cloak embroidered in Japanese cherry blossom design, a pale yellow chiffon dress, with touches of black, and white and black hat. Mrs. Charles Meredith had on a dark blue silk dress, plumed hat to match, and black satin wrap with deep collar of cream lace, which also formed the lower half of the wide sleeves. Lieut.-Col. Lowther and Mr. Lee were with Mr. and Mrs. Vincent Meredith. Mrs. Meredith was wearing a gown of white silk voile faintly striped with black, a black plumed hat, and black satin cloak with handsome lace collar.

Mrs. Hugh Wonham had Lady Drummond's box, and was accompanied by Mr. W. B. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Bovey, and Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Esdaile. Mrs. Wonham wore a red satin wrap over her black gown, and small white and black hat. Mrs. Bovey, white embroidered net gown, and wide black hat with white plume. Mrs. C. B. Esdaile, black and white striped silk, and black hat with blue ostrich feathers. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McSloy, visitors from St. Catharines, Ontario, occupied a box with some young people, Mrs. McSloy wearing a black gown and black plumed hat. Dr. H. Les Morse, of Boston, and his sister-in-law, Miss Scott, were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Colt, of Genesse, N.Y., Mrs. Colt wearing a black gown with chiffon scarf, and wide black hat with large plume drooping over the brim. Miss Scott wore a pale blue gown and black hat with plume. Mr. and Mrs. Allan Mackenzie occupied Sir Montagu Allan's box, with Mrs. Hector Mackenzie, who was wearing black ninon over white and small black hat massed with flecked white and black feathers; and Miss Beatrice Caverhill in pale blue taffeta with white fichu, and large Leghorn hat faced on the upper brim with shot red and black taffeta, and trimmed with mahogany-colored ospreys. Mr. J. Abbott was of the party. Mrs. Allan Mackenzie wore a rose-colored charmeuse gown, the bodice draped over white lace and a wide black hat with black feather.

Senator and Mrs. Robert Mackay had with them their son-in-law, Mr. Norman Wilson, of Rocklands, Mr. and Mrs. George Macdougall, the latter wearing a dark blue gown and wide hat with blue trimmings. Miss Mabel Murray Smith was in white, and wore a white hat faced with black. Mrs. Mackay was wearing a gray gown and small dark toque with garniture of roses. Mr. and Mrs. Viachell Koelle had as their guests Mr. Justice and Mrs. Greenshields, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Smith. Mrs. Koelle was gowned in pale blue satin and chiffon with embroidered bodice, and wore a black hat with blue feather. Mrs. Smith wore an embroidered amethyst gown and hat to match trimmed with shaded flowers. Mrs. Greenshields, a soft green gown and wide mauve hat with flowers shading from rose to violet. Mr. and Mrs. George E. Drummond and Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, of St. Louis, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Curry. Mrs. Curry was wearing a black velvet gown with blue satin revers and small black hat with blue feather. Mrs. Drummond was in grey crepe de chine with white lace guimpe, and small white and black hat with white plume.

Mr. and Mrs. J. K. L. Ross entertained Mr. and Mrs. D. Lorne McGibbon, Mrs. W. A. McGibbon, of New York, and one or two more. Mrs. Ross wore a white lace gown with rose panne girdle, and wide low-crowned white lace hat rimmed with black. Mrs. Lorne McGibbon wore a beautiful cloak of embossed blue velvet, and gown with white lace and ninon bodice, and a big white hat faced with velvet and trimmed with blue plumes. Mrs. W. A. McGibbon wore a blue gown with square white collar and a black hat with white plumes. Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Shirres were accompanied by Mrs. H. K. Egan, of Ottawa; Mrs. Wallace Watson, Dr. Hutchison, and Major Condon. Mrs. Shirres was wearing a white lace gown with crushed rose girdle, and touches of the same on the bodice, and a black hat with plume. Mrs. Egan was wearing a black gown relieved with white at the throat, and a small black hat with shaded blue feathers. Mrs. Wallace Watson wore a light silk gown and small white hat with feather. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Robert entertained a party.

Mrs. W. G. Ross had Mrs. McEachran's box for the evening, and it was occupied by the Misses Ross, Mr. Harold Ross and Mr. Angus Hodgson, and Mrs. John MacLean as chaperone. Mrs. MacLean wore a black gown with dotted net yoke and sleeves and small black hat with white feather. Miss Edith Ross wore a white dress and white hat trimmed with pink. Miss Alice Ross, white embroidered with blue, and black hat with blue trimmings. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. MacTier entertained Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Neill and Col. and Mrs. W. A. Grant. Mrs. Grant was gowned in hyacinthe blue over white, and wore a large black hat. Mrs. Neill was in pale green ninon over white trimmed with Vandyke points of white lace, and white hat with cluster of ostrich tips. Mrs. MacTier was wearing an embroidered blue gown and small black hat with blue ostrich feather. Major and Mrs. Haig Sims occupied their box with a party. Mrs. Sims was in black. Miss Thomas wore a white dress and small white and black hat. Mrs. Ross Sims was in white, and wore a small white and black hat with coral feather.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. C. A. Smart brought with them their guests, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. J. W. Woods, of Ottawa, and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Archibald. Mrs. Smart was gowned in white chiffon over pale pink, with which she wore a white hat trimmed with roses. Mrs. Woods was wearing a dark silk gown and black hat with plume. Mrs. Archibald, reseda gown, and hat trimmed with black. Mr. R. Wilson Smith and the Misses Wilson Smith had as their guests Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. E. M. Renouf and Mr. G. Hall. Mrs. Renouf wore a black gown and toque trimmed with blue. Miss Daisy Wilson Smith was in white, and wore a large white hat faced with black. Miss May Wilson Smith wore a light gown and rose-trimmed hat. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Rodden entertained Mrs. Campbell Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Learmont. Mrs. Rodden wore a pale champagne-colored gown and small hat with white plumage. Mrs. Stewart, dark green gown and black hat trimmed with red. Mrs. Holton Learmont, primrose satin gown and white and black hat.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Sheppard had as their guests Mr. and Mrs. Walker, of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. James Nelson. Mrs. Sheppard wore white satin veiled in black Chantilly lace, with embroidery of jet on the corsage, and a large black hat with white plume. Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Carson had with them Dr. and Mrs. Ernest Nelson, the latter wearing a dark blue dress and white hat trimmed with flowers; Dr. Rexford, and Miss Eva Rexford in pale blue, and white hat with roses. Mrs. Carson was wearing a dark blue gown, and toque trimmed with blue. Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Cook occupied their box with two or three guests, Mrs. Cook wearing a white gown and hat faced with black velvet and trimmed with roses. Mr. W. Henry Bell was accompanied by his daughter, Miss Grace Bell, in pretty light gown and white hat, and Mrs. Booth Callaghan. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pillow had Mr. C. R. Hosmer's box, Mrs. Pillow wearing a white embroidered gown and white hat; and their guests were Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Ward and Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Meredith Cape.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochrane King, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Cowans, Miss Christine Somerville, and Mr. A. Lucas were in Mr. McIntyre's box. Mrs. King wore white lace mounted over black, and black hat with wing effect of white lace. Mrs. Cowans, pale blue taffeta with white Pierrot collar and black hat. Miss Somerville, red silk tunic over white taffeta, and Leghorn hat with black velvet. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Farrell were with a party, Mrs. Farrell wearing a black and white dress with old rose girdle, and black hat with large cluster of white ospreys. Among others present were Mr. Simpson Garland, Mrs. Garland wearing a cream serge suit and small white sailor hat trimmed with black; Mrs. C. I. Root, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing Lewis, Miss Gwennyth Lewis in pale blue gown and white hat; Captain and Mrs. Riley, Mr. Reginald Gault, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Crossen of Cobourg, the Hon. J. L. and Mrs. Decarie, and party, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Mathias, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Angus entertained the Marquis and Marquise Durazzo and Baron Pichon. Mrs. Angus wore a cerise taffeta gown and black plumed hat. Mr. and Mrs. George L. Cains had as their guests Miss A. Ewan, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Riddell, Mr. Travers Allan.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Among those who looked on at the performance in the afternoon were: Lady Drummond, who brought her niece, Miss Antoinette Parker, and Miss Hungerford; Mrs. Charles McEachran, Master Duncan McEachran and two or three of his boy friends; Mrs. C. R. G. Johnson, wearing a white and black striped serge suit and a black hat; Miss M. Gillespie, in black; Mrs. Preble Macintosh wearing a white serge suit and wide sailor hat faced with black and trimmed with pink roses. Her party included Mrs. Wigmore, wearing chestnut brown taffeta and small Tuscan hat trimmed with shaded brown feather, Mrs. Farquhar Robertson, in black tailored suit and small black and white hat with ruby-colored wing; Mrs. Acer, who wore a black suit and small white and black hat trimmed with lace and osprey; Miss Helen Robertson in cream serge suit and wide hat trimmed with reseda green satin ribbon and stalk of shaded lilacs and roses. Mrs. Allan Mackenzie, with her young daughter, Miss Rita Mackenzie, who both rides and drives; Mrs. H. P. Timmerman, in dark blue suit and black hat; Mrs. Percy Cowans, who wore a black suit with white cording, and black hat trimmed with white, and who had some little people with her; Mrs. H. V. Meredith, who won the blue ribbon with her team of bays, and who were a dark blue taffeta suit and black hat; Mrs. Herbert Holt, wearing a dark navy blue suit with white lace collar, and black hat trimmed with white and black ospreys; Mrs. Applegath, dark blue suit and toque trimmed with amethyst tulle and flowers; Mrs. Alex Paterson, grey suit and black hat with white plumes; Miss Geraldine Paterson, pale blue cloth suit, and wide white hat trimmed with wings; Lady Shaughnessy, Mrs. H. W. Beauclerk in a light tan suit and large hat trimmed high with tulle and ospreys; Miss Marguerite Shaughnessy, who looked very smart driving in one of the events, wearing a dark blue tailored suit with white jabot and small white hat trimmed with black; Lady Van Horne, Miss Van Horne wearing a dark blue gown and white hat trimmed with blue; Mrs. Robert Mackay, accompanied by Miss Roddick, Mrs. R. Williamson and her little daughter, Mrs. J. Dean, and Miss K. Campbell, wearing a black and white pencil striped suit and wide white hat trimmed with black; Mrs. John Carson, and Miss Carson accompanied Mrs. John Hyde, Mrs. Neve, Miss N. Walker and Miss Helen Cobham; Mrs. E. Sheppard, who wore a cream striped serge suit and wide white hat trimmed with emerald green, and was accompanied by Mrs. C. F. Smith wearing a navy blue suit and black hat, and Mrs. Charles Notman in dark blue suit and hat trimmed with ruby velvet; Mrs. Hamilton Gault, in dark navy blue costume and hat to match; Mrs. Wurtele, Miss E. Power O'Brien, wearing a dark blue suit and blue hat with Macrame lace bandeau; Mrs. Charles Tylee, wearing a gray suit and black hat with feather; Miss Helen Parker, grey suit and black hat; Mrs. Charles Meredith, dark blue suit and hat with Copenhagen blue plumes; Miss Gyneth Wanklyn, in tan costume with blue facings and wide hat trimmed with blue; Mrs. Horace Joseph, wearing a tan whipcord suit and small black hat with white feather; Miss Joseph, cream suit and violet straw hat; Miss Sybil Joseph, cream suit and straw hat trimmed with blue satin and stalk of shaded mauve flowers; Mrs. Lustgarten, of New York; Mrs. Tom Caverhill, wearing a grey suit and flower-trimmed hat; Miss Louise Buchanan, dark blue suit and hat trimmed with lace and roses; Miss Laura Turnbull, dark blue suit and small black and white hat; Mrs. W. T. Rodden, accompanied by Mrs. W. Walker, Mrs. Sidney Phillips; Miss Wilson Smith, in blue dress and small white hat with red feather; Miss Daisy Wilson Smith in cream suit and wide wisteria hat; and their guests, Mrs. H. J. Heasley, in brown taffeta suit with cream lace collar and hat to match trimmed with roses; Miss Rose Morris, in gray suit and white hat, and the Misses Robson; Mrs. W. J. Shaughnessy, dark blue suit with black and white striped revers and round white sailor faced with black; Miss Leslie Bell, dark blue suit with white Turkish towelling collar, and white sailor hat trimmed with black velvet; Miss Muriel Bell, light brown suit and wide hat to match; Mrs. Douglas Cowans, dark blue suit and small white sailor hat trimmed with wings; Mrs. J. C. King, dark blue taffeta suit with lace revers, and dark blue hat; Mrs. H. F. Cook, who had entertained at a luncheon for boys and brought her guests with her; Mrs. George Cantlie, who had her small daughter with her, and who was wearing a cream serge suit and white hat with red feather; Mrs. Buchanan, dark blue suit and quaint small bonnet; Mrs. D. J. Evans, Mrs. Huntly Drummond, wearing a black satin costume with white lace collar and an amethyst toque; Miss Stikeman, in dark green silk with toque trimmed to match, Miss Alice Sutherland, slate grey suit and wide hat trimmed with lighter grey wings; Miss H. Stikeman, cream serge suit and black hat; Mrs. G. W. Farrell, dark blue suit with cream net, fichu, and brown hat trimmed with royal blue velvet; Mrs. Allan Magee, dark blue satin suit, and hat with feather; Mrs. W. Peterson, black and white suit and black hat; Mrs. J. D. Opps, dark blue silk costume and toque of amethyst malines; Miss Edith Creelman, cream serge, and black hat with white feather; Mrs. Bouthilier, wearing a dark blue costume with black coat and black plumed hat; Miss Lambe, wearing a gray suit and toque to match, with a party in Mrs. Shirres box; Miss K. Scott, wearing a dove gray suit and small black hat with gray feathers; Mrs. Sheldon Stephens, green costume with black Chantilly lace bodice and wide black hat; Miss Cook, in cream serge suit and hat with red trimming; Miss Murray, white and black striped serge and mauve hat with flowers; Mrs. G. L. Ogilvie, wearing a gown of black soft silk embroidered in blue on the bodice, and white hat with blue trimming; Miss Enid Campbell, grey suit and violet straw hat trimmed with roses; Mrs. J. W. Cook, grey whipcord suit piped with black, and large black hat faced with velvet and trimmed with black plume; Mrs. W. Prentice, dark blue suit with blue and black striped revers and small black hat; Mrs. Adam Beck, wearing a costume of old-gold silk and hat to match faced with darker velvet; Miss Emma MacDougall, gray and white striped suit and white hat; Mrs. H. Vachell Koelle, shot blue and green taffeta costume and toque trimmed with shaded malines; Mrs. Russell Cowans, black and white checked suit and black hat with feathers.

ITS CENTENARY.

Admiral Perry's Flagship 'Niagara' to be Raised After 100 Years.

Windsor, Ont., May 11.— After reposing on the bottom of Lake Erie for nearly one hundred years, Admiral Perry's old flagship 'Niagara,' is to be raised. This has been decided on by the committee having in charge the centennial celebration which it is proposed to be held at Put-in-Bay on Lake Erie during August.

The 'Niagara' lies somewhere in the vicinity of Erie, Penna., and her recovery will lead to some interesting comparisons between the fighting ships of that time and of the present day.

SHIPPING NEWS.

IONIAN'S LIST.

Following is the list of cabin passengers who will sail to-morrow morning on the Allan Line steamer 'Ionian' bound for Havre and London:—

Mr. A. Anctil, Mrs. T. G. I. Barnes, Mrs. R. Beullac, Mrs. W. E. Beckwith, Miss P. E. Brown, Mr. F. E. Boustread, Miss A. Coonan, Mrs. A. Dorval, Mr. J. C. Day, Mr. L. A. Derome, Madame David, Master A. David, Mr. Durie, Mrs. S. W. Ewing, Miss K. H. Ewing, Mr. R. Forest, Mrs. C. C. Garrett and maid, Mr. Roger Guyot, Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. Jose Granda, Mrs. Granda and infant, Master F. Granda, Miss B. Granda, Miss R. Granda, Master P. Granda, Miss Pauline Granda, Mrs. Hartley and child, Mrs. H. R. Ives, Miss Marion Ives, Miss Elsie Ives, Mr. H. Jones, Mrs. Jones and child, Prof. Stephen Leacock and Mrs. Leacock, Mr. H. Linneman, Mrs. Linneman, Master C. Linneman, Mr. Legrand, Mrs. Legrand, Mr. J. Lavergne, Mr. Norman Little, Mrs. Little and infant, Mr. A. Beamy, Miss M. May, Miss M. Marston, Mr. Merrian, rs. E. McMahon, Melle Germaine Parisel, Mr. Jacques Peyasr, Mr. J. Paisson, Mdme L. Ricordel, Mr. H. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson, Master F. Richardson, Mr. J. Riffe, Mr. H. Silk, Miss E. Stead, Mr. J. Suares, Mr. H. E. Aerry, Master Terry, Mrs. H. T. Terry, Miss Terry, Miss Laura Warren.

FAILED TO REPORT.

Alphonse Langevin, a ticket-of-leave convict from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, must go back to that institution to-day for failing to report according to the provisions respecting men out on ticket-of-leave. He was sentenced to the penitentiary to complete his term there by Judge Leet in the Police Court.

TREMENDOUS GUN.

London, May 11.—Mr. J. M. Gledhill, of Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., speaking at the Iron and Steel Institute, referred to the increase in size of modern ordnance, and said there were now whispers concerning a gun of eighteen-inch bore, weighing between 150 and 200 tons.

HOPE ABANDONED.

The friends and relatives of Miss Mabel Bickerdike, who has been missing since Wednesday morning, have given up hope that the young lady is still alive. The conclusion to which they have been forced is that she has been drowned.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing Monday, the 13th May, 1912, are Messrs. E. L. Pease, C. S. Hoare, Frank Sumner and James Gardner.

LIBRARY REPORT.

The monthly statement of the Civic Library is as follows:—Number of visitors, 1,592; books exchanged, 83; telephonic consultations, 75; letters received, 110; letters sent, 52; new deposits, 5; cash on hand, $485.00.

AN UNPRECEDENTED OPPORTUNITY!

OF DELIGHTFUL INTEREST TO EVERY LADY IN MONTREAL

THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CHEF

MONS. NICOLAS SOYER

Travelling Chef to His Late Majesty King Edward VII., the Duchess of Newcastle, the Earl of Suffolk, Sir Herbert Naylor Leyland. During the last twenty years MONS. SOYER has cooked for all the Crowned Heads of Europe.

MONS. NICOLAS SOYER is the Grandson of the world-famous Alexis Soyer, of Crimean and Irish Famine Fame, who taught the beloved Florence Nightingale all she knew of cooking for the Sick on the battlefield.

DEMONSTRATIONS AT 11 A.M. AND 3 P.M., IN STANLEY HALL, STANLEY STREET,

ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MAY 14, 15, 16 AND 17.

Unique Opportunity to see the Perfect Form of Cooking.

NUTRITIOUS—ECONOMICAL—HYGIENIC.

From thirty-five to forty dishes will be prepared, explained, cooked and passed round for inspection at every demonstration, including Bread, Stews, Curries, Fish, Meat, Pastry, etc.

Soups, Essences, Sauces, Omelettes and Coffee, will also be fully explained and demonstrated.

Cooked Food may be purchased—Any questions of general interest asked.

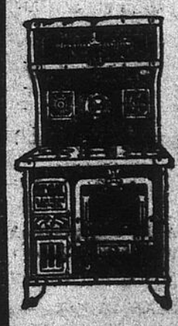
THIS IS THE FIRST AND LAST OPPORTUNITY MONTREAL WILL HAVE OF SEEING THE GREAT CHEF.

Reserved and Numbered Seats on Sale, at the 'Star' Branch Office, Peel street.

TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR EACH.

KERR'S 'REGAL' KITCHEN RANGES

Fulfil Every Kitchen Want, and Do So Economically



Built either for coal, gas, or in combination, each "REGAL" pattern displays the finish and perfection only possible when manufactured in a modern factory with skilled mechanics under competent engineers. The "REGAL" outgrew the capacity of our former premises six months ago. The "REGAL," with factory output doubled, is NOW taxing the increased capacity to fill orders.

THE GREATEST $45 INVESTMENT in MONTREAL, Built and sold direct by

R. & W. KERR, Limited

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In September we will occupy the KERR BUILDING, now being erected for us on CATHCART ST.

GOOD SHIRTS

To the seeker after good shirts, to men who know the difference between the unusual and commonplace, our shirts make a strong appeal. They are so distinctly different, so stylish and comfortable, no wonder their popularity increases by leaps and bounds.

New Shirts, latest styles, 85c, $1.00, $1.25

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FOR

DR. J. T. FINNIE

Liberal Candidate

COMMITTEE ROOMS

184 ST. CATHERINE STREET W. AND 994 ST. LAWRENCE STREET

TEL. MAIN 4837.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

To-night, at 8 o'clock—Coronation Hall, 204 St. Lawrence Street.

Monday Evening, at 8 o'clock—Auditorium, 15 Berthelet Street.

NAP. TURCOT,
Independent Labor Candidate.

Do You Want Autonomy for Montreal?

Elect an Independent man, independent of both parties. Why be governed by the majority of men who do not know your wants? That is an important question in these elections. Montreal forms ⅓ of the population of the province, therefore it should be operated by candidates independent of all governments. That is why I have placed this as the leading item on my programme.

Autonomy of Montreal. Nobody understands its wants better than I do.

Does the member for Gaspé or any other constituency know what is needed for Montreal?

Nevertheless, the Legislature of Quebec permits our interests to be governed by outside members.

I appeal to all honest citizens, irrespective of party, to intrust to me the mandate of representing them at Quebec, since I have the honor of representing them at Montreal.

I am, and will remain, strictly Independent, reserving the right to support or reject any measure detrimental to the Labor Party.

Electors of Laurier Division, I rely on your support, and in the confidence you have always placed in me, to elect me on the 15th of May, and thus assure yourself for good government and a victory for the Labor Party.

NAP. TURCOT,
Independent Labor Candidate.

The friends and supporters of Ald. Nap. Turcot, Independent Labor Candidate in Laurier Division, who have changed their addresses since the first of May, are requested to send their addresses to his committee rooms.

Central Room, 2090 Blvd. St. Lawrence. Tel. St. Louis 6108.

St. Jean Baptiste Room, 1252 Blvd. St. Lawrence. Tel. St. Louis 6107.

All friends who have Autos or Cabs to put at the disposition of the Independent Labor Candidate, Nap. Turcot, please let it be known to the Committees.

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 funeral 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 50c per line extra prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—At Leeds Village, Ont., on May 9, 1912, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Fraser.

MARRIED.

COCKBURN — TAYLOR — At Thurso, Que., on May 4, 1912, by the Rev. E. P. H. King, B.A., Arthur A. Cockburn, youngest son of the late E. J. Cockburn and Mrs. Cockburn, Ottawa, to Charlotte A. Taylor, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Taylor, of Thurso, Que.

PECK — BEAULIEU—On May, 9, 1912, in Montreal, by Principal Brandt, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, Georges Peck, of France, missionary at Pointe St. Charles, to Blanche Beaulieu, of Cacouna. Directress of Pointe-aux-Trembles School.

DIED.

DENNIS — At Brockville, suddenly, on May 9, 1912, Richard John Dennis. Yorkshire, England, papers please copy.

McKEAN — At Victoria Memorial Hospital, Toronto, on the morning of May 8, 1912, as the result of an accident, Margaret Isabella McKean, widow of Andrew McKean, Esq., late of Southampton, England, and eldest of the family of the late F. C. T. Arnoldi, Esq., M.D., of Toronto and Montreal, in her 83rd year.

REGALI — On May 8, 1912, at his residence, No. 134 St. John street, Quebec, after a long and painful illness, Frank Regali, aged 45, third son of the late Michael Regali.

ROSS — On Friday, May 10, 1912, at his residence, 261 Elgin avenue, Westmount, James Lamont Ross, in his 74th year.
Funeral private.

WEATHERILL — On May 8, 1912, at Grace Hospital, Toronto, William Weatherill, in his 83rd year, late of Unionville, Ont.

IN MEMORIAM.

Of my daughter, Kate Atkinson.

One year has passed, and still I miss her,
Friends may think the wound has healed;
But they little know the sorrow,
That in my heart can feel.

I loved her, yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep, how dearly, and how well;
God loved her, too, and thought it best,
To take her home, with Him to rest.
HER LOVING MOTHER.

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

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UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

FLOODS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Bridge Carried Away When Assiniboine River Overflows its Banks

Kamsack, Sask., May 11.—Owing to the continuous rains of the past week the Assiniboine river, half a mile southwest of this place, has overflowed its banks and reached the highest point for some years. Thousands of acres adjacent to the river are completely covered.

The iron bridge across the Assiniboine at Fort Pelly was washed away by the flood and and small culverts on tributaries also. Traffic bridge, west of the town, is standing so far, but is in a precarious position. Citizens turned out and removed the flooring and stringers so as to leave as little surface presented to the water as possible.

Water is over the iron girders and both approaches to the Canadian Northern Railway bridge, which is still intact, but the employees are taking every precaution.

The iron traffic bridge south of the town is fairly safe, but the approaches and the roadway for a mile or either side are completely inundated. All traffic from the south and west is completely cut off. Some of the farmers living on the lower land have had to move their families and stock to higher ground. The river is still rising, but not so rapidly as yesterday. There appears to be considerably more current yesterday, and this may relieve the congestion.

A GRANT FOR UNIVERSITIES

Supplementary Estimates Were Before the Board of Control

The Board of Control has decided to recommend to the City Council a grant of $10,000 each to McGill and Laval Universities. Funds were voted for the engagement of fifty new policemen and fifteen new firemen. These men will be taken on in the new future, and they with forty-seven others engaged at the beginning of the year, represent the extra guardians needed by the extensions of the city by annexation. The provision of the fifty more men will cost $21,875.

The supplementary estimates of Mr. Pelletier, city comptroller, call for an outlay of $778,686. The Board increased this amount by twenty thousand dollars for higher education.

Twenty-seven hundred dollars was voted for three patrol waggons, horses and harness for Longue Pointe, Rosemount, and Ahuntsic Wards. Two thousand dollars was voted for an auto-car for the chief of police; $6,125 was approbriated for fifteen new firemen of the third class; $30,000 for spring cleaning; $60,000 for wooden sidewalks, and $10,000 for new employees.

The sum voted to the roads department amounted to $586,390 for general administration. The water department gets $105,644; the police, $49,878; the fire department, $41,000, and the incineration department, $11,000. The Controllers will divide $5,500 among thirteen pure milk stations in different sections of the city. This brings the vote to $11,500 for this purpose this year.

ONLY ONE, AND THAT'S HIMSELF

Colonel Roosevelt Says There's Just One Candidate; That's Me.

New York, May 10.— The Roosevelt committee to-day gave out a copy of a letter sent to Mr. I. A. Caswell, chairman of the Minnesota Roosevelt Committee, in which Mr. Roosevelt declares that there is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is himself. In an analysis of the presidential situation he says President Taft has carried only two of the nine states in which primaries have been held, and has only forty of the 256 delegates chosen.

'If primaries could be held in all the states,' the letter continues, 'there would undoubtedly be no substantial variation from these figures, and Mr. Taft could by no possibility have two hundred votes to the Chicago convention. Mr. Taft's chance of renomination lies solely in securing at Chicago delegates who will misrepresent the will of the people. He can get these delegates, not in the primary states, but in the convention states, where delegates are chosen under the old system, and even in these states he can only get them where the state is ruled by a boss. There is just one candidate whom it is possible to nominate against the bosses, and that is myself.

'The contest has gone so far as to make it now evident that I certainly can be nominated against Mr. Taft, and that either I shall be nominated or else a reactionary will be nominated.'

MR. TAFT IN OHIO.

Washington, May 10.— The complete schedule of President Taft's final campaign tour of Ohio before the presidential primaries there on May 21 was made public here to-night.

Political advisers of the President regard this visit to his home state as of the highest importance and Mr. Taft probably never has had a more difficult or exacting programme of speech making mapped out for him. From the time he leaves Washington next Sunday afternoon until he returns on the morning of May 22, the President will be on the go practically every minute. His only real rest will be in Cleveland next Thursday and in Cincinnati the following Sunday and election day, May 21.

As announced to-night, the President will make sixty-three speeches, but there is a possibility that this number may be increased if the railroads can work out additional stops. On every day he speaks he will make ten speeches, except on Saturday, May 18, when he will make twelve, and on Thursday, when he will speak at a big night gathering at Cleveland.

AUTONOMY FOR MONTREAL

Conservative Speakers at Monument National Rally Promise it to City

There was plenty of enthusiasm in the Conservative rally in the Monument National last night. The meeting was well attended, although there were many vacant seats in the gallery, and the majority of the audience evidently believed that if Mr. Tellier and his followers are not placed in the seats of power by the electors next Wednesday, they ought to be so honored. Quite a number of ladies were present in the boxes and interspersed through the audience. The meeting was orderly and very responsive. A body of students in the gallery enlivened the proceedings.

Mr. Alban Germain, the Conservative candidate in Laurier division, was the first to really rouse the audience by his oratory. Mr. J. M. Tellier, the Opposition leader, although showing the effects of the strenuous campaign he has been carrying on, was in fairly good form. He was accorded a fine ovation on rising to speak, and he dealt at length with the issues before the people, explaining the policy of the Opposition and replying to Sir Lomer Gouin. Only Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., one of the chairmen, and Ald. Leslie Boyd, Conservative in St. Lawrence division, spoke in English.

Messrs. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., and A. W. Atwater, K.C., were joint chairmen and the speakers included Messrs. Alban Germain, C. A. Parisseault, Francis Fauteux, Ald. Boyd and the Hon. Jean Prevost.

WHAT OPPOSITION WOULD DO FOR MONTREAL.

Mr. Tellier said the bondage in which Montreal had been kept by the Gouin Government had been one of its most serious faults. When the city required to be protected against designing corporations, it was the Opposition members who had done so, or led the way.

'Our policy will be to treat the metropolis just in the same manner as rural municipalities are treated. Montreal will be given the right to administer its own affairs, and this right, once given, will be respected by us when we are in power. I now publicly state, that, in direct contradiction to certain of our opponents, I am not associated with any of the big companies, which, thanks to Sir Lomer Gouin and his satellites, have secured the upper hand at the Legislature.'

DAMAGES FOR INJURIES NOT LARGE ENOUGH.

The Workmen's Compensation Act came in for severe criticism at the hands of the Oppositnon leader. The maximum damages which could be claimed by a workman's family, he said, were entirely inadequate in case of a fatal accident.

Dealing with the provincial finances and the government's claim to credit for their improvement in recent years, Mr. Tellier said the revenues had increased for special reasons, while the obligations to be met had decreased because of the action of a Conservative predecessor in paying off a part of the provincial debt. The Federal Government and the C. P. R. had paid the province large sums owing to it, and the Federal subsidy had also been increased. He also criticized the government for spending so much more in proportion in looking after criminals than on education.

WOULD STOP INTERFERENCE OF COUNTRY M.P.'S.

The Hon. Jean Prevost also dwelt on the government's treatment of Montreal, ridiculing the idea of the destinies of the city being guided by a lot of country members of the Legislature.

TWO BLADES WHERE ONE GREW BEFORE.

Mr. A. W. Atwater, K.C., said he had sat in the Legislature with Mr. Tellier for five years both on government benches and in opposition, and he knew that he was an upright, true and able representative of the people.

'There is no part of the Province whose interests are so vitally bound up with the government at Quebec as the city of Montreal,' he said.

'Has the government made two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before? There are larger revenues now, but that is because the city of Montreal has increased.'

'The succession duties are five or six times as large as they used to be, but it is largely because the wealth of this city has increased.'

'How much, however, has been spent at your doors by the government?' The speaker thought that the amount was disproportionately small in view of the large amount of revenue paid by Montreal.

Autonomy for this city was one of the policies of the Opposition.

SAYS TRAMWAYS COMPANY GETS TOO MUCH.

Ald. Leslie Boyd said he had been prompted to enter the present fight more particularly on behalf of the city of Montreal, as he had been in the Council three years and learned to know what sort of treatment the city received from the Gouin government.

'The city has been tied hand and foot so that it cannot have any rights at all as far as the tramways are concerned,' he declared.

Two subway companies were choked off and then a subway franchise was granted to the Montreal Tramways Company, making it a trust in regard to transportation in this city.

The city has pressed the company to build the subway, for it will take years after it is started, but nothing has been done.

'Has the Gouin administration been satisfactory? The revenue has increased $3,000,000, but has Montreal got a proportionate benefit considering that it contributes three-quarters of this increase? It gets no benefits in proportion.

'The Gouin government also tries to put its hand into the treasury of the city of Montreal. The city was made to pay $25,000 to the support of the Technical School, and this year there is an extra charge of $15,000. It has also tried to impose on the city a charge of $60,000 for two bridges, but the city absolutely refused to accept this liability, and when the government found that the city did not stand for it, they altered the 'must' in the bill to 'may,' but they sent practically an ultimatum that the city must do it. This city will not stand for any such system of taxation.

'The Gouin government is a government of taxation. The government has continually added taxes on the shoulders of the people. They raised the tax on commercial corporations from one-tenth to one-eighth, and they also placed a tax on mortgages.

'Montreal, a city of 600,000, should have the right to govern itself. The city of Montreal has now not even the rights of municipal councils in rural districts.'

FARMERS SHOULD VOTE FOR GOOD ROAD POLICY.

The Huntingdon 'Gleaner,' which has in the past shown a good deal of independence, strongly supports the good roads policy of the Gouin Government. It says in part:

'Apart from other considerations, it (the 'Gleaner') sees that it will be to the advantage of the country to have Premier Gouin remain in office to work out his scheme of good roads. He has started it, let him finish it. There was a period in Canadian annals when the Premier declared his politics were 'railways,' and everything else was made subservient. Just now, the politics of the province may be said to be 'good roads,' and those who want them will waive their personal inclinations to enable Gouin to finish his work. The city gentlemen who are party-made and who have been so active in finding candidates to oppose him, should consider that once in a while farmers might be allowed to manage their own affairs and do what they see is going to be to their advantage. Thousands will vote for the government candidates next week, not because they approve of the government, but because that government has made good roads its leading plank.'

AN IMPORTANT COMMISSION.

Mr. Frederick G. Todd, the landscape architect, has been commissioned to lay out the thirty acres which the government has purchased for the extension of the government buildings in Ottawa. This property which lies west of the Parliament Buildings, between Wellington street and the river, will give room for the new buildings required for many years to come.

'TITANIC' FUND.

London, May 11.—The public trustee's office has offered to undertake the administration of the funds raised in Great Britain for the benefit of the sufferers by the 'Titanic' disaster. These funds now aggregate $1,825,000.

The Store Doors Close at 5.30 P.M.

Goodwins Limited

Owning and Operating A. M. REA & Co., Montreal, Limited.
D. ROBIN McGIBBON, Pres. J. W. McCONNELL, Vice-Pres
W. M. GOODWIN, Managing Director.

All White Summer Frocks

It should be the ambition of every woman and young woman to dress in the most complete harmony with the seasons as they change. That means white for Summer. It means for this particular summer, a white frock from Goodwins—a white silk mull frock—a white lingerie frock—a white voile frock. We have them trimmed rich and deep with Torchon, Macrame and Valenciennes laces, with ball fringe, with lace peplums, with lovely embroidery.

Some particularly good styles at $24.75, $29.75, $34.75 and $49.75.

Hats to Match—All White

All white and all different—distinctly different, not only from one another but also from the trend of ordinary style—all white Panama Hats—all white Taegal Hats—all white Milan Hats—all white Terry Hats, in Five Show Cases, devoted Monday to white hats alone. Price $6.00 to $50.00.

—FIRST FLOOR UP.

Basement and Aisle Sales for Monday

TWEEDS—250 yards only of Light, Medium and Dark Grey wool tweeds, in light weight suitable for present wear. The regular prices were .95, $1.25, and $1.50 per yard. In the Basement Salesrooms on Monday per yard.. .. **.35**

VOILES—Silk Striped Voile, full 40 inches wide, splendid for summer dresses. The colors include Grey, Nile, Brown, Tan, Pink, Plum, Light and Mid Navy, Empire, Green, etc. Regular .75; in the Basement Salesrooms Monday per yard.. .. .. **.35**

SILK REMNANTS—A new lot of silk remnants in lengths suitable for Waists, Dresses, etc. Silks worth from .50 to $1.00 per yard. In the Basement Salesrooms Monday per yard.. .. .. **.19**

WASH GOODS—Oddments from the wash goods department, including Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, etc. Values up to .20 per yd. In the Basement Salesrooms Monday per yard.. .. .. **.05**

BE EARLY.

PILLOW CASES—29 dozens Plain Pillow Cases, made from a good grade of cotton. Regular .15 each. In the Basement Salesrooms Monday each.. .. .. .. **.10**

MORE PILLOW CASES—24 dozen Hem-stitched Pillow Cases, free from cotton or filling. A real good pillow case that sells regularly at .18 each. In the Basement Salesrooms Monday each.. .. .. .. **.12½**

—BASEMENT SALESROOMS.

French China Dinnerware HALF PRICE

French China Dinnerware, made by Theodore Haviland & Co. The decoration in a dainty pink and green floral effect, with a green and gold edge line. The handles and knobs matt gold; the stock good clear white in a serviceable weight and good hard glaze. The regular price of a 97 piece set was $59.30. Monday's Price.. .. .. **$29.98**

CUPS AND SAUCERS—$1.50 A DOZEN

Austrian China Cups and Saucers, in neat floral designs and patterns, good serviceable shapes and sizes. Price per dozen.. .. .. **$1.50**

FRENCH LIMOGES CHINA—ONE $75.00 SET FOR $40.00

One Set only of 98 pieces, French Limoges China, made by Chas. Field Haviland, dainty pink rosebud pattern with green foliage. The edges and handless of each are heavily gold stippled. Regular price of this set was $75.00. Monday's Price.. .. .. **$40.00**

BASEMENT SALESROOMS.

The Season's New Supply of Valenciennes Laces Here

Imitation French, German and Normandy Vals, complete sets of insertions and edgings to match. Very pretty patterns, all absolutely new in ever so many different patterns and widths ranging from ½ to 4 inches, and prices from per yard.. .. .. **.01½** to **.25**

TORCHON LACES, TOO

Imitation Torchon we mean, of course, 18 new patterns, widths ½ to 2½ inches. Prices.. .. .. **.01½** to **.10**

NEW SPANISH LACE SCARFS—$1.75

Sixty very pretty Spanish Lace Scarfs are to be on sale Monday at each.. .. .. **$1.75**

The patterns are new and out of the ordinary, size 2¼ yards by 18 inches, most of them are shaped like ordinary Motor Scarfs, while others are made with that cape effect called "Andalouse." On sale Monday at each.. .. .. **$1.75**

—GROUND FLOOR.

YOU ARE SAFE

If you ask for and insist on getting

HARRISON'S DUTCH LOAF

Because

We Keep the Quality Up

ASK YOUR GROCER

OR

Phone Westmount 386

Life Saving Drill On Ocean Steamships

by JANE McPHERSON

WHEN a great calamity of the magnitude of the "Titanic" Disaster comes to us, we feel our faith in ships and safety appliances shaken, if not altogether lost. We inquire of those who should know, "Can we not make our ships safer? Is it not possible to protect life on the ocean? What more can be done for additional safety and to prevent a reoccurrence of such a terrible tragedy as that which has so recently filled all our hearts with grief?" Let us hope the awful lesson we have had will result in more careful navigation and in the equipping of our ships with additional safety appliances, which will protect life. After all has been done, when the most perfect appliances that the brain of man can devise are installed, even then we are still dependent upon the men who command, for I do not think it possible for man to design any ship small or large that can strike an iceberg or a rock at full speed of 18 knots an hour or over and float. Safety must be the first consideration and not speed, if we are to avoid disaster and death.

It was a lovely Thursday afternoon last summer, when my aunt and I were staying at the beautiful Chateau Frontenac in Quebec, and she suggested that we visit the "Empress of Britain" then in port. It just happened that we had the privilege of seeing the crew being put through their usual life saving drill, which takes place every Thursday when these boats are in port. Every man on board is mustered, and is instructed in case of accident what he should do and where he must report for service. It is very interesting to see the life boats manned, lowered and rowed around the ship, also to see the great collision mat quickly put over an imaginery hole in the side of the ship, and to watch the men rush with hose, buckets and blankets to put out an imaginery fire. There was no hesitating or inattention, every man seemed to understand just what was expected of him and performed his part with precision and pride.

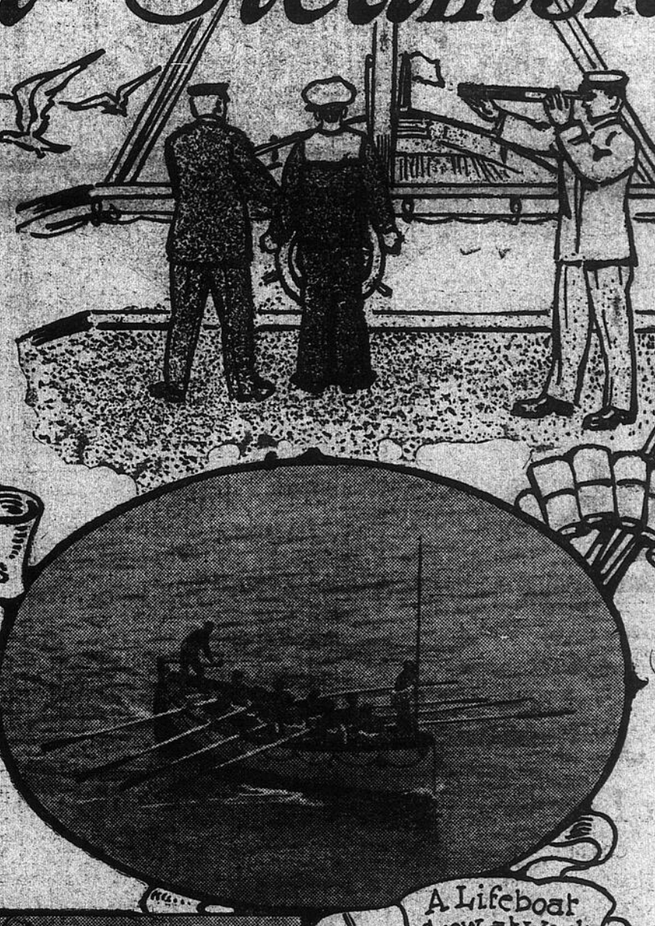
In this safety drill the watertight compartments are closed and opened a number of times to test their mechanism and to see if they are working properly. All of the life boats, of which there are enough to accommodate both passengers and crew, are kept provisioned with biscuits and water enough to last several days.

We were informed that three-fourths of the crew have been in this ship since she was launched, and that all of them look forward to earning a life pension for long service, the minimum of which is twenty dollars per month. There appeared to be a pride in their work and every man spoke of the ship as if he thought her to be the most wonderful thing afloat. It is really marvellous how a sailor loves his ship.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have for some time been trying to minimize the possibility of danger and believe in providing all possible protection to their passengers and ships. The public must not forget that the safety of ocean travel has advanced greatly during the past twenty years, and the risk attending an ocean voyage is after all comparatively small.

The progress of shipbuilding has advanced wonderfully since the advent of steam navigation and will continue to advance, but with all the progress that mankind is capable of attaining, speed will always be a menace to safety, and the ultimate result of such a catastrophy as we have recently suffered will be a warning long to be remembered, that no matter how big the ship, care and every precaution must be taken to guard the lives of passengers.

Launching the Lifeboats



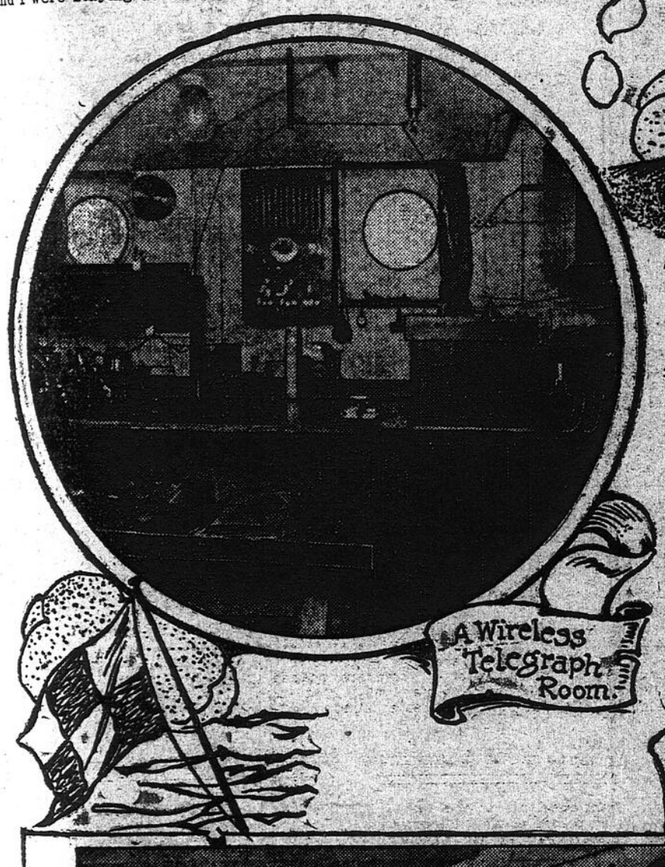
A Lifeboat Crew at Work

Crew at Boat Stations.

Bell, the distinguished Canadian who made the telephone famous, and as a Canadian I felt proud of our connection with these great men and I did not fail to tell my United States friends of Canada's pride in what these great inventors had done for the world.

When I go to Europe I want to go again via the St. Lawrence route. That two days on the St. Lawrence river makes one feel like a real sailor, and I like the less than four days at sea. One has a chance to get accustomed to the ship before the open sea is encountered. Then again there is less fog on the northern route and also less danger of collision, and it is much the shorter route.

When passing the officers' quarters I peeped into one of the officers' cabins and saw a motto there that I liked. It was "Safety First." I have a dear old sea friend, an old captain who once told me that he would rather go to sea on a poor ship, with a good captain in charge than on a good ship with a poor captain in command. He said he feels safer and sleeps better when he knows there is a good captain in charge of the ship.



A Wireless Telegraph Room.

We had a look into the wireless room. How important a part it played in the recent disaster. As a Canadian I felt considerable pride in the fact that Canada was the first country to take this great invention seriously and encourage the inventor Marconi by giving him an order for installation of government stations to protect ships coming up our great River St. Lawrence. Just here let me divert for a little and tell you that at a great banquet given recently in New York, there were three guests of the evening, Marconi, who received his first assistance from Canada, Edison, who sold papers on a Canadian train in his youth, and Dr. Graham

Later on I was made acquainted with the submarine telephone, another new invention, by which sounds under the water can be heard for twenty miles. By means of this invention the officers of the ship are notified when another ship enters the zone covered by the instrument, and are then able to shape the course of the ship accordingly. The invention also tells the approach to land, by means of the submarine bells installed for the purpose of warning ships of rocks and guiding them in the right channel.

The Empresses have also a powerful searchlight, which is always ready for service when required.

Provisions such as these are signed for the protection of life and property and doubtless the recent 'Titanic' disaster will have the effect of increasing the vigilance of sailors on the deep.

Submarine Signal Room on board Atlantic Empress

Statistics prove that crossing the ocean by Canadian Atlantic Steamship Lines is not a hazardous journey. Indeed, this route has been remarkably free from serious disasters. Great credit is due to the Captains of our ships, who are careful navigators, and the fact that our ships do not travel at excessive speed, and then, in addition, we have the beautiful St. Lawrence River trip and much the shorter ocean voyage, which, with the additional safety by reason of less speed, are the reasons why the Canadian route is given the preference by experienced travellers.

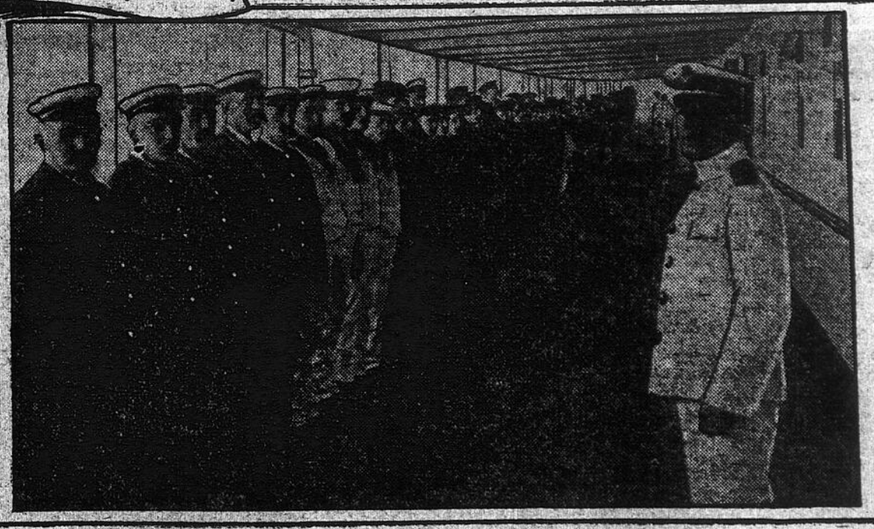
During the last few years transatlanic travel via Canadian Steamship Lines has increased wonderfully. Nineteen hundred and eleven was a big year in steamship circles and so was the previous year, but there is every reason to believe that they were comparatively poor years compared with those to come. Most people are fairly familiar with the huge number of new settlers being annually transported from Great Britain to the Dominion by Canadian steamship lines, but everybody does not realize the extent of the traffic in the other direction.

More and more people travel by the Canadian lines to Europe each year, and it is rapidly becoming the more popular route. I have asked many people, who, like myself, have travelled both routes, as to which they preferred in going abroad, and almost invariably they have answered, "via Quebec,"

Ships Company's Fire Drill — Steward's Section.

EMPRESS OF IRELAND LIVERPOOL

Seaman's muster for Inspection before Boat Drill.



THE OLD TIME HOSTESS.

(London Chronicle.)

In the matter of old time etiquette of the table one recalls the part played by the lady of the household. In the eighteenth century she was mistress of the ceremonies—she carved and she dealt the while her lord 'liberally plished' the bottle.

She was also the menu, for if she gave a dinner of several courses it was her duty to announce to the guests, seated expectantly, what was due to appear at table. A dinner of one course and she remarked that 'they saw their dinner.'

Then her powers of gentle persuasion came into play. A guest when he had stuffed sufficiently placed the handles of his knife and fork into his plate, and the sight of a knife in position was the signal for the hostess to inquire 'if he would please to have something more.'

In the art of calling, of course, the mistress of any country house was a past mistress. One recalls Lady Mary Montagu's flight after perfection under the wing of a professional carving master. She took three lessons a week, that she might be perfect on her father's public days; when, in order to perform her functions without interruptions, she was forced to eat her own dinner alone an hour or so beforehand.'

HUMAN CAPITALIZATION.

The value of a human life has been estimated in various ways, but it has remained for the writer of a recent circular or bulletin issued by the Rock Island railway system to its employees, to use the technical language of finance for this purpose. In this circular a man is regarded as being capitalized at the amount that would yield his annual salary in interest. We give a passage as quoted in 'The Railway and Engineering Review' (Chicago):—Says the railroad to the worker:—

'You are working for a large corporation. In the nature of things it can not know you very well personally, but it knows you by the work you turn out. It sets a real value on your work, higher than you think. Your value is measured by the quality and quantity of results you produce. Somebody knows your actual worth, appreciates your honest endeavors, and has you in mind for better things. It's a business proportion. Each of us is capitalized. Suppose you earn $1,000 a year. At 4 percent that is the yearly interest on $25,000. In other words, the company capitalizes you at $25,000 and willingly pays interest on that sum for the use of your energy and faculties. It rests with you. Make your $25,000 valuation climb to $50,000, to $100,000, to $500,000. Choose your food with care; treat decently the body on which your mind depends for its strength and sanity. Above all, feed your mind; read, study, observe. Remember, too, that, like the engine, you can't do your work unless you stay on the rails and keep where the boss can find you. No call-boy ever found an engine in a saloon or dive.'

THE DUKE TO INSPECT MONTREAL SCOUTS.

H. R. H. Duke of Connaught, chief scout for Canada, will inspect the boy scouts to-day on Fletcher's Field at 3 o'clock sharp. Troops from Montreal West, St. Ann's and St. John's, Que., will join the Montreal scouts, making in all about 600 boys.

The boys are requested to be on the field at half-past two in uniform.

Instructions for Route March Which Takes Place This Afternoon.

The following instructions are added to those issued in last week's page by the D. S. M.:

Instructions for Route March, Which Takes Place This Afternoon.

Markers from each troop to report to D.S.M. at 2,15 sharp, on Fletcher's Field. Troops to fall in at 3.15 in column of patrols; bands, cyclists, stretcher parties and trek cart sections on right of troops. Mounted portion rear of column; uniform, full, with staves.

The parade will move off as follows:
Mounted patrol (advance guard).
Cyclists.
Signallers.
5th Outremont band.
Troops 1 to 24.
Lachine band.
Troops 24 to 33.
Stretchers.
Trek waggons.
Mounted patrols (rear guard).

Via Duluth, Park avenue, Milton, Hutchison, Sherbrooke, Union avenue, Phillips square, Dorchester, Atwater, Greene avenue, Western avenue and Westmount Park.

Capt. Reeb, in charge of mounted Scouts; Mr. Allen in charge of cyclists; P.L. Simons, signallers; Mr. R. MacKay, trek carts; Mr. Gulton, ambulance. S. M. in charge of every troop. Each S.M. to hand in parade state of their troops to orderly, who will visit the troops.

S.M.'s requested to parade in uniform. Scouts asked to be, to the best of their ability, in uniform. Minimum to be Hat, Stave and Shirt.

Details of Parade, Westmount Park.

Advance guard of Mounted Scouts will post themselves as markers as shown on plan.

The column upon arrival at park will act as follows:—Cyclists, signallers, bands, stretcher and trek cart sections will advance straight to their respective positions well to the rear, advancing to their proper distance when troops are in position. The head of column will wheel to the right when in rear of No. 1 marker, and the D.S.M. will then give 'On the Left Form Line of Troop Columns.' No. 1 troop will advance straight on No. 1 marker, form patrols and halt. No. 2 will wheel to left then to right, form patrols and halt at 3 paces interval, and form up on left of preceding troop in column of patrols taking their dressing by the right. When all troops are in position D.S.M. will give 'Markers Steady' when they will trot to the right and join their patrol at saluting point. Upon the approach of Commissioners, orderly bugler will sound one G. when all S.Ms. will bring their troops to 'Alert.' The commands following from the D.S.M. will be 'Parade Salute.' Combined bands will play general salute. Those without staves keep at 'Alert' officers only salute with right hand. 'Order Staves' 'Stand at Ease' will follow.

Commissioners will start inspection from right of line, each S.M. on their approach bringing their troop to 'Alert' and 'Stand at Ease' after passing. Immediately after inspection Outremont Band will march to head of No. 1 troop. Lachine Band to 25th. The command will be 'March Past in Column of Patrols.' 'Troops, Right Wheel' by the Right Quick March. Detachments will follow troops in succession, from the right bands will march at head of troops until opposite saluting point then wheel to left, clear line of march, counter-march and halt. Outremont playing for 1st half of parade then take post in original position, while Lachine band takes up their position opposite saluting point.

In marching past each P.L. will give 'Eyes Right' and will salute with hand. Each troop will march well clear, then wheel to left and resume position in line.

A. WENSLEY, D.S.M.

PATROL LEADERS' CLUB.

Unanimous For Games on May 24th

About forty-five patrol leaders met at headquarters Thursday evening, May 9. P. L. Simmons was in the chair, and an excellent programme had been mapped out by the executive. It consisted of short talks on patrol work.

After the minutes had been read by Mr. W. Cunningham, the president called on Mr. R. Mackay, A.S.M., to address the club on 'The Value of Patrol Meetings.'

Mr. Mackay gave some valuable suggestions about conducting patrol meetings. Among others were the following: 'Be sure and outline your programme for the night's work before you meet, or otherwise you won't have a very satisfactory meeting. I would suggest, if the meeting lasts an hour and a half, that you devote the first hour to scout work and then thirty minutes to games, etc.

'If it is not possible to have the meetings at your scout headquarters, have them at your homes, and see that the patrol is dismissed not later than 9.15.

'Elect a secretary-treasurer whose duty will be to keep minutes of the attendance, the time of opening and closing, and the business transacted, and send a copy of same to your S.M.'

P. L. Binmore, of the 9th, took the subject: 'Should Patrols Specialize?' and although this P.L. is quite a youngster he handled his subject finely and showed every evidence of having carefully thought out and prepared the matter. He proved that there is not the least doubt that patrols or troops which specialize get far better results in the long run.

The next speaker was Mr. C. S. Allen, W.S.M., who spoke on 'The Patrol Leader.' His chat was full of good points. 'Do you realize, patrol leaders, that you can either make or break a troop?' he asked. 'You are the strength and without your co-operation and your work the S.M. is powerless. Show me a smart P.L. and I will show you a smart troop. Show me a smart and efficient P.L. and I will show you a successful business man.'

In summing up, Mr. Allen said: 'A perfect P.L. must be a good scout—that is one who carries out the scout laws to the letter and who is always ready to render service to others.'

The president, P.L. Simmons, in speaking of the relations of corporals to the patrol, said: 'I don't think the P.L.'s of this city take sufficient thought of their responsibility to the corporals. Let us see if this can't be remedied so that in the future corporals will have their proper position in their patrols.'

The forthcoming camp was then discussed, and P.L. Snowden suggested: 'Kamp Kill Kare' for a name. It was also suggested the camp have a rifle range erected, the firing to be carried out under the proper supervision. The idea of examinations for badges at camp was unanimously adopted.

Provincial Secretary Evans told the P.L.'s the proposed plans of the camp committee and discussed the probable cost.

The plan of having combined games on May 24th and raiding on Lachine to form a part was carried unanimously, and the meeting then adjourned.

WESTMOUNT TROOP'S CHURCH PARADE.

At the invitation of the 3rd Westmount Troop, a combined church parade of four troops to St. Andrew's Church was held.

The troops fell in at the headquarters of the 1st and 2nd Troop at 539 Grosvenor avenue, under their respective scoutmasters, and from here they marched to church in columns of half patrols.

The parade was very smart, and the officers of the four troops deserve congratulations on the good showing their scouts made. The 5th Montreal band, under W.S.M. Scrafield, did a very good turn by heading the column and supplying the music.

This is the second time the 5th have been of service to the Westmount boys, who are very grateful for their help. On arrival at the church the column swung into single file to the front pews of the church, which had been reserved for the boys.

The Rev. Mr. Clarke, on delivering his address, said: 'It is hardly necessary for me to have a text, as you,' pointing to the boys, 'bring your own. The scout law is what I shall speak about to-day.' He then took each scout law and explained minutely its good points. On arriving at the 10th, he said: 'This law appeals to me more than the others—"A scout is pure in thought, word and deed."'

The sermon was full of good advice to scouts, and the congregation must have been very much enlightened as to the aims and objects of the scout organization.

The provincial secretary, Mr. Evans, with several of the council, was present.

PATROL LEADER AND CORPORAL 1ST AND 2ND WESTMOUNT.

TROOPS MOVING OFF.

THE OWL

JOTTINGS.

The route march to-day should certainly show the public of Montreal how the scout movement is growing.

I wonder how many people know what branches of work we take up?

Perhaps they still think we are a military organization!

The concert of the 20th Troop was good, but my pleasure was somewhat marred because directly in front of me one of the Patrol Leaders was making love to a charming little girl.

Two of the team that won the Sir Edward Clouston Cup were invited to demonstrate before the Duke last Monday.

It was decidedly short-sighted not to invite one or two, at least, of the Montreal officers to be present.

I don't think that was playing the game.

The exhibits shown by the scouts at the Y. M. C. A. Hobby Show were in Goodwin's window last week.

As I was looking at them I could not help hearing the remarks of the crowd.

The majority expressed great surprise that scouts could do this kind of work.

I wondered where such persons have been living.

The Patrol Leaders' Club is doing fine work, and the meeting on Monday was really good.

Remember, P.L.'s, you can make or break a troop!

But don't let that give you the 'swelled head.'

The 5th Troop again turned out for the combined Westmount Troop's church parade.

It shows a fine scouting spirit when one troop will come from one end of the city to the other to help another troop.

In the words of Shakespeare, this was 'some' good turn.

I would suggest that the fighting 5th have a special car next time.

Then they won't need transfers.

The Camp Committee is now on the border of nervous prostration.

Deciding whether the window blinds of the camp headquarters should be pink or blue, and finding the cost per boy for meals is turning the committee's hair gray.

The last problem solved was whether there should be tomatoes in the cans of beans.

It was suggested that a can opener be given to the first scout who will discover a piece of pork in his beans.

Lachine is going to be RAIDED, not attacked, on May 24th, by the city troops.

The three troops in Lachine are to have the assistance of the Westmount boys.

Should the city troops be successful they will contest with what is left of Lachine and Westmount in games.

THE OWL.

CAMP NOTES.

The musical end of our camp is going to be a strong feature. Through the courtesy of Messrs. Willis and Co., a piano is to be available throughout the season. This will make our camp fires, Sunday services, sing songs, etc., much more interesting than could otherwise possibly be the case.

Twenty tents, 12 by 14 feet, with 3 foot walls, are on order, complete with poles and pegs. These will be rented to troops at a nominal weekly rental.

Arrangements are being made for lantern lectures and instruction in Scouting.

The committee is planning to make the camp fires a feature, as in many camps the evenings are dull.

TROOP NEWS.

Mr. G. Gulton, of the 20th, who is giving up scouting in order that he may devote all of his time to his college work decided that before going he would put his troop into good shape, financially. On Wednesday, May 1, a concert was held in the hall of the Church of the Ascension, which was attended by some two hundred and fifty people. An interesting programme of Scout work was shown. During the evening presentations were made to Mr. Gulton and both his assistants, Messrs. Underwood and Brown.

At the last Scoutmasters' Club meeting, Mr. McIntyre asked the co-operation of one of the troops in the ceremony of the investiture of tenderfoots for his Chinese troops. It is hoped that some thirty will go through the ceremony in a week or so, and the co-operation of the outside troops is solicited to help impress these Chinese boys with the importance of the Scout oath.

The 14th, last Saturday, went on bicycles as far as Dorval, and the trip was enjoyed immensely. The troop is now congratulating itself on the fact that Mr. Clarke, the physical director, has promised to take an assistant scoutmaster's warrant and help with the work. The patrol which will meet the 1st Westmount on the list in the trek cart drill is busily practising. This should be a keen contest.

Troop No. 21 had its usual outing on Saturday. Before leaving the troop headquarters Assistant Scoutmaster Booth put the boys through some marching drill and concluded the session's indoor course of gymnastic training. Several of the boys took the Kim's Game portion of their second class test. The troop then marched up the mountain where some games were held and about half a dozen boys took the Scout's Pace part of the test. The timing was remarkably accurate, the mile being covered in a few seconds less than the required twelve minutes. Westmount Mountain was the next objective point and the fire lighting and cooking sections of the test were fully passed by a number of the candidates. The troop was then cordially greeted by W. S. M. Allen, representing the Westmount Troop, which was also engaged in games upon Westmount Mountain.

The Hobby Show Scout entries were shown in the St. Catherine St. windows of Goodwins' Ltd., for two days last week. It is safe to say that no other recent window exhibit has attracted as much interest as did this display. The public is interested in the Scout Movement, and is glad to have the opportunity of learning more about it.

The Lennoxville troop is forging ahead, and the interest remains tremendously keen. Mr. Tindall, the S.M., is spending a great deal of his time with his troop. A concert to augment the troop funds held last evening proved very successful in every respect.

It was rather strange that the Scout Keith Wooley, who won the bandaging competition in the recent distribution of badges, should be taken to the hospital in an ambulance a couple of days later. Keith was hurt in an automobile accident, a couple of ribs being broken. Remembering the 5th law Keith kept cheerful. He is about again now and will soon be himself again.

The west has claimed still another of our S.M.'s, Mr. Edwards, of the 19th, has migrated to Victoria, B.C. During his short term as S. M., Mr. Edwards has changed the life of the troop, and it is with extreme regret that we bid him good-bye. He leaves Montreal determined to waste no time in getting linked up to the movement in his new home. Before leaving he said: 'My great regret in leaving the city is breaking from the troop. I wish I had started in long before I did.'

Winnipeg Scouts.—An entertainment was given on Wednesday evening, May 1st, by the 9th Winnipeg Troop of Boy Scouts. The programme consisted of 'First Aid,' semaphore signalling, bridge trestle-making, knotting, boxing together with a display of work done in other branches of scout work. The last number on the programme was a sketch entitled 'Pocahontas' or the capture of Captain John Smith. His worship the Mayor of Winnipeg, who is the president of the Boy Scout's Association of Winnipeg, was present, and addressed the boys on the object of the movement. The proceeds of the entertainment are to go towards defraying the expenses of a summer camp for the boys.

BOY SCOUTS ON MOUNT ROYAL.

EXECUTIVE MEETS.

Another meeting of the executive was held on Thursday evening, May 2nd, when there were 15 items on the agenda.

Col. Cole, with Major J. A. Ewing, legal advisor to the Scouts, will go into the matter of the advisability of procuring a provincial charter.

Letters of thanks were sent to those who had assisted in making the distribution of badges so successful a function.

Mr. R. L. Charlton, who has interested himself so much in our camp scheme, has been asked to take a seat in the Council.

To the chairman of the Camp Committee Col. Whitehead said, upon hearing the report: 'Go right ahead, the money is available just as soon as you want it.'

It was passed that the Council will stand back of any programme prepared by the scoutmaster for the Child Welfare Exhibit.

An effort has been made to have H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught inspect the Scouts on Saturday, 11th inst.

Those present at the meeting were: Col. F. Minden Cole (in the chair), Col. E. A. Whitehead, Prof. N. N. Evans, Major J. A. Ewing, Messrs. Slessor, Almon, Scrafield, Forman, Allen, and the provincial secretary.

A CORRECTION.

Dear Sir,—Either through bad writing on my part or through humor on the part of the printer, in my letter on the Higher Age Limit, last Saturday, I am made to quote the Scout Law to the effect that 'A scout is cautious!' This, of course, should read, 'A scout is courteous.'

JAS. W. ROCH.

SCOUTMASTERS' CLUB MEETS.

A well attended meeting of the Scoutmasters' Club, held on 30th ulto., handled a long agenda.

Considerable time was spent in discussing details of to-day's route march.

Plans for Empire Day were talked of, and a raid on Lachine by the Scouts of the city was decided on. A sub-committee, consisting of D.S.M. Wensley, president; Messrs. Paterson, Scrafield and Hunter were appointed to work out an interesting programme.

The Child Welfare Exhibition in October was felt to be an important project, which the Scout movement should have a part in. The following committee was asked to go into the matter fully and report: President, Forman; Messrs. Cross, Roch, Lyman, the Rev. Mr. Ascah (convener), and the provincial secretary.

Drill regulations will be ready in the course of a week or two.

Those present were: Messrs. Forman, Allen, McKay, Preston, Logie, Haskell, Reid, Roch, Edwards, Hunter, Wensley, McIntyre, Almon, Scrafield, Ascah, Lyman and the provincial secretary.

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

The real value of the Boy Scout movement was demonstrated here last Tuesday, when one of the members of the corps bound up the foot of the little son of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Harmon. Little Willie Harmon, who was out playing at Supperton that afternoon, cut his foot very badly. A Boy Scout who saw the accident promptly came to his assistance. Tearing up his own shirt in to bandages, he quickly and skilfully bandaged up the injured foot. He then saw young Harmon safely home and left at once without giving his name.

HOW TO FORM A TROOP.

For information on all Scout matters write to the provincial secretary, Mr. Evans, Scout headquarters, 584 St. Catherine street west, Montreal.

5TH. MONTREAL BOY SCOUTS.

Second Annual Concert.

The Fifth Troop will give its second annual concert at the Baron de Hirsch Institute, Bleury street, on Wednesday, May 15.

The programme is excellently arranged, and among those taking part are: Miss Fessenden. Mrs. Bayly Sprott, Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, Miss Hazel Bennett, Mr. W. Sedgwick, Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. S. Bain and Mr. Arthur Arnold.

There will be a trek cart display by the Y.M.C.A. and the Westmount troops, scout limelight pictures, an address by the provincial secretary, Mr. D. J. Evans, and a sketch by the 5th Troop showing a street scene and a club scene.

Tickets, 25 cents each, can be had from Mr. Scrafield, S. M. of the 5th Troop.

SCOUT HOBBY SHOW.

A Hobby Show for the Scouts of the Province has been decided on by the Scoutmasters' Club. This will be held in the early part of next year, thus giving everyone time for preparation. A collection of hobbies made by Scouts will prove a great attraction. Scouts, get busy!

OUR MUSE.

There went to school a Chinese scout,
A pitiless teacher turned him out;
For 'tis against the rule
To have a scout in school.
He was sent home to take off his scout suit.

SCOUT LIFE-SAVING DISPLAY FOR DUKE.

Two of the members of the Sir Edward Clouston Trophy team (the Westmount troop), assisted in giving a Life Saving display before His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at the M. A. A. A. on Monday evening last. Scouts Stewart and Binmore, though small, do their work smartly.

SCOUTS NOT MILITARY.

An item referring to the Mounted Scouts in last Saturday's 'Witness' has given some the impression that the scout movement is a military one. Those who are familiar with the work of this organization know how far from the truth this is. The primary aim is to make good citizens and render service to their fellow-men.

THE MUSKRAT'S HOUSE.

The game laws of New York permits the trapping of muskrats between Nov. 1 and April 15, but forbids the destruction or injury of their houses at any time,' said a man fond of hunting. 'The purpose of the law was to protect the muskrats, but it has an aesthetic value also. The beaver, master engineer and builder as it is, scarcely exceeds the muskrat in ingenuity and system in its domestic arrangements.

'In building its houce the muskrat selects a spot on the low marsh land that will be flooded at high tide or high water if on non-tide margins. The animal tunnels from the bank of the stream or lagoon or pond, as the case may be, beginning below the edge of low water mark, to the site it has selected for its house.

'These preliminaries completed, the muskrat cuts with its chisel-like teeth the broad, strong stalks and leaves of the flag and long, coarse grass. These materials the busy little builder carries to the building site, where it braids and twists them together in circular form and builds them layer upon layer, gradually narrowing the structure until a firm, cone-shaped house is the result. This is further strengthened and made comfortable by a liberal mixture of mortar made by the muskrat out of the marsh mud.

'The interior of a muskrat's house is always divided into two floors of stories. Sometimes it will have as many as four apartments, one above the other. The number is believed to be regulated by the expected height of the water. Access to them from below is by a chamber or gallery built around the inner edge of the house and rising like a spiral stairway. The muskrat expects and wants the ground floor of its house to be flooded, but there must always be a dry, warm room at the top.

'The interior is lined with a sheathing of dry grasses and leaves. The only entrance and exit to the house is the subterranean passage, from the bank of the water, the ground floor being on a level with that tunnel.

'The reason that this wise little animal in constructing its house manages so that the ground floor and the tunnel are always under water seems to be that in this way an exit is provided in case the house is assailed by some foe, and an entrance if one pursues the tenant while abroad.

'The muskrat remains hidden in its house during the day, unless the day is cloudy and dark. At night it goes forth to feed on the juicy roots and water, grasses and plants. Then and then only is it voluntarily endangered by the traps that are set for it, sometimes at the entrance to its tunnel, sometimes at and about its feeding places.

'Muskrat trappers have long had a way of adding to their score of pelts by stealing upon the dwelling places of the muskrat in the daytime, thrusting sharp, many tined, long-handled spears down through the roofs and knocking the tops of the houses off to find that they have impaled sometimes three or four of the inmates, snuggled and huddled together in their cosey living room, for often as many as half a dozen of a family will occupy one house.

'The survivors of a muskrat house invaded thus ruthlessly escape to become houseless wanderers over the marsh, and the constant prey of winged and four-legged as well as two-legged foes. It is to protect the muskrat against these slaughtering raids and the breaking up of established colonies that the law forbidding the injury or destruction of muskrat houses in New York State was passed.

'Muskrat skins in prime condition are worth this year from 75 cents to $1 each. There is no other fur that resembles sealskin so closely. If the muskrat were as big as the fur seal and the pluck and fierceness it can assume were increased in proportion it would be a bold trapper or hunter that went forth to bag the muskrat.

'A muskrat won't fight unless it has to, but when it has to it will do battle with twenty times its own weight of dog. It will have to be an active and experienced dog, too, that doesn't get the worst of it in such a fight in short order and turn tail. A cornered muskrat will fight a man, and once it fastens its teeth on anything those teeth stay fast until their owner dies.

'The musk part of this little animal's name is all right, but there is no reason why the animal should be called a rat except from its outward appearance. It is no more a rat than a cow is. The muskrat is a strict vegetarian, and is so dainty at its meals that it will not put its mouth to a root until it washes away every particle of dirt from it. Its meat is white, juicy and sweet, and it makes a dish fit for a king.—'The Sun.'

PLAY THE GAME.

As any Tom or Jerry can,
At whist he plays in selfish style;
At leads they call American
He scoffs in his superior style.
And through the game he'll only take
Thought of the tricks his hand can make.

He'll disregard, and still look wise,
His hapless partner's signals all—
'Tis thus he must soliloquise;
'He calls for trumps; well, let him call,
His mind is surely growing dim
To think I'd risk one trump for him.'

And so, the truth to tell, O men
Of selfish and of sordid aims,
In life you spurn your fellowmen
And disregard their calls and claims,
And much you lose, because 'tis known
You think of self and self alone.

But, partner, while I look to you
For aid, I'll make, the while I may
My hand an open book to you,
And watch and strive to help your play—
For whist and life the rule's the same,
Mere selfish play is not the game.

M. S.

WHAT A GREAT MAN SAYS TO BOYS.

Boys, don't bother about genius and don't worry about being clever. Trust rather to hard work, perseverance, and determination. This is the advice Sir Frederick Treves, the well-known physician, gives to boys. The best motto for a long march is, 'Don't grumble; plug on.' You hold your future in your own hands. Never waver in this belief. Don't swagger. The boy who swaggers, like the man who swaggers, has little else that he can do. He is a cheap-jack, crying his own paltry wares. It is the empty tin that rattles most. Be honest, be loyal, be kind. Remember that the hardest thing to acquire is the faculty of being unselfish. As a quality, it is one of the finest attributes of manliness. Love the sea, the ringing beach, and the open down. Keep the body and mind clean.

WHILE OPPORTUNITY WAITS.

(By Graham Hood.)

I always feel sorry for the man who tells me that he has had no opportunity, just as I feel sorry for the unfortunate people who have never seen the beautiful sights that nature has for those who are able to look upon them. And the misfortune is the same in both cases. Both the unfortunates are blind, though, in this instance, one does not suspect it.

And the worst of it is these people actually believe they are speaking the truth. They feel that opportunity has slighted them—that it has passed in the night, or when they were busy with other things and did not hear its footsteps or the timid knock at the door. So far from being true, there are few of us who do not come face to face with opportunities every day of our lives. The trouble is that we lack the ability to recognize them.

I know a man who is enjoying the advantage of a business project that is now operating successfully and which offers the greatest promises for the future. The idea was a very simple one—so simple that it is surprising that others had not thought of it before. It came to him at a lecture—as a straight tip from the speaker—yet, so far as is known, he was the only person to whom the idea had any practical significance. Others heard it. It is likely that many others had heard it, in one form or another, from the lips of the same speaker many times. The difference was that, on this occasion, one man chanced to be able to recognize the opportunity when it presented itself.

The farmer in planting seed takes care to select fertile soil. He might sow all the seed his money could buy and it would amount to little or nothing if it were sown on the rocks or in too sandy soil. Thus it was in this case: the soil happened to be ready and the seed sown by the lecturer took root.

It is always this way with opportunity. It comes in the strangest ways and when least expected. It may be waiting for you now—just around the corner. It may be riding in the street car with you. It may be hidden in the paper you are reading. Even though it is in your own hand, however, it will do you no good unless you realize its presence; but, if this is the way in which you go through life, don't try to place the blame where it does not belong. The fault lies with yourself, not with opportunity.—'The Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

PUZZLES.

PRIZE COMPETITION.

A nice book will be given as a prize to the boy or girl who will succeed in getting the highest number of marks for answering the puzzles in the next few weeks. The competition will date from to-day (May 11) and close with the puzzles of June 8.

TRIANGLE.

1. A consonat.
2. An exclamation.
3. A wooden vessel.
4. A brave man.
5. A river of France.
6. A continent.
7. An English town noted for its lace.
8. A native of the continent of No. 6.
9. A dependency of China.

1. *
2. * *
3. * * *
4. * * * *
5. * * * * *
6. * * * * * *
7. * * * * * * *
8. * * * * * * * *
9. * * * * * * * * *

The initials read downwards from a noted town in Palestine.

ANAGRAMS OF PROMINENT PERSONS.

1. I, Will H. am fatt. Rearrange the letters and find a citizen of the United States.
2. Ed., the Viking Ward, I. Find an English King.
3. Flit on cheering angel. Find a woman who was a pioneer in a great work.
4. Emeline P. K. hurts man. Find the advocate of a vexed question, discussed at present.

A COLLECTION OF BEES.

1. Add a B to a fastening and change it to a city square.
2. Add a B to part of a building and change it to a brush.
3. Add a B to a bird and change it to a small stream.
4. Add a B to a garden tool and change it into something to stop a vehicle.
5. Add a B to an ornament and change it to convey.
6. Add a B to justice and change it into shining.
7. Add a B to a line of light and change it to the cry of an animal.
8. Add a B to to cripple and change it into to censure.

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

BEHEADINGS.

1. Fox, ox; 2. Cant, ant; 3. Can, an.; 4. Cat, at.; 5. May ay; 6. Glass, lass; 7. Table, able.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

Tug, Week, Nile, Wolfe, London—Duke of Wellington.

CHANGED HEADS.

Bat, cat, sat, mat, eat, hat, fat, rat, vat.

Correct answers to the puzzles of April 30 ('Weekly Witness') have been received from Mary J. Cairns, Freetown, P. E. I.

Newman T. Hunter, Cowansville, answered correctly all of last week's puzzles.

In Jean Cartier's set of answers there was an error in Changed Heads; the rest were correct.

The answers sent by Jessie Dobbie were correct, with the exception of an error in Changed Heads.

Kieth Christie, Lachute, had a few errors in Beheadings; the rest were correct.

The answers sent by E. A. Edmiston were correct.

COAL MINE UNDER SEA.

What is perhaps the most extraordinary coal mine in the world, as well as the smallest, is situated on a tiny isand in the Japan Sea, near Nagasaki, and has just sufficient room upon its surface for the shafts and the hoisting machinery. The workings, which are very extensive, extend in all directions under the sea.—'The Argonaut.'

STRONGEST ANIMAL FORCE.

Ask ten persons what is the strongest animal force in the world and nine will reply that it is a blow from a lion's paw. The tenth man may have a checkered career and express the belief, based on experience, that it is a kick of a Missouri mule.

As a matter of fact, the blow of a whale's tail is incomparably the strongest animal force; a blow delivered by a full-grown whale placed just the right distance would smash in the side of a wooden ship as though it were an egg-shell.

The second strongest force is the kick of a giraffe, and this terrible kick is very adequate protection to these otherwise helpless animals.

The stroke of a lion's paw comes third on the list.—'Harper's Weekly.'

BIRDS' LONG JOURNEYS.

(From the London 'Daily News.')

Some remarkable facts regarding bird migration have been brought to light by the natural history department of Aberdeen University. That swallows, lapwings, and other summer visitors are confirmed wanderers is well known, but much has yet to be learned concerning their methods. Among the means adopted by the natural history department of the university to obtain reliable data of the future movement of birds is the placing of rings on the legs of a number of birds. In one case, that of a pigeon ducking, which was marked at Loch Brora, Scotland, in June, 1909, it is stated that the bird was caught in a duck decoy in Holland the following September. Last summer six chiek lapwings were marked in the northeast of Scotland, and the early winter four were shot in different parts of Ireland and one in Portugal. A guillemot marked as a newly-hatched chick on the Aberdeenshire cliffs in July, 1910, was shot in November in Sweden. Perhaps the most striking instance of bird migration that has come under the notice of the university authorities is that of a song thrush. One of a number of chicks marked in their nest at Stonehaven, in Aberdeenshire, in June, 1911, was shot at Leria, in Portugal, three months later. The two localities are 1,250 miles apart as the crow flies.

Home-Makers and House-Keepers

MOTHER O' MINE,

Mother's Day is to be Celebrated on the Second Sunday in May.

(By the Rev. William J. Hart, D.D.)

I were hanged on the highest hill.
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
know whose love would follow me still,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

I were drowned in the deepest sea,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
know whose tears would come down to me,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

I were damned of body and soul,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!
know whose prayers would make me whole,
Mother o' mine, O mother o' mine!

Kipling sings in these lines the greatness of a mother's love, which, like the love of God, never fails. Never does the love of a true mother for her children become cold. For them she can do and dare and die.

The world owes a debt to its mothers greater than it can conceive. Trained and encouraged by earnest and sacrificing mothers, boys have grown up with high ideals, and the training and the memory of their mothers have been the most potent factors in their lives.

Said Julia Ward Howe in an address when ninety-one years of age: 'We talk of forty horse-power. If we could have a forty mother-power, it would be the most wonderful force the world ever knew.'

Napoleon was a sage when he said, 'Let France have good mothers, and she will have good sons.'

'One good mother is worth a hundred schoolmasters,' says a time-honored proverb. A British magazine recently stated that there were at least three members of the British cabinet who confessed that they owed more to their mothers than to any other person, one of these being Mr. Lloyd George.

Men of influence and greatness in the United States have not been slow in according to their mothers the praise that they merited.

'All that I am my mother made me,' said John Quincy Adams. Lincoln speaks in a somewhat similar manner, 'All that I am, or hope to be, I owe to my angel mother.'

Garfield's first act after he was inaugurated president was to kiss his aged mother, who sat near him. No wonder that she said that was the proudest and happiest moment of her life. The solicitude of William McKinley for his mother, and her devotion to her son, will not quickly be forgotten.

Thomas A. Edison pays a splendid tribute to his mother when he says: 'I did not have my mother long, but she cast over me an influence which has lasted all my life. The good effects of her early training I can never lose. If it had not been for her appreciation and her faith in me at a critical time in my experience, I should never likely have become an inventor. I was always a careless boy, and with a mother of different mental calibre I should probably have turned out badly. But her firmness, her sweetness, her goodness, were potent powers to keep me in the right path. My mother was the making of me. The memory of her will always be a blessing to me.'

Andrew Carnegie acknowledges the influence of his mother over him in these words: 'I owe a great deal to my mother. She was a seamstress, cook, washlady, and never until late in life had a servant in the house. And yet she was a cultivated woman. She kept up with the literature of the day. When I was a little tot, she used to read good books to me.'

Much of the work of mothers is done in quietness and obscurity, but it is done with patience and faithfulness. Appreciation is not always forthcoming, but the mother finds her compensation in the assurance that duty has been well done.

The bravest battle that ever was fought,
Shall I tell you where and when?
On the maps of the world you'll find it not;
'Twas fought by the mothers of men.

Nay, not with cannon or battle shot,
With sword or nobler pen,
Nay, not with eloquent word or thought
From mouth of wonderful men.

But deep in the walled-up woman's heart—
Of woman that would not yield,
But bravely, silently bore her part—
Lo, there is the battle-field.

No marshalling troop, no bivouac song,
No banner to gleam and wave,
But, O, these battles, they lasted so long—
From babyhood to the grave.

—Selected.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CALLS.

(By Florence Howe Hall.)

It is sometimes said that an invitation for a large and formal wedding requires no answer. This is not strictly true, however. Where the 'at home' form is used it may be inferred that no reply is expected. Where the host 'requests the pleasure' an answer should be sent. Indeed, one is often asked for in the invitation, or a separate card with 'Please respond' is enclosed.

For a breakfast, where the guests are to be seated at table or for a small wedding, an answer should be sent promptly. One should be careful to follow the form of the invitation:

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Furniss
accept with pleasure
(or regret their inability to accept)
the kind invitation of
Mr. and Mrs. James Wentworth
for Thursday afternoon, June 20th,
at half-past four o'clock.

It is not thought polite to use the word 'decline.' The envelope is usually addressed to the hostess alone. Guests unable to attend a wedding reception send cards on the day of the affair to the bride's parents or to the persons in whose name the invitations are issued. Additional cards are sometimes sent to the bride and bridegroom, but this is unnecessary. An invitation to a church wedding requires no answer. Those who are unable to be present should certainly acknowledge in some way the courtesy shown them. If the persons inviting them belong to their circle of visiting acquaintances they should either send cards or call within two weeks after the wedding. If they were unacquainted with the former, as in the case of the friends of the bridegroom, they would not make a personal visit, but would send cards instead. All who are invited to the house, however, whether they are friends or strangers, should call soon after the wedding in acknowledgment of the hospitality offered them.

A wedding announcement should be answered by sending cards to the persons making it. One thus shows appreciation of the courtesy extended, and informs the senders that their communication has been received.

All who receive cards for the bride's 'at homes' should call. If several days are mentioned it is best to select an early one, since everybody should welcome the young couple to their new home as soon as possible. If the marriage takes place toward the end of June the cards sometimes say 'At home after October first.' In this case no one would make a formal call until that date.

IN THE WATCHES OF THE NIGHT.

(Florence Jones Hadley.)

In the long, awful watches of the night
I hear their trailing garments on the stair;
They come, unbidden guests, nor take their flight,
Though I cry out with tears—'Forbear, forbear.'
Turn where I will, I see on every side
Accusing eyes that mock me as I pray—
A little one offended, love denied,
A tender word I knew and did not say;

A beggar turned unalmsed, unblessed away,
A cross that bore a weaker brother down,
The while I sang above my flower-starred way
Seeing above his heavy cross my crown.

Dear God, and must they ever vex my peace?
Mine own hands rolled upon their grave a stone,
Yet still they mock me, as I pray release;
Ah, hapless dead, would that I could atone!
In the long, awful watches of the night
I hear their trailing garments on the stair;
They come, avenging hosts, nor take their flight
But with accusing voices drown my prayer.

THE STILL SMALL VOICE.

(By Ralph D. Lusk.)

It comes through the roar of the city street,
Where jostling crowd and hurrying throng
In maelstrom's tide of barter meet,
Chaotic, swept along.

It enters the festmes of vaulted hall
In silent watches of the night,
Where brooding shadows start and crawl,
Moving in spectral light.

It pleads alike with king and slave.
Never ceasing. Life's short span
Hath shown no greater power to save
Than this—the God in man!

Staunton, Va.

RECIPES.

The following recipes come from a Scotch housewife who says they are favorites in the land of the thistle, her own family having used them for many years. Scotch housewives take special pride in the preparation of wholesome broths and soups, one of the famous ones being 'cockie leekie.' Any fowl, teuch (tender), youthful or middle-aged, may be used, but if one does not possess a fowl, beef hay take its place, though the dish may not be so delicate in flavor. For four quarts of soup use two or three pounds of meat, eight or nine large leeks and pepper and salt to taste. Wash the leeks thoroughly, and if they are old scald them for a few minutes in boiling water. Take off the roots and part of the heads and cut them into pieces of about an inch in length. Put the meat and half of the leeks into the pot, and allow these to simmer gently for about half an hour; add the remaining leeks and boil them for three or even four hours. Skim carefully and season to taste with salt and pepper

For stewed oxtail cut the tail at the joints, discarding one or two pieces at the extreme points. Put them into a stewpan with just enough water to cover them. When the water begins to boil, remove the scum on top and add a sliced onion and two carrots. After covering let the meat simmer gently for two and a half hours. Melt an ounce of butter in a little pan, stir in gently half an ounce of flour and some of the strained liquid from the meat. Allow this to boil for five or ten minutes. Add a tablespoonful of catsup and a little lemon juice. After browning it slightly pour the sauce over the tails, which should be arranged with the vegetables on a dish. Serve at once.

To broil, or in Scotch parlance, to 'brander,' a steak in Scotch style, have the 'brander,' or gridiron, very hot and the fire clear and bright. A little salt sprinkled over the fire will keep down the flame. When the brander is hot rub it all over with a piece of suet. This prevents the steak from sticking. Cut the skin that lies along the edge of the steak in several places and flatten slightly with a rolling pin. Lay it on the gridiron and turn it every half minute with steak tongs. With a double gridiron it is of course unnecessary to use the tongs, but in shifting the meat about while on the gridiron steak tongs are useful. A fork should never be put into the meat while it is cooking. Have ready a very hot dish and when the steak has been turned for ten minutes lift it up and slip it on the hot dish. Put on a cover and set it into a Dutch oven. Let it stand for ten minutes. Lacking a Dutch oven, the housewife will have to content herself with her up-to-date gas range. The steak is then lifted on to the hot gridiron and turned for five minutes more. Serve on a hot platter after spreading lightly with butter.

'Howtowdie' is a unique Scotch dish. Truss and stuff a young fowl. Put it into a saucepan with three ounces of fresh butter and two gills of good mutton stock. If this stock is not at hand the same amount of water may be used. Add two or three little onions, a few sprigs of parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Simmer the fowl till tender. When half cooked add a little more gravy. As soon as it is done, place the bird in the middle of a big hot platter and surround it with poached eggs. Just before serving pour over it the gravy in the pot, after thickening with a little moistened flour in the usual way. This dish should be served as hot as possible.

To use up cold beef or mutton cut the meat in thin slices, spread them on both sides with a little chutney and heat them in a pan. Serve piping hot.

'Hotpot' calls for a pound of stewing beef, one pound and a half of potatoes, half a pound of onions, half a pint of water and a seasoning of salt and pepper. Cut the meat after trimming, into square pieces. Clean, peel and slice the potatoes and onions. Place a layer of the meat in an earthen pudding dish. Cover with a layer of vegetables after seasoning and alternate in this way until the dish is filled. A layer of potatoes should grace the top. Pour the water over all and bake for two hours. A moderately hot oven is the best. Should the water evaporate add a little more. Fifteen minutes before serving remove the paper and let the potatoes brown. Serve immediately, while very hot.

Carrots and turnips mashed and served together are used as an accompaniment of beef and mutton. Peel a large turnip (the peelings should be thick), cut it into squares and drop them into cold water. Scrape three large carrots, cut into chunks and drop them also into cold water. Boil them moderately in an enamelled saucepan for two hours and a half, using slightly salted water. Lift them on to a colander and let them drain till free from superfluous moisture. Then mash them well, adding as you do so a small piece of butter rubbed in flour and a little white pepper. After beating well, serve with mutton or beef.

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THE PROXY DELEGATE.

(By HELENA H. THOMAS.)

The shadows had fallen and the dinner had been so long in readiness that Mrs. Luton summoned her family, saying in a disappointed tone:

'Our delegate has been hindered from coming, I fear, so we will not wait any longer.'

'Oh, I'se so sorry!' cried little Daisy, as her eyes brimmed, 'for I likes del'gates!'

They had scarcely seated themselves, however, before the bell rang faintly, as if touched by a timid hand, which led Mrs. Luton to spring to her feet, saying:

'I will answer it, for if it should chance to be our belated guest, I want to give her a cordial greeting.'

Then, throwing the door wide open, she scarcely waited for the low: 'I am a delegate—Mrs. Carlton,' before she extended her hand and cordially greeted the little stranger whose manner accorded with the ringing of the bell.

Mrs. Carlton seemed ill at ease as she stammered some apology for the lateness of the hour, but just then Daisy came to the rescue by bounding into the room and crying, in joyous tone, as she clasped the stranger's hand:

'I'm so glad our del'gate's here! Now come out to dinner. You're going to sit right by me!'

And the next moment Mrs. Carlton found herself seated at a well-spread board, and surrounded by strangers; but so warmly was she welcomed by all that before the meal ended she appeared quite at her ease.

After dinner Mrs. Luton made ready to accompany her guest to the opening meeting of the Woman's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, saying:

'I shall avail myself of this rare privilege whenever possible, but the demands upon my time and strength are so great that I fear I can only accompany you evenings; but through you I shall keep in touch with every session, and that will mean much to me.'

Just here, as they came in sight of a well-lighted edifice, Mrs. Luton added: 'Your denomination has the finest church building in town, by far.'

'Why, isn't that your church-home as well?' queried the delegate, in a surprised tone.

'Oh, no, I belong to a sister denomination,' Mrs. Luton replied, 'but I am equally interested in all mission workers.'

'Not your church! and yet you give me as warm a welcome as if I had been an honored guest!' exclaimed Mrs. Carlton, in a puzzled tone.

'Why, what difference does that make,' rejoined Mrs. Luton as she clasped the arm of her guest, 'when we are one in Christ Jesus?'

A happy sigh escaped the delegate as her hostess ceased speaking, but without further words they mounted the church steps and joined the audience assembled to hear the opening address.

During the ensuing days Mrs. Carlton had ample evidence that her hostess, with six growing children and no maid, had little leisure, yet had it been the reverse she could not have been made to feel more welcome by every member of the family.

Indeed, all seemed to have the same spirit as little Daisy, who, on the eve of her arrival, said 'I likes del'gates!' though an observant person would not have been long in coming to the conclusion that all had caught the spirit of the wife and mother who plainly counted it a privilege to have the delegate under her roof.

The days were crowded so full, however, both for hostess and guest, that there was little time for more than commonplace talk, aside from reports of the meetings, but when the last day arrived and Mrs. Carlton said, in a reluctant tone: 'I shall be leaving you this evening,' she was met by the positive exclamation:

'I shall not consent to your going this evening! You need a good night's rest before you start for home. Besides, we want one real visit with you, for you have been such a faithful delegate that we have only caught glimpses of you.'

And so insistent was she that Mrs. Carlton most gladly accepted the invitation.

'And now for a little chat!' exclaimed Mrs. Luton, after the evening had been enlivened by music and general conversation, and the family had scattered for the night, leaving her alone with her guest.

'But first I have a confession to make,' observed Mrs. Carlton nervously, 'for I do not like to leave without telling you that I am only a proxy delegate, and not the one who was first assigned to you.'

'Why, is that so!' was the surprised comment. 'Well, I never would have known the difference if you hadn't told me, for the card announcing the date of my guest's arrival was mislaid almost as soon as received, and I had given so little heed to the writer's name that I did not know the difference when you introduced yourself; but, be that as it may, please congratulate your society for me on their choice of a 'proxy,' for we have enjoyed her exceedingly!'

'Oh, thank you!' smiled the little woman, 'but when I confess that Mrs. Carlton as "proxy" had been a standing joke in our missionary society for some time, you may hesitate to send your message. For, really, no one took it seriously at the time of my nomination.'

'Why not, pray tell, when you are an ideal delegate, to my way of thinking?'

'That leads to another confession, I see,' rejoined Mrs. Carlton, with a nervous laugh, 'and so I may as well admit that my first experience as a delegate left such unpleasant memories that I vowed I never would again act in that capacity, and my determination is so well known among our ladies that when a delegate is appointed some one is sure to suggest me as a 'proxy,' in a laughing way.'

'And yet you came!' joined in Mrs. Luton, with a questioning air.

'Yes, but under protest, I assure you, and I am ashamed to tell you with what fear and trembling,' sighed Mrs. Carlton, 'but the way of it was this—Mrs. Wade, who was to have been your guest, was taken ill the evening before she was to leave, and as there was no one our president could prevail upon to take her place she came to me, urging me to act as proxy, and would not take 'No' for an answer. I tried to beg off, telling her anew of that unpleasant experience, when I was treated like a veritable intruder, instead of with Christian courtesy, and then our tactful president told what leads to another confession, which was how, as a delegate, she was most royally entertained by you, several years ago!'

'By me!' here interrupted Mrs. Luton, in an amazed tone, 'do tell me her name?'

'Mrs. Webster,' was the answer.

'Oh, I am so glad to come in touch with her again!' cried Mrs. Luton after hearing the name, 'for I have never forgotten Mrs. Webster's stay with us, and would be so glad to see her again.'

'And she has such pleasant memories of you, Mrs. Luton, as well, that she freely told me she had a double reason in wanting me to come, for, as she expressed it, she felt confident that a few days under your hospitable roof would make me forget how shabbily I was treated when first I "delegated." And she was so insistent that I finally consented, but you will have good reason to laugh at my cowardice when I confess that my tardiness to dinner, that first evening, was wholly owing to having loitered around your streets trying to summon up courage to follow directions as to your location.'

'Why, you poor dear!' cried Mrs. Luton, 'when we were all eagerly anticipating your coming!'

'I readily believe you,' was the hearty reply, 'and thank my good angel for hindering me from going to a hotel, as I was on the point of doing. And now that I have spoken so freely, will you be equally frank and tell me why you give your hospitality with so bountiful a hand as to make a stranger feel that you take genuine pleasure in having one more to do for?'

Mrs. Luton was silent a moment, and then, with rising color, rejoined:

'It seems contrary to the injunction not to let the right hand know what the left hand does, but I, too, will make a confession.

After I was married my household cares increased so rapidly that I felt myself shut out of much that I was interested in previously, especially the missionary society in which I had been active. And as year after year found me more and more shut in, a bitter feeling crept into my heart, and I wailed "I am only a drudge, with scarcely time to think or read!" One day when I was in a most rebellious mood, over what I termed my growing narrowness, one of the few of my old friends who hunted me up occasionally looked in upon me, and chanced to remark that she must hasten, as she was one of a committee to find places of entertainment for a missionary convention which was soon to convene, at which I impulsively cried:

'"Oh, send me a delegate! It would get me out of this rut to have one under my roof!"

'"You!" cried my caller, "why, no one ever thinks of asking you to entertain, when your hands are full to overflowing!"

'"Yes, but, on the contrary, my inability to attend missionary meetings and the like, would make the advent of a delegate who could tell me of what the different societies are doing, doubly welcome."

'"Why, if that is the way you feel," cried my caller, "I will be delighted to assign a delegate to you, but it does seem a shame to add to your care."

'Well, for a fact,' continued Mrs. Luton, 'I anticipated the coming of that delegate with the most pleasurable sensation, and I recall how I paused in the midst of my wonderment as to what she would be like, as I was arranging my rarely used guest chamber, and dropped upon my knees and asked the Lord to send the one who could best meet the need of my hungry heart.'

'And did he?' was the eager query.

'Yes, oh, yes! He sent a dear, motherly soul, who understood so well my craving that she met the need, and left me so strengthened to go forward that I never lost heart again. And ever since I have availed myself of every opportunity to entertain delegates, and have invariably felt myself doubly repaid for the extra effort it cost me.'

'And have you continued to ask the Lord to choose your delegates?' was the low query.

'Yes,' was the reply, 'but my prayers became less selfish as I began to grasp the meaning of "I was a stranger and ye took me in," and so I grew to feel more desirous to give hospitality, as unto him, than to look for personal profit, though I always have my reward.'

The delegate seemed lost in thought for a moment, and then sighed:

'How much I have missed by failing to be hospitable, Mrs. Luton, but hereafter I, too, will strive to bear the Master's words in mind—"I was a stranger and ye took me in."'

THE GARDEN

THE HANDLING OF SEEDLINGS.

In former articles we said something about the making of hotbeds and the kind of seed to be sown in them. Upon the handling of the seedlings the success of the grower now depends. The problem to which he must address himself is to get these plants from the hotbed to the field without injury to the plant or without check to its growth in any way. He must remember that conditions in the open field are vastly different from hothouse or hotbed conditions. Here the grower has anticipated every want of the plant; the temperature has been kept about right for its best development; the amount of water has been carefully regulated, and the plants guarded against excess of sun and wind. In the field all is different. Cold nights, driving wind and rain cannot be avoided. The shock is so great that in many cases the plant never recovers. The whole handling of seedlings is for the one purpose—the lessening of that shock. The grower is able to fit the plant for the field by handling the moisture; handling the temperature and by handling the plant itself.

The plant has been growing normally, and receiving just what water it requires for its normal development; but as we approach the time when the plants must go in the field, we withhold water. If the plants suffer for a drink during the last days no harm is done. They become more woody and stalwart. About three or four hours before going out, soak the boxes, until the soil is entirely saturated and with water freely running from the bottom. If disturbed at once after this soaking the soil will run from the roots, and you will defeat your purpose. The surplus water will run off in a few hours, so that the soil may be cut and lifted without disturbing the roots. The plants which have been suffering for water, take very kindly to this extra supply, freshen up, and often go to the field without 'flagging' or suffering at all.

II. HANDLING THE TEMPERATURE.

For the first week or ten days from sowing the seed, a temperature above normal is maintained. Gradually the temperature is lowered. As the plant advances we try to accustom it to field temperature, first by transferring from the hotbed or the hothouse to a coldframe, then the boxes containing plans remain in the open air for a few nights, and finally the plants are set in the field. The change in temperature is thus so gradual that the final step is easy.

III. HANDLING THE PLANTS.

As soon as the seedlings take on their first pair of true leaves they are 'pricked out,' and reset in other flats, where there is more room. If allowed to grow thickly without transplanting the plants become 'drawn' or 'leggy.' This is because every plant is struggling up, trying to reach above its fellows where it may receive more air and light. This first transplanting gives the plant these conditions without lengthening the stem.

A greater need for transplanting is that of increasing the root area. The root area is far more important to the seedling than the part above ground. The grower may increase the root at will. Everytime you break a root fibre you get a great number of other fibres arising from the broken surface. This is nature's way of guarding against any danger which might arise from loss of roots. The gardener by repeated transplanting, constantly breaks fibres, and thereby constantly adds to the feeding power of the plant. The grower never fears that the thing may be overdone. He may hold the top in check by this means, and at the same time add much to the root system.

When the plants are ready for the field, a knife is used, and the soil in seed boxes is cut both ways between plants and these squares of soil, containing plants are lifted and carried to the field, where they are set at once in freshly worked soil. Many men transplant immediately after a rain.

This should never be done, the best time is directly before a rain, but never in wet soil. This wet soil hardens around the plant and dries out in a very short time. For this reason the watering of plants after going in the field often does more harm than good.

If watering is indulged in, the watered surface must be covered with dry soil to prevent baking, and the rapid evaporation of the moisture.

This is all that is necessary for the transplanting of most plants but for Cucurbits-melon, cucumber, squash, etc., the methods outlined are not sufficient. For these sods are cut about 4 inches square and 1 1-2 inches thick. These are turned upside down, and the plants are grown on the sods. These decay quickly, but hold together for some time, so that the plants may be transferred from glass to field without any disturbance to root at all.

Another device which works well is that of planting in berry boxes—one or more plants to the box. The box is torn off and the soil remains intact while the plant is being set. These berry boxes need no bottom. In fact they are better without them. Either berry boxes or 4 inch flower pots are always used in transplanting the famous Montreal melon.

Mrs. J. D. B.—If your chrysanthemums are in a greenhouse, the best thing you can do for the 'green bugs' is to fumigate with tobacco. Tobacco stems or other waste from the tobacco factories is burned slowly. This is effective if the fumigation is carried on persistently. If the plants are in the window garden such fumigation is almost impossible. Whale-oil soap is one of the best materials to use in such cases. Dissolve 3 ozs. of the soap in 1 gal. of water. Dip the stems, one after another, in the vessel containing the soap solution. The 'green bugs' are plant lice. They have not biting mouth parts, never eat the plant, and, consequently, cannot be poisoned. The soap solution kills them, however, by coming in contact with their bodies. Plant lice are very destructive to many forms of vegetation—both in-doors and out. They do their work by sucking juices from the plants, and to such an extent that the plants fail to perform their normal function and eventually die.

A. B. C.—No plant gives better satisfaction under some conditions than the Cyclamen. It is well worth trying in the window garden. Its flowers last a long time in good condition, and it has a wealth of color. The flowers are very curiously shaped, reminding one of its relative, the shooting star. The colors are white or varying in different shades of pink to very dark rose color, with a purple blotch at the mouth. There is a form the petals of which have fringed edges.

The plant is best grown from seed, and so constant are some of the strains that one may buy named varieties which come true. The largest flowered form is called Giganteums, but the large flowers are produced at the expense of quantity, so the amateur had better content himself with a good strain of a smaller flowered form. It takes from fifteen to eighteen months to grow the Cyclamen from seed to flower, and they must never receive a check. When through flowering, throw the bulbs away, as they do not do well when held over.

The seeds are sown in the autumn. These are slow to appear above ground, because a little bulb is formed before the first leaf shows. As soon as two leaves appear, transplant the seedlings to four or five-inch pots, placing several in a pot, and putting them near the outside. These young seedlings are very apt to suffer from too much water and over-potting. When the plants have about half a dozen leaves shift them to three-inch pots. They will not need another shift until the middle of summer. In September shift them to five or six-inch pots, in which they will flower. The best soil is a good fibrous loam and leaf-mould, well-decayed horse manure, and sand in about equal parts.

O. B. A.—The most popular fern, and deservedly, is that variety of sword fern known as Nephrolepsis Exaltata, Var. Bostoniensis, commonly called Boston fern. Even when young the plants are attractive, but as they make a fairly rapid growth one does not have to wait long to obtain a large plant. The fronds of the Boston fern are two to three feet long and two to three inches across, and of a rich green color.

In the coldest weather the temperature in which ferns are growing ought never to go below 55 degrees at night, and never above 70 during the day. Plenty of light and little direct sun suit ferns. Ferns do not like a heavy soil. One composed of four parts of a sandy loam, one part sand, and one part manure, will give good results. The soil in which ferns are growing must never become dry, neither must it become water-logged. It is a common assumption that, because ferns grow naturally in damp places, they cannot be over-watered, but while the soil in which ferns thrive outdoors may be very damp, it is always well drained and aereated.

Keep the roots cool. This can be easily done by placing the pots in jardinieres or vases, and packing damp sphagnum moss about them. Keep the leaves of the ferns clean. This is best done by syringing them with clear water on all bright days. If done on dull days, there is some danger of the fronds turning black.

Thrips, red spider and mealy bug are very troublesome, especially in a dry atmosphere. The first two may be kept in check by frequent syringings with water. Spraying once a week with weak tobacco water will probably keep all three of these pests under control. It is not often that you will have these difficulties to contend with, however.

Mrs. M. asks: Is castor oil good for plants? No. My friend argued that if castor oil was good, Epsom salts would be good also. There are large numbers of freak remedies, popular with the masses, whose virtues exist only in fertile imaginations. There is something entrancing in the philosopher's stone, the magic wand and the like, by means of much the baser things will be turned in pure gold. If beefsteak, castor oil and iron filings would turn a sickly plant into a fine specimen the problem of plant growth would be much simplified and plant lovers greatly pleased. These things are of no more value to the plant, however, than carrying a charm in your pocket, or seeing a new moon over your right shoulder. A plant is a living organism, requiring food, sunlight, correct temperature and cleanliness. If the plant is given these in correct amounts, is guarded against insect pests and fungoid diseases, the success of the grower is almost assured.

E. M. S.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

THINGS NEW AND OLD.

WAR PICTURES FROM CLARENDON.

Along with the constant output of new books comes an equally constant supply of reprints of English classics. The Oxford press continues its work of placing within the means of most readers the masterpieces of English writing. Especially appropriate is it that the work of Clarendon should issue from the press which bears the name of that famous Chancellor of the University, and from the town which was the centre of interest through a long pediod of the 'Great Rebellion.' Under the title 'War Pictures from Clarendon,' edited and arranged by Robert Jameson Mackenzie, M.A., (2s. 6d. net.) some of the best known passages of the mighty history are brought together in small compass, so as to give 'a consecutive account of most of the chief incidents of the war.' This is the first attempt to give a popular edition of Clarendon's work.

The length and number of his tomes, the extent to which they are encumbered with accounts of negotiations which proved abortive, the epic leisure of his style, and, lastly, the long perspective of time, dwarfing many things which in his day seemed important, have long consigned his work to that dignified class of great books which are seldom disturbed by the hand of the general reader. There is much need of some humbler volume which should mediate between Clarendon and the public.

One volume of extracts before this one reproduced the choicest bits from the history so far as style is concerned, but the aim of this volume is to make familiar to the ordinary student and average reader the details of the civil war as they appeared to the devoted loyalist, and to present a picture of the time in a setting of words belonging to the period. The effect produced by this volume is rather that of a complete bit of historical writing than of passages culled here and there from a larger work. The pictures are vivid, minutely describing such celebrated engagements as Edgehill, Chalgrove Field, Marston Moor, Naseby, Dunbar and Worcester as well as the minor engagements and the sieges of Leicester, Gloucester, Oxford and Bristol. The estimates of character of famous men on both sides are remarkably just and appreciative. Although an unswerving royalist and grieved when a man he respects has taken the wrong side, he is not blinded by his devotion to the unfortunate king. Hampden receives almost as laudatory notice as Lord Falkland himself. Cromwell, though guilty of the utmost wickedness of which man is capable, is of almost unequalled ability and courage—'a brave bad man.'

To reduce three nations, which perfectly hated him, to an entire obedience to his dictates; to love and govern those nations by an army that was indevoted to him and wished his ruin; was an instance of a very prodigious address. But his greatness at home was but a shadow of the glory he had abroad. It was hard to discover which feared him most, France, Spain, or the Low Countries, where his friendship was current at the value he put upon it.

A number of reproductions of famous portraits of leaders on both sides illustrate the volume. The hope expressed by the editor that this may become a text book not only for older students but for school boys and girls as well, is a hope that merits fulfilment. Certainly the Puritans and Cavaliers alike will never again be dry lists of names to the child after he has read the tale of midnight rides and hard-fought fields, adventures and hairbreadth scapes which fill Clarendon's pages as they are presented in these 'War Pictures.'

MILL'S ESSAYS.

Another reprint is issued at a timely moment when the two subjects of the extension of the suffrage to women and representative government in Ireland are the all absorbing questions in British politics. The three essays, 'On Liberty,' 'On Representative Government' and on 'the Subjection of Women,' by John Stuart Mill, (Oxford University Press London and Toronto, 1s. net.), have not escaped the same fate as the work of Clarendon. They are classics and as such are now more talked about than read. This cheap edition is intended to remove Mill's chief works from the classical bookshelf and place them in the hands of the more thoughtful of the common people. It is to Mills' essays that the advocates of woman suffrage trace the beginning, the inspiration of that movement. Mill's ideas amounted to a revolution when he first published them, and they are to-day as fresh and crisp in expression as they were fifty years ago. Many of them have been embodied in the nation's thought, and have become almost axiomatic. Others are still startling to a conservative community. In an able analytical introduction by Mrs. Fawcett the chief points of Mill's system or theory are briefly outlined and estimated. Some of his most strongly urged views have been disregarded by politicians. He advocated open voting rather than the ballot, opposed payment of members of Parliament, advocated an educational test for voters, and, most important of all, he proposed a Legislative Commission to frame new laws, when such were required, subject to acceptance by Parliament. He advocated a system of checks on legislation though he was not satisfied that a second chamber was the most efficient means of securing such checks. Though he believed in democracy as the only means of development for a nation, and in representative government as the only workable plan of democratic rule he opposed majority rule with the minority unrepresented as not government by the people, but government by a class, in many cases, the class least fit to govern. In 'Representative Government' and later in his most elaborate treatise, the 'Subjection of Women,' he upholds that the enfranchisement of women is 'merely a particular case of the desirability of representative Government.' To refuse this was to deny the fundamental idea of popular government. 'Without representation the interests of the excluded are always in danger of being overlooked,' but the strongest argument for a general exercise of the franchise is the good effect of free institutions on a people who enjoy them, 'which has no parallel under a despotism whether of a class or a sex.' Mrs. Fawcett gives emphasis, as Mill himself does most strongly, to the share taken by Mrs. Mill in the literary work as well as the entire life of her husband. The perfection of the relation between husband and wife had much influence on the course of the husband's thought. Together they revised and polished every essay till this last, when the work was interrupted by the death of Mrs. Mill. In their case 'hard writing makes easy reading.' The issue of this popular edition should lead to a revival of interest in these powerful essays, as lucid in expression as they are strong in thought.

'UNDER FIVE REIGNS.'

A shilling reprint of a more recent book is 'Under Five Reigns,' by Lady Dorothy Neville, (Methuen and Co., London.) This is the second series of gossipy reminiscences by Lady Dorothy, and on its appearance two years ago, it caused almost as great a sensation as the first series. The daughter of Lord Orford, secure of a high position, of brilliant intellect, distinguished social ability, and warm constancy in friendship, Lady Dorothy Neville has had opportunities for meeting the most celebrated people of her time and knowing from the inside the history of many movements of importance. In the simplest possible style her memories of people and things are jotted down. She loves to contrast the conditions of life in the days of her youth with the present time. In no way is this more clear than in the convenience of travel today compared with the actual hardship undergone by tourists sixty or seventy years ago. In those days people stayed at home more than they do now and home meant more to them. There was little migration beyond that 'from the blue bed to the brown.' People in those days did not build a house and sell it again within a year when a good offer was made them. There is no doubt as to Lady Dorothy's politics, but she welcomes to her home men of all beliefs and occupations, provided that they are sincere in their beliefs and in earnest in their occupations. The chief charm of the book is the long procession of brilliant personalities that march through its pages with an excellent mistress of ceremonies to introduce us to them.

A BOOK OF HOME-SPUN VERSE.

Of excellent spirit but very indifferent form are the verses in a small collection entitled 'Rhymes of the Survey and Frontier,' by George Blackstone Field, (William Briggs and Co., Toronto.) The themes are now become familiar, the services to their country rendered by the pioneer, his pluck and endurance, his tender heart under a rough exterior and the hardness of the lot of the one who makes life easy for those who follow him up in new lands. It would surely be within the compass of a publisher's rights and duties to point out to budding authors such frequent inaccuracies as 'the voices of they who were sleeping.' It is an ungrateful task to pick flaws in work that is done with the highest of motives, but the least that any workman can do is to have his tools in order before he begins. The writer's tools are his words and phrases, and before he presents his finished work to the public he should take time to master the use of them.

'HIERONYMUS RIDES.'

A stirring tale of the fifteenth century of the days of Maximilian I., King of the Romans, is 'Hieronymus Rides,' by Anna Coleman Ladd, (The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., $1.25). Following the exciting adventures of the Knightly Fool, there passes before the reader a panoramic of European life in the latter half of the fifteenth century. From Hungary to the Netherlands, from the Netherlands to Burgundy, from German forests to Italian gardens, from Austrian fastnesses to Moorish fortresses; from the feastings of a palace to the fastings of a monastery, from the favors of a king to the tortures of a prison we follow Hierome. The bastard son of Maximilian's father, the two are drawn together by a mysterious bond whose reason is unknown to the Emperor-King. The daring, the chivalry, the oppression and cruelty, the passion, the prejudices, the hypocrisies and the superstitions of that period of unrest and transition are vividly pictured. As ward of a wizard, as novice, monk, knight, nobleman, adventurer, and court jester, the versatile hero plays his part. The climax is reached when for 24 hours during the Fool's Holiday Maximilian and his White Fool exchange roles. At the close of his short career as King of the Romans, after bringing about many sorely-needed reforms, Hieronymus is stabbed by a feigned petitioner commissioned to assassinate the real Emperor. The mystery of his birth is revealed to the monarch, he knows the reason of the love they bore each other, and the secret of the Fool's high sacrifice.

THE MAN OF GALILEE.

'The Man of Galilee,' by Elton R. Shaw (Shaw Publishing Co.; 2 Pearl street, Grand Rapids, Mich., $1.00), is a short sketch of Christ's three years of public ministry. It is written especially for young people, in the hope that it will aid in making Bible study a pleasure to them. It is not theological or doctrinal. The author acknowledges his indebtedness to several well-known Lives of Christ, and quotes freely from them.

ANOTHER DICKENS' VOLUME.

We have received a copy of Dombey & Son (Chapman & Hall, Limited; London, Eng. 3s. 6d. net). This edition is bound in red cloth, and illustrated with forty colored plates by 'Phiz.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Morven' (Norman Murray, St. James street, Montreal); 'Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and W. Stewart Wallace, B.A. (Toronto University Press); 'Jonah of Gath Hepher,' by Edward A. Marshall (Fleming H. Revell Company, New York); 'Turning Points in my Life,' by William Porcher Du Bose, M.A., S.T.D. (Longmans, Green & Co., New York); 'The Charwoman's Daughter,' by James Stephens (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil,' by Jane Addams (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'White Ashes,' by Kennedy-Noble (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'Julia France and Her Times,' by Gertrude Atherton (The Macmillan Company, Toronto); 'The Old Nest,' by Rupert Hughes (The Copp, Clark Company, Ltd., Toronto); 'The Resurrection and the Life,' by C. Hanson, M.A., D.D. (The National Council of Evangelical Free Churches, Publication Dept., London, E.C.); 'The Chinese Revolution,' by Arthur Judson Brown (The Student Volunteer Movement, New York); 'South American Problems,' by Robert E. Speer (The Student Volunteer Movement, New York); 'The Great Doctrines of the Bible,' by the Rev. William Evans, D.D. (The Bible Institute Colportage Institution, Chicago); 'Economic and Moral Aspects of the Liquor Business,' by Robert Bagnell (Funk and Wagnalls Co., New York); 'The Christian View of the World,' by George John Blewett, Wm. Briggs, Toronto); 'Wood Notes Wild,' by John Wilson Robertson, J.P. (William Briggs, Toronto).

LITERARY NOTES

The plot of 'White Ashes,' a novel, by Sidney R. Kennedy, (The Macmillan Company, Toronto), deals with the struggle of an impecunious nephew of a street railway magnate to persuade his uncle to insure the street railway property, in order that the impecunious nephew may secure the commission on the business. The uncle reluctantly consents, but saves about a half million when his largest car barn is destroyed by a conflagration which sweeps the city of Boston in 1914.

In 'The University Magazine' for April, (Morang & Co., Limited, Toronto), Walter M. Haushalter has written an article on Gilbert Keith Chesterton, estimating and criticizing Mr. Chesterton from the following three points of view: 1. His Interpretation of Christianity; 2. His Artistic Methods; 3. His Intellectual point of view. The author says these three sections are not to be thought of as water-tight compartments, but as different avenues of approach to one central theme.'

In 'Animal Competitors: Profit and Loss from the Wild Four-footed Tenants of the Farm', by Ernest Ingersoll, published in the 'Young Farmer's Practical Library,' (Sturgis & Walton, New York), the subjects treated are: Riddance of rodent pests and methods of raising animals, like the beaver, muskrat, mink, skunk, deer and silver fox, whose pelts are valuable.

The substance of 'Psychology of the Christian Soul,' by the Rev. George Steven, M.A., (Hodder & Stoughton, Toronto), was first delivered as the Cunningham Lectures at Edinburgh. The writer believes that Christianity is an educative process whereby the spirit of man may be trained into hatred and fear of sin. The results of his research in the sphere of subconsciousness in its relation to the soul are here set down in the language of students of the human mind.

Cyril Hall has written an interesting book called 'The Young Carpenter,' with seventy-three illustrations. (Methuen & Co., Ltd., London), in which he gives minute directions for properly using tools and for making a number of small articles of furniture. It also enters largely upon the evolution of modern tools from rude beginnings, and upon the natural history of the material with which the carpenter works, the result being a volume—written in simple and attractive language—of interest to the boy with a bent for making things.

Much sense as well as help will be found in a little vest pocket 'Handbook for Newspaper Correspondents' that has been prepared by Mr. C. L. Sherman, of the Hartford 'Courant,' (C. L. Sherman, Hartford, Conn.). The author is not satisfied with a list of 'don'ts.' He explains in each case the reason for the prohibition. He also tells his readers what to do in some essential matters.

Extracts from Chas. Spurgeon's addresses on 'The Down-Grade Movement,' have just been published in tract form, by the Gospel Missionary Union, Kansas City, Mo.

Miss Marjorie Bowen has chosen a somewhat trite theme for her last book, 'The Quest of Glory' (Methuen, London). Her hero, the Marquis de Vauvenargues, was a noble of the reign of Louis XV. His life held no great passions but the passion for glory, which, when a young man, he hoped to win as a soldier. His health was shattered in the retreat of the French army at Prague during the Bohemian war, and he turned to politics. Politics at that time hardly afforded a career for an honest man, but De Vauvenargues, strangely disarmed by a few kind words from the King, whom he knew to be a sullen voluptuary unworthy of his devotion, accepted a post in the Embassy at Madrid. He put behind him the doubts which were forming themselves in his mind as a result of his friendship with Voltaire, and resolved to marry the lady his father had chosen for him, to lead an orthodox life, and seek glory in the only other way appointed for a nobleman who could not be a soldier. But a few days before his marriage he found a child dying of smallpox in the fields near Aix, and to save the town from infection he rode with the poor little creature to a hospital kept by a nursing sisterhood. He caught the disease, and though it did not kill him he was left hideous, half-blind, and an invalid. This misery nerved him to the sacrifice which in his happiness he had found impossible.

Two articles of unusually wide appeal in the May 'Technical World Magazine' (58th street and Drexel avenue, Chicago), are: 'What Steel Dividends Cost,' by Henry M. Hyde, and 'The Invisible Detective,' by C. F. Carter.

'Making Home Profitable,' by Kate V. Saint-Maur, is the record of the experience of a woman who took a small farm near a large city and found a way to make it pay. Sturgis & Walton Company, New York, will publish it. Its aim is practical—to enable others, through a detailed account of this experiment, to do small farming profitably. Advice as to the selection of a farm is followed by full directions for poultry-raising—the best foundation for a city woman's hopes of rural prosperity. The matters of care, breeding, feeding, etc., are considered. In a like manner pigeons, squabs; canaries and bees; and pigs come in for attention. Other chapters are concerned with the vegetable garden and the flower garden. This book is the record of an actual and successful experience.

The life of George Borrow, author of 'Lavengro,' 'The Bible in Spain,' etc., is one of the most fascinating themes that can engage the biographer. A remarkable man of letters, an eccentric genius whose nature could never be forced to conform itself to the established scheme of things, a man with a phenomenal capacity for attracting to himself unusual adventures, the friend of gypsies, vagabonds, and the disinherited of the earth, his life is full of romantic interest. Thrust into the world when Napoleon was ravaging Europe, the son of a captain in service, he had a remarkable childhood, the prelude of an adult life abounding in the unusual. Full value is given to Borrow's interesting life in the biography by Herbert Jenkins, which the Putnam's, New York, have just published. Mr. Jenkins gives a stimulating account of the tricks fortune played Borrow, of his erratic development, of his adventures in authorship in friendless London, and of his subsequent wanderings through Spain in the exciting early days of the reign of Queen Isabel II.

Sir Thomas More's 'Utopia,' edited with an introduction, notes and glossary by William D. Armes, is a recent publication of the Macmillan Company, Toronto. Professor Armes has taken as the basis of the text of his edition the first edition of the first English translation, modernizing in so far as is possible the paragraphing and spelling. The editor's idea throughout has been to present the 'Utopia' in such a way that those who are interested may get More's thought with a maximum of pleasure and a minimum of difficulty. The book is attractively bound and is provided with a frontispiece of the author.

'The Conflict between the United States and Russia' is a pamphlet by B. P. Egert (St. Petersburg), giving a concise account of the consequences created in Russia by the treaty of 1882.

'The Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada,' edited by George M. Wrong, M.A., and W. Stewart Wallace, B.A. (University Press, Toronto), contains a record of all books, pamphlets and magazines published with regard to Canada during 1911.

'Leaders of Revival' is a series of books edited by H. Elvet Lewis, M.A. (National Free Church Council, London, E.C.), dealing with Epochs of Free Church Revival, emphasizing the central figures, but at the same time giving a general survey of the periods in which the great religious revivals occurred. Each volume has two illustrations.

The Canadian Government has published a large edition of 'Papers relating to the Diversion of Waters From Lake Michigan by the Sanitary District of Chicago.' (Commission of Conservation, Ottawa.)

The Royal Colonial Institute Year Book has been issued for 1912. (Northumberland avenue, London, W.C.) It contains a full description of the building and of the governing body of that institute and clearly states the conditions of fellowship.

The Board of Trade, Weyburn, Sask., has issued a pamphlet fully describing the progress made by that city.

The May 'Advertising,' an original British magazine of publicity (19 Fleet Street, London, E.C.), has an interesting illustrated article entitled 'The Great White Way,' showing the different methods of effective advertising.

'Pandora's Box' is John A. Mitchell's latest novel. The spirit of true romance pervades this love story of an American architect and the daughter of a 'line of earls' that stretched back to the Conqueror. The sentiment of the novel is varied with touches of shrewd common sense applied to some very venerable ideas and institutions. The story is told with a gaiety, a delicate wit and a gentle satire. (Frederic A. Stokes Company, New York.)

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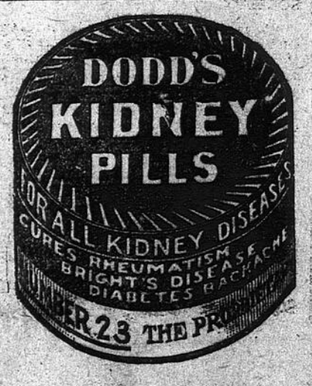

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Alcohol Kills More People Every Day

Neal Solving Problem

The world stands aghast, the people of all civilized nations mourn the great loss of life caused by the sinking of the Titanic, in which hundreds of lives were lost. The Demon Alcohol is causing more deaths, misery and suffering in this country Each Day than that caused by this Awful Ocean Tragedy. Reliable reports show the loss of over 700,000 persons and billions of property each year, caused by the excessive indulgence in Intoxicating Liquor. During the past few years there have been over Three Score Life Saving Stations known as Neal Institutes, established in principal Cities in Canada and United States, in which Thousands are being saved from the awful curse of strong drink. Come to the Neal Institute and spend three days in taking the Modern Neal Treatment. Removes all craving, appetite and desire for liquor, and makes happy homes. Get in a Life boat that will save you. If not afflicted yourself, throw out the life-line to some one of the many you know of who need your help, and make possible for them to secure the benefits of the Neal Treatment. 'Phone East 459, Neal Institute, 225 Sherbrooke Street East. C. Redlich, Manager.

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ECZEMA CAN BE CURED TO STAY, and when I say cured, I mean just what I say—C-U-R-E-D, and not merely patched up for a while, to return worse than before. Now, I do not care what all you have used, nor how many doctors have told you that you could not be cured—all I ask is just a chance to show you that I know what I am talking about. If you will write me TO-DAY, I will send you a FREE TRIAL of my mild, soothing, guaranteed cure that will convince you more in a day than I or anyone else could in a month's time. If you are disgusted and discouraged, I dare you to give me a chance to prove my claims. By writing me to-day you will enjoy more real comfort than you had ever thought this world holds for you. Just try it, and you will see I am telling you the truth.

Dr. J. E. Cannaday, 494 Park Square, Sedalia, Mo.

References: Third National Bank, Sedalia, Mo. Could you do a better act than to send this notice to some poor sufferer of Eczema?

Every Canadian Ought to Read 'Present Conditions in Canada' 'Remain British, Speak English'

It deals with Bi-Lingual Schools and other live issues, and also makes clear the limitations of French rights in Canada.

Price—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. THE CANADA PRESS CO., 43 Bleury Street, Montreal.

ALL BOOKS REVIEWED on this page can be obtained at CHAPMAN'S Book Store, 513 ST. CATHERINE West

CHINA'S BABY'S EMPEROR.

Details of the Life of a Six-Year-Old Sovereign.

'Interesting details have just been made public of the daily life of the baby Emperor of China, who is nearly six years of age and who lives secluded from the world, even his mother only being allowed to pay occasional private visits,' says the Pekin correspondent of the London 'Daily Mail.'

'As soon as the Emperor Kuang-Hsu died the baby Pu-Yi was taken from his mother and placed in the Forbidden City in the hands of the Empress Dowager, who was henceforth regarded as the baby Emperor's mother. Even the hidebound etiquette of the Chinese court had to give way, however, to the imperial baby's grief at being separated from his mother, and arrangements had to be made for occasional visits.

'The baby Emperor is addressed in the palace as Wan-Sui-Yeh (Lord of Ten Thousand Years). Every morning he is awakened at six o'clock by the singing of eight eunuchs, and he has three meals a day, at 8 a.m., noon and 6 p.m., retiring to rest at 8 p.m. The baby Emperor's diet is a simple one, the only rule observed being never to put any article of food upon his table which cannot be procured immediately at any time of the year. The reason is that the Emperor is supposed to be given anything he asks for, and if this is impossible the unfortunate official responsible is liable to severe punishment. Among many other things the Emperor has never tasted fish.

'The Emperor is said to be wilful by nature, and to revel in mischief, especially when he can induce his attendants to follow him into a flooded courtyard after a heavy shower of rain. By a decree issued recently, Lu-Jun-Hsiang and Chen-Pao-Ch'en were appointed imperial tutors, and it was directed that they should take up their duties upon an auspicious date determined by the board of astr The latter selected the eighteen of the seventh moon (Sept. 10). these tutors are Chinese schol the old-fashioned type, but it is believed that a foreign tongue, probably English, will form part of the imperial curriculum at a later date.'

REAL COLORS OF THE RAINBOW VARY.

Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange, red—the colors of the rainbow; any child knows that; and the high school pupil can refer you to half a dozen text books to prove it. It is true, however, of only a very few rainbows. The colors of rainbows vary with their width, and their width varies with the size of the raindrops, big drops producing narrow bows with bright, clearly defined colors, small drops producing wide bows with pale colors. Here are the colors as generally seen: (1) When the raindrops average 1 millimetre in diameter, violet, light blue, bluish green, green, yellow, orange, light red, dark red. (2) When the drops average, 3-10 of a millimetre in diameter, violet, light blue, bluish green, green, yellow, orange. (3) When the drops average 1-10 of a millimetre, very pale violet, violet, whitish blue, whitish green, whitish yellow, pale yellow. (4) When the drops average 1-20 of a millimetre (fog), white tinged with violet, bright white, white tinged with yellow, very pale yellow.—C. Fitzhugh Talman, in 'Scientific American.'

Indoor Winter Life

The way we live in winter time is not conducive to health. There is too much living in close, stuffy rooms, and breathing over and over again the impure air. Too much artificial food and too little exercise in the open air.

All this tends to make the blood thin, weak, watery and impure. The nerves are starved, exhausted and weak. The nerve force required for the proper workings of the heart, the lungs, the stomach, the liver, the kidneys and other organs is not forthcoming, and the whole system becomes weakened and run down.

When spring comes vitality is at low ebb, and nine persons out of ten require restorative treatment, such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, to form new, rich blood and revitalize the wasted nervous system.

Disease lurks on every hand in the spring time, and finds lodgment in the weak, rundown and exhausted system. You can protect yourself by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. Rich red blood is the greatest of germicides. People with pure blood throbbing through their arteries need have little fear, for disease germs seek out the weak and exhausted for their easy victims.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

The Greatest of Spring Restoratives

Makes the blood pure, rich and red. It fills the blood with the red corpuscles which go to build up and restore the system and fight off disease.

This great food cure is a wonderful help to every person in the spring. It does away with headaches, tired feelings and the extreme lassitude which makes life miserable to so many people at this time of year. 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A JOURNEY AMONG THE TRIBES IN KWEICHOW.

The province of Kweichow is in the western part of China, and our station, Anping, is midway between Kwelyang, the capital, and Anshun, where Mr. Adam of our mission, has a very flourishing work.

The people of this province are divided into various tribes; besides the Chinese there are Miao, the Ipien or barbarians, the Chongkia and the Tungpu, each having customs, dress and language peculiar to their tribe.

The work in Anping was begun some years ago by Mr. Adam of Anshun, and when we went there four and a half years ago, there were between ten and twenty Christians in the city, but not many in the surrounding country. We visited the district, preaching and book-selling, and now we have one hundred and nineteen church members, and several hundred enquirers.

Since our return home a lady has asked me if the people were becoming converted? 'Yes,' I answered, 'But,' she said, 'do they know they are born again?'

The lives of these people after they have come under the influence of the Gospel are a sufficient answer to this, as no power but that of the Spirit of God could effect such a change.

I would like to give you an idea of our work among the Miao tribes, and can best do so by giving an account of my last journey through our district.

We started for Kuming, a place which is fifteen miles west of Anping. This village is situated on a hill and to get there we descend a hill, cross a valley and ascend a hill on the other side. When going down the hill we could see the people waiting for us, while sounds of music floated our way as a band of Miao musicians came to welcome us to their homes.

When we arrived we were immediately surrounded by the people, and one man named Philip besought me to stay at his home. U pto the present,' he said, 'each time you have visited here you have stayed at Jacob's home and now you must come and stay in my home.' 'What about the meeting,' I asked, 'your house is small, we shall not be able to arrange for all the people,' but he assured me that we could manage it somehow, so I agreed and our baggage and bedding were carried inside.

It was a very small hovel — two rooms, eight by twelve. My room was full of farming implements, but these were soon removed and a place made for my bed. We were comfortable, although a little cramped, as all the men in the village came and kept me company.

Philip was an opium smoker —an unusual thing among these tribes people—but when he became interested in the Gospel he soon gave up the use of the drug.

Thomas, another enquirer, in a very tactful and original way, was the means of helping Philip to overcome this habit.

One night these two were studying the hymn-book together, when the craving for opium came upon Philip and he said he would go to rest. But his friend realizing that if he did so he would yield to his desire for the drug, suggested that they start to learn another hymn. Rock of Ages was begun, and as the characters were difficult to master the craving had vanished by the time they had learned the hymn. This was repeated a good many nights and finally the victory was won.

Now we praise God Philip is a bright earnest Christian full of the joy of the Lord and is greatly used in his village as a teacher of the Gospel and an organizer of little evening gatherings for the study of the Word of God. As they had neither oil nor candles light was procured by plucking pieces of bamboo from the sides of the house. These being very dry they burned quite brightly.

During my last journey, to their great joy and ours, Philip and his wife were received into the church. We had a splendid meeting in Philip's home that night. All the village was there, and some stayed until long after midnight, studying and talking. This is the ordinary occurrence when we visit the Miao villages.

Once I was at a place where the Gospel had but recently been preached for the first time ,and after a hard day had retired to rest, but I was awakened by one of the enquirers holding a torch close to my face and shaking me by the arm. They wanted me to get up and teach them, but I had to tell them that I was tired and could not do any more until I had had a rest. Truly, 'the harvest is great and the laborers are few.'

The next place visited was Umaotsai. Here the house of a man named Isaac was our stopping place. After our evening service he and his wife came to me and said, Pastor, there is one thing we wish to confess. I enquired what it was, and was told that previous to her conversion Rachel (Isaac's wife), had been a sorceress and that the various things she had used in divining were still in existence, and they wished me to destroy them. This I refused to do, but told them to bring them and destroy them themselves as a testimony.

After prayer had been offered they did so and none of the evil results which outsiders prophesied, followed. The next village visited was Matong. The people here assembled in force to meet us as I had not been there for a time this was a peculiarly happy meeting. They greeted me with music and escorted me about ten English miles to the largest Miao centre in the Anping district, Iaoai. Several days were spent in teaching the Christians at this centre, and we had the great joy of baptizing a band of twenty-five believers. The Sunday services were most encouraging. One feature of the Miao work is the good prayer meetings which we have. Each one comes prepared to pray and all do pray.

It is a great means of spiritual upbuilding to them, and you can imagine our joy as we hear one and another young Christian pour out his or her heart before the Lord.

Another encouraging feature in this Miao work is the literal way in which they take the Word of God. They do not ask what is the Greek, or what is the original in order to evade a plain command, but simply take the Word as it stands ,and there is no doubt that 'The Gospel is the power of God unto salvation' in their lives, giving them victory over sin.

Before the Gospel reached them they were very degraded, but now they are clean in heart and mind, and the change is truly wonderful.

This change is seen wnn those who believe in Him are called to be with Himself. In a book just issued—'Among the Tribes of South-west China'—we find the sentence, 'The Miao die well,' which is emphasized by the story told me of the death of a young girl-wife who was about fifteen years of age. Some days after her death I visited her parents, and when I asked if the daughter feared death they replied, 'No, she died singing two hymns, the first was "We give immortal praise," and the other, "I'm a pilgrim bound for glory."' When I heard it I could only join with them in praise to God for 'dying grace' given to His youn gservant.

Would that some who read these words would give themselves to the work among these tribes people.

A WEDDING IN UGANDA.

Archdeacon Walker, in the 'Church Missionary Gleaner.'

A wedding in Uganda reminds us of some very interesting events in the past history of this people. The bride, Victoria, is the daughter of the Rev. Henry Wright Duta—more often called Kitakude—and his wife Sala. As Henry was one of the first converts to be baptized it will interest you to know something of his past life. At any rate it will remind you how young the church in Uganda really is when you are told that these are amongst the first to be married of those who were born in Christian families.

Henry Wright Duta, the father of the bride, was born in 1862 at a place called Galatia, about fifteen miles from Mengo. He has given this estate to the C. M. S. as a thankoffering. His father, Kibina Ndugwa, was a heathen priest holding the office of high priest at the shrine of Wamala, a heathen god. The first king of Uganda was Kintu and when he died there there was a Regent called Sebwana who for thirty-seven years ruled the country. Then a prince called Kimera was brought from the neighboring country of Bunyoro and was made king of Uganda. Henry, the father of the bride, is the direct descendnt of Mrs. Regent called Sebwana.

When Henry was a lad of seventeen he became the servant of Mr. Pearson, one of the C. M. S. Uganda missionaries. After serving him, for two years in Uganda he went with him to Zanzibar where he entered the Universities' Mission, and on Easter Day, 1882, he was bapized there. Mr. (afterwards Bishops) Hannington brought him up-country with him, and on Mr. Ashe's coming to Uganda, Henry came with him and lived again at the mission station at Natete. In 1884 he was married to Sala, the widow of one of the Christians. When the mission boys were seized by order of King Mwanga, Henry managed to escape, but Sala his wife caught and taken to the place of execution with the three mission boys Yusufu, Nua and Mako. She was told she was to be put to death if she did not give up her religion. This she refused to do, and not till she had seen the boys put to death did she hear that Mwanga had decided not to kill her. This was not done because King Mwanga had any pity for her on account of her being a woman. Nua, who was put to death, was actually the son of Wambuzi, the executioner, and he at Mwanga's order tortured his own son in a most horrible manner and then burnt him alive.

Henry was chosen by Mackay as one of the seven elders of the church to take care of the Christian flock in the event of the missionaries being expelled from the country. At the time of the Mohammedan outbreak in 1888, Henry and his wife Sala took refuge in a country called Kabule to the west of Uganda. After Mwanga came back to his throne in 1889 Henry acted as chief adviser in giving out the chieftainships, but took nothing for himself. In 1891 he was confirmed, and in 1893 he was ordained a deacon by Bishop Tucker, and later on a priest, and has always been a leading man in the church of Uganda. He was of great help to Pilkington in translating the Bible into the native language because he had been in the habit of reading the lessons in church every Sunday for some years. He took the Swahili translation and put it into the language of Uganda as he went along, so that when Pilkington came to the country, he found an oral translation of the Scriptures already well known to the natives, and this was chiefly owing to the efforts of Henry and a few others. The bride Victoria was born in 1895, and is therefore sixteen years old now.

Samwili Muganzi Mukasa, the father of the bridegroom Ashe, was born about 1867. When he was about sixteen years of age he was a boy in the court of King Mtesa. His work was to take care of the clothes of the king, and to prepare those he would want when he met his chiefs for state business. Also he had to make the king's bed for him. Mtesa became very fond of Samwili and used to send him with messages and even invited him to eat with him. He gave him the name of which he is so fond 'Muganzi,' which means 'special favorite.' One day when Samwili was leaving the court he met one of the missionaries, Mr. Ashe, who asked him if he could read. When he replied that he could not, Mr. Ashe said, 'If you come to Natete and teach me your language, I will teach you to read.' After spending some time with Mr. Asue, on December 25, 1883, Samwili was baptized. This was the first Christmas Day that had ever been kept in Uganda. It was marked by about thirty of the natives being baptized. Three of these very boys were amongst those who were first put to death by Mwanga. They were burnt alive on January 31, 1885. Samwili spent much of his time reading and in teaching others. Secretly the boys in the king's court used to meet together for prayer in the evening. Sir Apolo Kagwa, now the Katikiro, was one of that small congregation of faithfu people.

Samwili very narrowly escaped being put to death by Mwanga in 1886. It happened, however, that he had been sent on an errand to the country south of Uganda. He took a present of fifty head of cattle and expected to bring back a much larger one. When he returned he found the boys he had taught had been put to death. He wanted to go and see the king and take him the present he had obtained for him. Mackay and Ashe, however, persuaded him not to go, as the king would be certain to put him to death. So having sent the present by a friend, Samwili went into hiding and only came out at nights, and then he wore a European pith helmet to make him look as unlike himself as possible. When peace was established in the country Samwili took a chieftainship, but afterwards gave it up in order to be ordained. Then he thought he could do better work as a chief and became Kangao. Now he is the chief of one of the provinces of Uganda and has a large number of people under him.

The bridegroom, whose name is Ashe, called after Mr. Ashe the missionary, was educated at Mengo High School, and then at King's School at Budo. His mother, Rebeka, is the daughter of a man called Semu, one of the seven elders whom Mackay chose to look after the church in the absence of the missionaries. He was killed in 1889 in a fight with the Mohammedan natives.

I might have told you that 'Kitakule' is a name Henry gave to himself when he threw in his lot with the Christians in the time of persecution. It means a little insect that chooses a piece of firewood in which to make its nest, and which will certainly be its death-place when the wood is burnt.

A NEW YEAR'S WALK IN CANTON.

(Miss A. M. Jones, of Canton, in 'The Church Missionary Gleaner.')

After breakfast and prayers and Bible study with M ku we crossed the Pearl River and walked up the new bund on the city side. What a gay scene! Brilliant sunshine, and floating from the houses and boats on the river were flags of many colors and many designs; the greater number, of course, the Reformers' new flag, with its large white star on a blue ground. Our Bible women connect it with the Halley comet and with the 'Star of Bethlehem!' They say that for China, too, has the star risen!

The bund is crowded with men, many having a slip of white calico, with a few 'characters' pinned on their breasts. They are the recruits for new China's army. I stop when I meet one and politely offer him a Gospel tract, telling him it teaches good doctrine and that they are rejoicing in South China because Dr. Sun Yat-Sen has been proclaimed President of the Chinese 'Man-Kwok' (People's Kingdom), and I add: 'Dr. Sun Yat-Sen believes in this doctrine; he is a Christian.' Then again I stand still as we pass the soldier guards at a military depot, and offer my tracts; and not only soldiers but pedestrians stretch out their hand, asking for one.

On our way back to the boat we walk, although the sun is intensely hot and the way long, so as not to lose the golden opportunity of giving away tracts. Not very far from the pastor's house a band of 'Dare to die' in their pale blue jerseys have been exercising; they break up with a rush just as we approach, and we stand aside to let them pass. I do not think that they have any bombs with them today. To the foremost I offer my tracts, and to the laggers behind, and they are willingly received, and soon my store is exhausted, and I have to promise more another day. We pass a detachment of soldiers marching and carrying their colors. They are in khaki, and have already their new uniforms. I noticed in going a young man, evidently of the student class (there is a student corps), who had just enlisted, coming out from the office with his friends, with his ticket on his breast. The men looked so gay, so happy! Great is the enthusiasm just now of young and old, rich and poor. 'China for the Chinese' is the cry; 'A glory to die for China.' The 'Dare to die' corps are ready to throw bombs and go into positions of the greatest danger to rid China of those whom they suspect of hindering her advance, her liberty. There is also a corps of K'uet-'Sz ('Determined to die') for their country.

As we pray for New China, let them teach us a lesson of enthusiasm—enthusiasm for our glorious King and Redeemer. May we dare to die to advance His Kingdom! May we determine to die to self and all that opposes our King and His rule!

'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB

Coupons and answers have been coming in right up to date of making up this column. These will be forwarded to headquarters for examination, and in due course results will be announced in these columns, but of course, it will take some weeks before these can be declared.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

May 19.

THE OLD LAW AND THE NEW LIFE.

Matthew v., 17-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.

He that loveth his neighbor hath fulfilled the law. (Rom. xiii., 8.)

LESSON STORY.

Our last lesson from the Sermon on the Mount taught that far more was required of members of the Kingdom of Heaven than of those without the kingdom. To-day's selection from that sermon bears upon the same thought; the Great Teacher is telling his disciples that no one can even enter the Kingdom unless his righteousness is truer than that of the Scribes and Pharisees. First he refers to the relation that his teaching concerning righteousness bears to the teaching of the Old Testament, to which the Scribes and Pharisees held. It includes that teaching and also far more. Jesus had chosen Matthew, a publican, for one of his close disciples; he had not kept the rabbinical rules in regard to the Sabbath, and no doubt Scribes and Pharisees were accusing him of destroying the law given by Moses. This he disclaims. He is not opposing the law; he is fulfilling it, carrying it out to its fullest meaning, whereas the Scribes and Pharisees were concerned with keeping its mere letter. And then he goes on to cite specific laws and show that the old ideal declared only acts sinful, the new ideal declares intentions sinful as well as acts.

SUGGESTIONS FROM TARBELL'S GUIDE.

17. Think not. He well knew that this is just what the Pharisees would think and say.—Destroy. Pull down, set aside.—The law or the prophets. The Pentateuch and the rest of the Old Testament.—'Everything has its end,' the rabbis said; 'the heaven and the earth have their end; there is only one thing excepted which has no end, and that is the Law.'—Fulfil. Fill full, complete, in the sense, as Theophylact says, that a painter does not destroy the sketch but rather fills it. The New Testament is latent in the Old, and the Old Testament is patent in the New, says Augustine. The way in which Jesus completed the law is shown in verses 21-48, where he teaches the moral principles underlying it.

18. Compare Lk. xvi., 17; Matt. xxiv., 35.—Verily. Truly.—Jot. Greek, iota. 'It stands for Yod, the smallest letter in the Hebrew alphabet.'—Tittle. 'Literally, little horn, one of those minute projections by which otherwise similar Hebrew letters are distinguished.' Compare our phrase, 'The dot of an i or the stroke of a t.'

The old law reads, Thou shalt not kill. Relatively few break this commandment directly. The new life forbids the breaking of the law in thought, it traces the sin back to its source and forbids the angry thought that leads to the angry word and sometimes to the angry deed of murder. The hand must not strike the murderous blow, says the old legislator; the thought that dwells on the possibility of striking the blow is equally guilty, says the new legislator. Civic laws can legislate only against actions; civic rulers cannot condemn the man whose hands are innocent; but Christ legislates against feelings; the great Judge condemns him whose soul is black with uncommitted crimes. It is not what one does that is the measure of one's real character; it is what one would do if he were not afraid of being found out, were not mindful of the opinion of others, or were not deprived of the opportunity. It is not what one does but what one is at heart, not the outward deed but the inward life, not the action but the springs of action, that God judges.

23-24. If therefore. Since anger is criminal, one should seek reconciliation with the one he has offended.—The altar. The great altar in the inner court of the temple, where the priests sacrificed the offerings brought.—Aught. Anything. — Leave there thy gift. There is need of haste. —First be reconciled to thy brother, and then come and offer thy gift. 'It is far easier to give up a coin than it is to give up a quarrel. It is easier to lay down a generous offering than to lay down a long-continued grudge.' (G. H. Morrison).

NOTES FROM DR. MACLAREN'S EXPOSITIONS.

The Christian law of love is stated in the widest sweep, is followed out in detail, and then is cast again into its most general form in verse 31, which makes our desires the standard of our duties. Thus the details are, as it were, enclosed between two broad statements of principle, and set in that golden ring, 'Love your enemies. As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them likewise.' These details are twofold: first, the general injunction is carried into deeds, words, and, highest of all, as the noblest proof and exercise of love, into prayer! and, second, the passive side of love is shown as being non-resistance to the three forms of unlovingness, bodily violence, forcible seizure of property, and unreasonable demands. These are but specifications of the law. It, in its two forms at the beginning and end of the section, is the all-important matter. These answer the questions, Whom are Christians to love? and, How are they to show their love?

Love your enemies is a hard saying, which goes dead against the grain of the whole natural man. The world has chorused its praise of the elevation and beauty of the command, but has not thought of keeping it; and no man will ever keep it without much struggle to put down self, and a very constant and deep drinking in of the spirit of Jesus Christ. The impulse of us all is to answer hate with hate and scorn with scorn. But unless we squeeze every drop of anger and enmity out of our hearts, and are incapable of being provoked to its like by any hate or harm, we have not obeyed our King. It is a terrible commandment, and grips us hard, if we honestly try to live by it. 'Either this is not Christ's commandment, or we are not Christians,' said some one.

The contrast is pursued in three stages, as regards the inward feeling, and as regards its twofold expression in doing good, and in lending. All these the world does, and looks amiable in doing; but below the fair show lurks the ugly form of sheer selfishness, the opposite of love. Self-sacrifice is the life of love, and that has no right to the name, which covertly seeks its own gratification or advantage, while pretending to be absorbed in another's good. Love then is not the stretching out of eager arms to gather some fair or sweet thing into one's bosom and call it mine, but the stretching out of laden hands, and the giving away of one's self to the beloved. What a piercing shaft that flings into much worldly love! But what is the reward? Only this, that such loving souls will be God's children, and therefore will grow more and more like their father. The fact and the consciousness of being his children are both increased by walking in love, and that love grows as they grow. The heathen morality says, 'Virtue is its own reward.' The Christian law of love says, love brings more of God into the loving heart, and he is 'Father of Jesus, Love's reward.' The crown of our infantile attempts to keep the law will be a fuller likeness to him who is kind to the unthankful and the evil.

All moral qualities, when in exercise, tend to reproduce themselves in others. This is the blessedness of love, and the curse of selfishness, that each begets its own kind; and so, if we are kindly, and, because love has taught us our own weakness and sin, are ready to veil, if possible, and pityingly to heal where we can, our brother's evil, we shall generally find merciful judgment for our own faults. But if we 'rejoice in' ferreting out our neighbor's 'iniquity,' and will hear of no excuses, we must expect the same stern judgment to be applied by him to us, and shall have little pity when we are condemned by our own sentences on others. The inventor of the guillotine had his own head cut off by it, and there was little weeping when it dropped into the sack.

HOME READING.

Monday, Matt. v., 17-26.—The Old Law and the New Life.

Tuesday Jer. xxxi., 31-37.—The New Covenant.

Wednesday. Ezek. xxxvi., 22-31.—The New Heart.

Thursday. Acts ii., 37-47.—Unselfish Devotedness.

Friday. Ps. cxix., 1-8.—Obedience Insures Blessedness.

Saturday. I. John iii., 10-24.—Love and Hate Incompatible.

Sunday. I. John iv., 7-21.—The Supreme Test.

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COULD NOT DO ANY WORK.

Thought She Was So Far Gone Nothing Could Cure Her.

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THE SERMON.

JESUS CHRIST AND SOCIAL RECONSTRUCTION

(Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Martin before the united congregation of Calvary and Bethlehem Congregational Churches, Montreal, while the great strike was on in England.)

'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.'—Ps. cxxvii., 1.

'Not by might nor by power, but by my spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.'—Zech. iv., 6.

'For apart from me, ye can do nothing.'—John xv., 5.

'And I saw the holy city, new Jerusalem, coming down out of heaven from God.'—Rev. xxi., 2.

I bring these texts together because they carry the same truth, a truth in whose light our modern life and conditions must be examined.

Signs of social ferment multiply, and the necessity and demand for social reconstruction increase daily. Social changes are imminent. It is well for Canada to train her eye on these things in these hopeful days of her national formation. To-day is the day of her salvation from many social woes.

What are some of the rubrics of this change? Observe in the first instance the absolute dependence of one man upon another man, of one city upon another city, of one nation upon another nation. The transition from individual independence to social interdependence is well nigh complete. And no man can say to his neighbor, 'I have no need of thee.'

'Twill employ
Seven men, they say, to make a perfect pin;
Who makes the head, content to miss the point;
Who makes the point, agrees to leave the joint.
And if a man should say "I want a pin,'
And I must make it straightway, head and point;
His wisdom is not worth the pin he wants.
Seven men to a pin and not a man too much.'

This almost complete social interdependence carries with it an increased strain on the moral fibres of society, and requires a higher type of manhood than any previous condition of society. It means that if society is to move forward it must do so as a whole, for no part can advance very far without the rest.

Observe in the second place the frequency of our social irruptions and note how increasingly foreboding they become. At this moment Great Britain, the home of fair play and order, is dazed by the sullen moods of discontented masses, who, within the ranges of law, are threatening to paralyze the whole kingdom. It is too near midday to say that this is caused by the ignorance of the populace, and argue that if they only knew it they are far better off than their forefathers. To talk thus is to talk idly, and to earn the scorn of those who face life with unequal chances, whose children must go forth both underendowed and poorly equipped, and who themselves bear undue burdens. That there is some radical, acute, vulgarising trouble with our existing social system it is folly to deny. The glaring, and, in some instances, iniquitous inequalities which it inevitably produces, and its heavy toll upon human values, certify that it is no more final or permanent than feudalism or slavery. Take the United States as an example. A young country, wonderfully free from the survivals of mediaevalism, a republic, boasting the spirit of democracy! A great people without a peer in desire for equality! And yet in every large city in the States you have the unmanageable problem of the socially submerged while one-eighth of the families of the land possess seven-eighths of the wealth. In older countries conditions are worse. An economist of Great Britain who thinks that things are about as wholesome as they can be, allows that 1,750,000 persons in England live on about fifty cents a week per head, and that about an equal number have to manage on something less than $1.25 a week per head. Other statistics are more foreboding. A social survey of the east and north of London showed that 32.2 percent of the people live on less than $5 per family per week, while fully a quarter of the people in other large cities in the kingdom are 'living on poverty,' that is to say, are unable to keep up the physical balance between waste and repair, and are therefore degenerating. The continuance of such conditions is incompatible with the Christian conscience, with Christian feeling, with the Christian ideal. The Christian conscience cannot rest in their presence. There is no place in the reign of God for hunger. No section of the Holy City is a slum. The peaked, pinched faces that I see in my pastoral walks in this city will not be seen in the new Jerusalem that cometh down out of heaven from God. As Christians we must demand that everything which cramps, or which tends to destroy, our brother for whom Christ died shall be abolished. But if we, if the Christian Church, should become insensate to remember that our criminal insensibility will not be able to keep things just as they are. Changes will come. It is largely for us to say how they shall come. Shall they come peaceably or with violence?

A third manifestation of the imminence of social change and the call for reconstruction is seen in the merging of national feeling into international sympathy. A social ferment is operating, and who can restrain it, or who would? Manifold are the ingredients that enter into it. The first I enumerate is emigration. The nations are swarming. There is hardly a family in Europe or the British Isles but what has some one near of kin in the Americas, while China and Japan have graduated from the schools of the West. Evolving largely from the intermingling of the races has come the vogue of international congresses of almost every description, such as The Hague Tribunal, the Parliament of Religions, the First Universal Races Congress, held last June at the London University, the proposed international inquiry into the causes of high prices, and the international congresses of labor. This last has leaped the limits of nationalism from the first, and as far back as 1872 resolved, in case of war, to declare a general international strike. And that this resolution is not a dead letter to-day is witnessed by the international mood of laboring men during these anxious days in Great Britain. Within the Christian Church itself there has been a new discovery of the universal note and power of the Gospel. The universality of the Gospel implicates, forbids provincialism. They teach that in Jesus there is neither Jew nor Greek, neither bond nor free, neither male nor female, but a new creation, and 'they make it imperative upon those that have received the riches of grace to share them fully social wrongs and social woes, let us with all men. All these things aided and abetted by the multiplied facilities for the dissemination of knowledge, have wrought swift changes in national consciousness and for weal or woe are calling for a reconstruction of the social fabric, a reconstruction inclusive of every human interest.

Enough has been said to freshen the mind on the signs of the times. The old order changeth. Social changes are imminent, social reconstruction is inevitable. Happy is Canada if she perceives these things at this supreme moment of her formation, and thrice happy is she if she humbly sits at Jesus' feet and lays to heart the lessons he would impart! And what are they? Among them are the following:

First, the whole argument of Christ's life and Gospel would instruct us to take God wholly into account. It is quite the vogue both in the circles of labor and of capital, and also in the circles of those who take merely an academic interest in social rebuilding to leave God out of consideration, to treat religion as the most negligible factor. To do this is to imagine a vain thing and to be broken in pieces under the ultimate powers on which society is built and held together. 'Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it.' This is true to the whole current of history. We must give our ear to what he has to say. And when we do this we shall be led to reverse much of our life. Then much that we put first will be subordinated, and the primacy will be given to the spirit and the entities of life will become rich and full of meaning.

In the next place, when we sit at the feet of Jesus we shall learn to refrain from violence as a means for the reconstruction and progress of society. It has taken the world a long time to believe the truth of this text from Zechariah: 'Not by might, nor by power, but by my spirit,' saith the Lord of hosts.' Among the imperative needs for the reconstruction of our social order is the mutual surrender of interests and the disposition by which a man thinks not only of his own things, but also of the things of others. The mind of Christ is to-day's imperative need. This does not come by violence. History is one increasing commentary on this fact. How far, for instance, did the Thirty Years' War, with all its suicidal cost, bring Europe? Was ever violence more justified than in the French Revolution, used as it was to free twenty millions of people from existing merely to keep a favored few in iniquitous luxury? And yet how far did it bring the French people toward their desired goal? Addressing the Positivist Society in London in 1889 at the centennial of the French Revolution, Mr. Frederick Harrison said:

'It is now a hundred years since the new system had been inaugurated, and during that hundred years what failures, wars, and revolutions, what endless unrest and what noble strivings were recorded! And without some new element why should not another hundred years or a thousand years pass in the same cross-purposes and failures and blind, useless striving? The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries were marked as the only epochs in the history of mankind in which the most persistent strivings toward social and moral improvement in a systematic way had been manifested. Genius, devotion and loftiness of aim had not been wanting. Yet how wasted the effort and how increasing the discord! In France noble efforts have been made to close the work of the Revolution; but why was France this day in terror, anger, and unrest, torn by faction, without statesmen or a stable system, ringing with recrimination, and the seat of a peculiarly foul form of moral corruption? Why was this the result of one hundred years of revolution, of the heroic hopes and undying aspirations of a most generous people? France had undertaken the most arduous of all tasks, a task which was impossible without religion—the task of recasting society, and refounding the nation. With genius, energy, and the desire for good things, there was an absence of moral force. No one was content; no one was hopeful. There was neither confidence nor happiness.'

And take a further instance in which violence seemed to be justified if pressed to declare my sympathies with the issues involved in the late civil war in the United States, conviction would compel me to side with the North. But who to-day would say that that war, costing as it did a million lives and ten millions of dollars, solved the social disorders around which it was waged and out of which it grew? It did decide that national disruption was not to be, and it did show how impossible it is in modern times to build up openly a state on slave labor. But the inherent troubles are still to be dealt with, and are still a menace to the body politic, and sheer human, animal force lies paralyzed in their presence. It is not by might nor by power that human redemption, human freedom, and the realization of human progress are secured. These things are enhanced only as brute force is reduced and human reason and conscience and feeling are given an unfettered opportunity of expression. When Jesus Christ invaded our habitable world, Babylon, embodiment of animal power, imaged in prophetic vision as a lion, had spent her force; the Medo-Persian power, another expression of animal power and seen in prophetic vision as the bear, was likewise exhausted; the Macedonian rule, still another incarnation of unreasoned power, and likened by the prophet to a leopard, had run its course, and in the significant words of Luke, 'It came to pass in those days that a decree went forth from Caesar Augustus that the whole world should be taxed,' that is to say, the world was under the control of the imperial armies. Jesus brought with him no increase of brute force or material power, nor did he levy upon Roman forces or Greek genius. He released spiritual power. He wrought in the silences of thought, he made his way straight into the coronation chamber of the conscience, he walked quietly along the tracts of sympathy and became immanent in the currents of feeling; he filled the imagination with a vision of a holy city and a kingdom of righteousness, and he touched the wills of men with mystic powers such as they had not hitherto known. He caused a new creation. And for the way society has so far come, we are indebted to him, and we cast about in vain to-day for any other name to take us safely into the future. 'Apart from me ye can do nothing.' Soon or late this is a lesson men must learn and apply.

The exaction of modern times is for an augmented manhood, the superman. Our interdependence carries this exaction with it, and every decade the increased strain on moral fibre is felt and will be increasingly felt. Our supreme necessity for the surrender of interests on the one hand and the exercise of faith on the other, can only be met as the mind of Christ becomes the ruling disposition of individual men. The heightening call to the recognition of the solidarity of our humanity and the singleness of its destiny can only be effectual as men's thoughts and feelings are bathed in the spirit of Jesus Christ. The holy city tarries for holy citizens, and the kingdom of righteousness is straitened till men submit themselves to the reign of God. The sullen obstinacy of our working classes—a mood which I often feel to excuse—must give place to a receptivity by which the spirit of Christ shall enter. And the moral indifference and spiritual lassitude of many of our opulent must give way to a determined 'set' of the soul, which shall carry them to the fontal sources of holy enthusiams out of which come great self-denials and redemptive sacrifice. Christ is our only hope.

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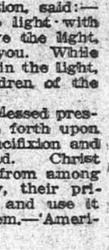

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CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

'The waning opportunity.'—Opportunity does wane. Christ, speaking shortly before his crucifixion, said:—'Yet a little while is the light with you. Walk while ye have the light, lest darkness come upon you. While ye have the light, believe in the light, that ye may be the children of the light.'

Not always should the blessed presence of the Saviour shine forth upon the unbelieving. The crucifixion and the sepulchre were ahead. Christ would soon disappear from among them. It was their duty, their privilege to seize the light and use it while it streamed upon them.—'American Messenger.'

FIELD WORK.

The quarterly C. E. rally of the Kingston C. E. Union was held Monday evening, April 29, in the First Congregational Church. The president, Mr. RobertTreneer, presided, and there was a representation from all the societies. The speaker of the evening was Miss Hall, who presented the banner given for the largest average attendance at the rally and at the consecration meetings for the past three months. This banner was won by Cooke's Presbyterian Society. This society has already held it for the past three months. They have thirty-nine members and thirty-seven were at the rally on Tuesday evening. The field secretary addressed a union meeting of Zion and Cooke's Presbyterian churches in Cooke's Church. Wednesday evening Cataraqui Methodist Church was visited.

Thursday evening a joint meeting of Bethel, Cobourg and First Congregational C. E. societies was held in Bethel Church.

At the Intermediate League in Sydenham Methodist Church, Friday evening, after a short talk the new officers for the incoming term were installed.

C. E. CONVENTION.

The seventeenth annual Christian Endeavor Convention of the Ontario Christian Endeavor Union will be held on July 7, 8 and 9, in Kingston. The Kingston Union are making great preparations to ensure a successful convention. A trip through the Thousand Islands is one of the features of the programme. Among the speakers and conference workers are Mrs. Karl Lehmann and Mr. J. A. Clements, of Binghamton, N.Y., the well known C. E. hymn writer. The Kingston C. E. Union are undertaking to billet one delegate from each society. Kingston is an ideal place for a convention. It is situated on the shores of Lake Ontario, the churches are all close together and the convention church, Sydenham Methodist, is well adapted for a convention. For further particulars address Mr. Robert Treneer, Stanley Terrace, Quebec street, Kingston, Ont.

ENDEAVOR PARTNERSHIPS.

Each Endeavorer should try to get some one to be a partner in Christian work. They could then supplement each other. What one does not think of the other may. What one lacks the other may possess, and the one will encourage the other. Two are more than twice one. They can face all opposition. Each will have some one to comfort him in failure. Each will have some one to give him grit to try again.

If you are fortunate enough to have an Endeavor partner, make full use of him.

UNION NEWS.

The Montreal C. E. Union have arranged for a box social, to be held in St. Giles Church on Friday, May 31. All Endeavorers and their friends are invited. Each lady is to make up a box lunch, suitable for two people, and enclose a card with her name in the box. At the social the boxes are 'auctioned off, the gentlemen being the purchasers. They will find their partner for supper by means of the card, bearing the lady's name in the box.

JUNIOR UNION.

The last meeting of the season was held last Saturday at the home of the president, Mrs. T. J. Davidson. Splendid reports were heard from Sherbrooke Street Society, Mount Royal and Centenary. The latter raised over seventy dollars at their concert last month. Ways and means were discussed as to how to get the mothers interested in junior work, and it was suggested that a mothers' meeting be held occasionally. The resignation of the treasurer, Miss L. A. Forbes, was received and accepted, owing to her removal from the city before the work commences again in October.

TAYLOR SOCIETY.

On Monday night one of the members of the Students' Volunteer Board gave an address on 'Mohammedanism.' A pleasant feature was the welcoming of the pastor, 'The Rev. Dr. Manson, of Detroit,' who is an enthusiastic Endeavorer. The social committee served refreshments at the close.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

DOCTOR ADVISED HER TO TAKE THEM

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Mrs. Belliveau's Bright's Disease.

Now she can do any kind of work—why Dodd's Kidney Pills are so popular.

Pre Den Haut, Westmoreland Co., N. B., May 10.—(Special).—It is becoming a proverb in New Brunswick that no place is too small to furnish at least one person who owes his or her good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills. And this place is no exception to the rule. Mrs. Dominique J. Belliveau, a well known and highly respected resident says in an interview:

"I took Dodd's Kidney Pills on the advice of my doctor for Bright's Disease, and I am glad to say three boxes cured me completely. I can do all kinds of work now. I always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house in case we might need them."

Sometimes you wonder why people cured by Dodd's Kidney Pills are so enthusiastic in their praises of them. The reason is that they strike right at the root of ill-health. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. That means that all impurities are strained out of the blood. It means pure blood, and pure blood means good health all over the body. Good health means good spirits; hence the enthusiasm.

WALL STREET'S MAN-HUNTER

He Runs Down Swindlers Who Know No 'Dead Line.'

(Correspondence New York 'Evening Post.')

One day last week a boy was sent from a downtown brokerage house to the Empire Trust Company with $400 in currency to purchase a supply of New York State stock transfer stamps. Returning with the stamps, he passed them into the cashier's cage, and was sent on another errand. There was no suspicion of anything wrong, but the cashier, glancing at the Empire Trust's receipt for his $400, noticed a mistake in the manner in which it had been made out. He called the Empire Trust on the telephone, and learned that his messenger had not been there that day to purchase stamps.

The Wall Street Investigator was thereupon called upon to learn where the stamps which the boy had delivered were obtained. Within twenty-four hours he had cleared the matter, and returned the $400 to the brokerage house. Without interrogating the boy he had looked up an alleged stamp collector downtown, of whom he had for some time been suspicious; by a little shrewd detective work of a kind not usually resorted to by the ordinary Headquarters sleuth, he had uncovered the manner by which the 'collector' had inveigled the boy into purchasing the transfer stamps from him instead of the Empire Trust, and had placed in the hands of the police evidence which rid the financial district of a thief who, if permitted to continue his operations, might have mulcted more than one broker before he was finally found out.

Of itself, this incident may not have been important; it was probably one of the most simple and colorless cases which have been taken to the Wall Street Investigator to unravel. Nevertheless, it served to emphasize the scope of the work that is being done by the man who, in the fulfilment of his vocation, has proved one of the most valuable unofficial assets of Wall Street for the past twenty years.

KNOWS ALL THE BIG FINANCIERS.

There is no one within the radius of half a mile of the Stock Exchange whom the Investigator does not know or cannot learn about at short notice; for detection of men or boys who make it their business to defraud downtown brokers through such petty schemes as a sale of forgotten stock transfer stamps, or of foiling international plots involving millions of dollars, the Investigator is always called upon to take an important part.

The Investigator is known personally to the head of every financial institution in the city, but few of the thousands of clerks and underlings know even of his existence. He has an office in a building on Broad street, midway between the New York Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Exchange, and within hailing distance of the dozen of the largest banks in the financial district. Armies of people pass his place every weekday, and scores enter, but there are few who suspect the Investigator of being what he is, or who know that within his two moderate-sized rooms have been unfolded more secrets than could possibly be told about. He does not mind talking about his work—up to a certain point. Beyond that, he will not go.

One room of the Investigator's office contains his desk and two long steel filing cabinets; there are 75,000 names represented in these cabinets, every single item in the place being catalgued and numbered, and each single reference having a history. The Investigator knows which of the histories he may tell about, and which he may not; both he and his cabinets have about them a distinct atmosphere of secrets well kept.

About some of his cases the Investigator will talk, but he uses no names. He tells of mining deals by the hundreds in which promoters were foiled in securing funds from which he had furnished, and were finally compelled to abandon their swindling plans because he was on their trail. He will tell, when in a talkative mood, with reservation of certain particulars, of the same time not long ago when he put a spoke in one of the most audacious undertakings upon which financial schemers have been known to venture.

CROOKS OF 'HIGH SOCIETY.'

The authors of this particular undertaking were not of the ordinary type, anxious to turn a trick, and come away with enough 'swag' to finance a life of idleness for a few months. They were the kind which move in what is termed High Society, and their plans were laid far in advance. A promoting company was incorporated, with an authorized capitalization that was written with seven ciphers and with prospects that were truly dazzling. The groundwork finished, one of the band was sent to Europe, where prospective prey among the wealthy was to be stalked; letters of introduction, a handsome face and an American manner soon made him a favorite with the one who was to be the prey—a wealthy French nobleman. In due course, the scheme was broached—very, oh, very carefully!—and the rich nobleman's interest was so encouraging that the American pressed his advantage. Soon he had the nobleman completely won over; visions of a single million francs converted into a number of millions of dollars with a single 'Pouf!' made him almost prayerful to be permitted to contribute of his fortune.

Just when prospects were most kittening came the slip-up. The promoting firm whose members composed the band which planned to relieve the Frenchman of his wealth needed additional funds, and sought a loan at a certain New York bank. The bank officers telephoned to the Investigator a query as to the firm's standing. It looked to be all right, but as the Investigator's records were not up-to-date, he began making inquiries. After that, detective work followed; then came the reply.

One of the officers of the bank which been asked for the loan was on friendly terms with one of the members of the firm. He thought that somehow the Investigator must be mistaken. The search was carried still further, and the loan was held up pending a further still hunt.

It was at first a difficult task. The promoters were shrewd and knew every trick of the game they were playing. But they needed money badly, and at last, in desperation, they began borrowing on notes-of-hand. After that clue was given, the trail marked itself plainly; those who advanced funds on the notes told the Investigator about the new corporation and its prospect. They further told of its reputed foreign 'backer' of noble birth, of whom the promoters were bragging. The French capitalist was warned in time, the pretty bubble burst, and a certain promoting firm went immediately into bankruptcy. For all that is known, its handsome emissary who crossed the Atlantic at the inception of the scheme is still stranded in Europe.

The Investigator holds himself free to tell of such cases of these, without the use of names, but he will not tell more than a few typical experiences.

'I'm not a police detective,' he says, 'and my work is not the kind the public is interested in. I never take part in spectacular arrests or shadow criminals. That is left to the police. But let some one try to borrow from a bank who has been a bankrupt some time before in his life, or let some one with a snow mine out in Colorado try and float his stock down here in the Street; it is then I work to get his number. And generally I succeed.'

One who hears the Investigator talk like that, and is then permitted to peep into his steel cabinets of 75,000 names, may well believe that this is not a boast. A man's or a company's name and record are card-indexed, scrap-booked, and jacketed in a way which permits the Investigator to piece together bits of history with as much ease as the men who use the rogues' gallery at Headquarters.

His record of success is a long one, but often times he is called upon too late to thwart a stock-jobbing plot or a scheme to defraud a Stock Exchange firm. Not long ago an ex-bucket-shop operator appeared in the customers' room of a prominent brokerage house downtown, bearing a draught for $10,000 on a private bank in Boston. Depositing it, he sold short, on 10-point margin, a thousand shares of stock, then left the place. The stock went up steadily. In a few days a call was sent out for additional margin. No reply was forthcoming, and soon the account was closed. The speculator had apparently lost the greater part of $10,000, but just at that time the draught which he had deposited was returned from Boston, marked 'no good.' The brokerage house called the Investigator to run the bogus trader to the ground, but the $10,000 was not to be recovered. Had the market gone in the direction the trader expected, he would have made good his balance at the Boston bank, permitting the New York house to draw against it, then he would have appeared at the broker's office, closed out his stock account, and gathered in the profit. But when the market went the wrong way he simply disappeared.

A Boon to Stock-Raisers

To Know How to Cure Colic, Distemper, Colds, Swellings, etc., Saves Thousands Each Year.

Of Practical Interest to Horsemen

It is a matter of vital importance to every farmer, horse-owner, and stock-raiser to know exactly what to do when one of his animals is taken suddenly sick.

The letter of Mr. Frank G. Fullerton, which we print below, gives information of inestimable value, and tells of his experience in curing ailing stock during the past thirty-eight years.

SAVED 1,000 BY NERVILINE

'Several years ago when my horses took colic I used to give them Cayenne Pepper in hot milk, but in a few cases only did I help, and because I had no proper means at hand I lost several valuable animals. Some one told me of the success Mr. Wendling, of Brockville, Ont., had in his racing stables with "Nerviline," so I laid in a supply. It wasn't very long before Nerviline saved the life of a valuable stallion of mine, which was worth at least $1,000.00. This horse was taken with colic, and would have died had it not been for Nerviline. I have used Nerviline for reducing swellings, for taking out distemper lumps, and easing a bad cough, and always found it worked well. I recommend every man who owns horses or cattle to keep Nerviline on hand.'

Large size bottles, 50c.; small size, 25c.; all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont., and Buffalo, N.Y.

Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, †8.50 a.m., †6.10 p.m.

G. Monday only.
†Week days. (1) Saturday. *Daily.
Q. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
H. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
B. Daily except Saturday and Sunday.
G. Monday only.
Sunday only.
K Saturday and Sunday only.
M Friday only.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 218 St. James street. Telephone, Main. 3732 and 3733.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Trains leave St. Catherine St. East, Corner Moreau St., Montreal.

For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere, Portneuf, Quebec, 9.00 a.m. Connection for Riviere a Pierre Junction and La Tuque. Daily except Sundays. Buffet Parlor car.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, Grand'Mere and Riv. a Pierre Junction, 3.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Rawdon and Joliette, 9.15 a.m., Sunday only.
For L'Epiphanie, Rawdon, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome, 5.30 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
For Montfort Branch, close connections with C.P.R. train leaving Montreal (Place Viger), 4.00 p.m., daily, except Sunday.

Trains arrive as follows:

From St. Jerome, New Glasgow, Joliette, Rawdon, L'Epiphanie, etc., 8.45 a.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Joliette, Rawdon, L'Assomption, and L'Epiphanie, 8.10 p.m., Sundays only.
From Riviere a Pierre Junction, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Joliette, L'Epiphanie and intermediate stations, 11.50 a.m., and 4.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays.
From Quebec, La Tuque, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Rawdon, 4.35 p.m., daily, except Sundays. Also from Lake St. John District on Mondays.

New York Central Trains leave Windsor Station.

For Malone, Utica, Albany, New York, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo, 8 a.m., ex. Sunday, and 7.00 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10 a.m., daily, except Saturday; 1.25 p.m., Saturday only; 5.10 p.m., and 8.20 p.m., ex. Sunday; and 9.10 a.m., Sunday only.

ARRIVE AS FOLLOWS:

From New York, Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Utica, Malone, etc., 10.25 a.m., daily, and 10.05 p.m. ex. Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations: 8.10 a.m., ex. Sunday; 1.55 p.m. ex. Saturday, and Sunday; 4.30 p.m. Saturday only, and 9.20 p.m. Sunday only.

Rutland Railroad Trains leave Windsor Station.

For New York and Boston, 8.50 a.m. and 7.40 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, and Boston, 7.30 a.m. and 9.55 p.m., daily.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. Trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to May 1st, 1912.

*7.16 a.m.—To Richmond and intermediate stations.
7.26 a.m. — Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington and Massena Sp'gs.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, daily, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.20 a.m. — Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy and New York, via D. & H.
8.51 a.m.—For Chambly, Marieville, Waterloo and intermediate stations.
*9.00 a.m.—International Limited, Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.30 a.m.—Vaudreuil, Cornwall, Brockville, Toronto and intermediate stations.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St Albans, Burlington, White River Jct.
2.00 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York.
3.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division
4.18 p.m. — St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Island Pond.
4.20 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.40 p.m. Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Fort Covington.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
4.55 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo.
5.20 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
5.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
6.25 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
*7.25 p.m.—St. John's, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*7.30 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.00 p.m.— Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.30 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York, via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily, ex. Monday, Quebec.
*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*7.40 a.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
7.50 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
*8.05 a.m.—From Albany, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.37 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns and intermediate stations.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.55 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
1.10 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.45 p.m.—White River Jct, Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.25 p.m. — New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
4.45 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.03 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m. — Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
*6.05 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.20 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville daily except Saturday and Sunday.
*7.45 p.m.—From Quebec, Richmond, St. Hyacinthe and intermediate stations.
*7.55 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa Division.
*8.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, Rouse's Point, St. Johns, via D. & H.
8.40 p.m.—From Boston, White River Junction and points on C.V. Ry.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, St. Johns, via C.V.R.
*Daily. Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Intercolonial Railway Trains leave Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

TRAIN SERVICE.

7.40 a.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec and intermediate stations.

MARITIME EXPRESS.

12.05 p.m.—Daily, for St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup and St. Flavie.
12.05 p.m.—Daily, except Saturday, for above-named stations; also, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, and the Sydneys. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.
4 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations.

Intercolonial Railway Trains Arrive at Bonaventure Union Depot as follows:

1015 a.m. — Except Sunday, Express from Nicolet, St. Leonard, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
10.15 p.m.—Daily, except Sunday, Express from Campbellton, Quebec, Levis and intermediate stations.
6.30 p.m.—Except Monday, Maritime Express, Sydney, Halifax, St. John, Moncton, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.
6.30 p.m.—Mondays, from St. Flavie, Riviere du Loup, Quebec, Levis, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe.

TIME TABLE.

C.P.R. Trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.25 a.m., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Halifax and East, 7.25 p.m. daily, except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., *7.25 p.m.
For Boston, etc., *9.00 a.m., *8.00 p.m.
For Portland, †9.00 a.m.
For Sherbrooke, †8.25 a.m., †4.30 p.m., *7.25 p.m., daily.
For Newport, etc., *9.00 a.m., †4.30 p.m., and *8.00 p.m.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (1) 1.30 p.m., B5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto, *8.45 a.m., *10.00 p.m.
For North Toronto and West Toronto, *10.45 p.m.
For Cobalt, Porcupine, Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., *9.50 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.35 a.m., $8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., †4.00 p.m., $7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m., *10.30 p.m.
Vaudreuil and intermediate stations — †8.35 a.m., *8.45 a.m. $8.55 a.m., *10.10 a.m., $12.01 p.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.15 p.m., B5.10 p.m., B5.15 p.m., †6.15 p.m., $7.50 p.m., *9.50 p.m.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, *10.10 a.m., *10.30 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., *8.20 a.m., *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Boston, *8.20 a.m., *9.10 p.m.
From Portland, †9.10 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, *8.30 a.m., †12.05 noon, †6.45 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., 8.30 a.m. daily, except Monday.
From St. John, N.B., *8.30 a.m.
From Toronto and West, *8.05 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
From West Toronto and North Toronto, *7.00 a.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, Cobalt, Porcupine, *8.00 a.m.
From Calgary and Winnipeg, and Vancouver, *8.55 a.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Ottawa, *8.00 a.m., *8.55 a.m., †11.50 a.m., *6.45 p.m., *7.00 p.m.
From Vaudreuil and intermediate Stations, *8.05 a.m., †8.45 a.m., †9.30 a.m., †11.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *6.45 p.m., *7.00 p.m., $9.50 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station.

For Quebec, †9.00 a.m., *1.30 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
For Joliette, †8.20 a.m., †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, †9.00 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.30 a.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Eustache, †8.30 a.m., $9.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., B 6.35 p.m. (1) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Agathe, *8.45 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., (1) 11.15 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, †8.30 a.m., *8.45 a.m., $9.30 a.m., (1) 1.45 p.m., †4.00 p.m., †4.30 p.m., †5.30 p.m., †6.15 p.m., B6.35 p.m., (1) 11.15 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, *6.30 a.m., $ p.m., *6.30 p.m. Ottawa, †1.00 p.m., †10.55 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., †11.00 a.m., Q7.30 p.m. $9.30 p.m., H9.40 p.m. St. Lin, †9.20 a.m., Q7.30 p.m. St. Eustache, †9.20 a.m., †11.00 a.m. Q 7.30 p.m., $9.10 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, Montreal.—Venerable Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. A. H. McGreer, M.A., Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the parish rooms. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar.

Thursday, Ascension Day: 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Matins. Preacher, the Rev. A. H. McGreer.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets. Morning prayer with sermon, 11 o'clock. Evening prayer with sermon, 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services Mr. C. E. Scrimger, M.A. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Strangers, and especially newcomers to the parish, made very welcome.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, Park avenue, near St. Viateur. Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan, rector. 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the rector. 3 p.m. Men's Bible class, Mr. R. H. Buchanan. 4 o'clock, Baptisms. 7 p.m., Evensong. Preacher the rector. Monday, at 8.15 p.m., A.Y.P.A. Lecturer, the Rev. Mr. Little. Wednesday, 8.15 p.m., the Young People's Annual Banquet.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Holy Communion, 11 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Young Peoples' Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Boys' Scouts on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Thursday, Ascension Day, at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 2.30 p.m. Choir practice on Saturday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. Canon Troop, M.A., rector; the Rev. Edgar T. Capel, assistant minister. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. Preacher, the rector. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. Edgar T. Capel. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, Rector. 8a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday school. 7 p.m., Evening prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH, Dominion Square.
Clergy.
The Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Fifth Sunday after Easter.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m., 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Processional hymn 4.
Venite, Elvey.
Psalms, Macfarren and Turle.
Te Deum, Williams in A.
Benedictus, Troutbeck.
Hymns 160, 196.
Recessional hymn 238.
Anthem, 'God So Loved the World,' Stainer.
Preacher, Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth.
Bible Lecture for Men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening Prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional hymn 545.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Garrett and Wesley.
Magnificat, Barnby in E.
Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E.
Hymns 268, 215.
Anthem, 'Sun of My Soul,' Adam.
Preacher, the Rev. H. E. Horsey, B.D.
Recessional hymn 19.
The church is open all day for private prayer.
Thursday, Ascension Day, 8 a.m., celebration of Holy Communion.
11 a.m., Communion service and sermon.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath school at 3 pm. Young Peoples' meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Guy streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. Sullivan, M.A. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Pastor will preach at both services. Evening subject: — 'Modern Idolatry.'

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Outremont, corner Durocher street and Fairmount avenue. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Seats free. All welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Union ave. and Sherbrooke St. Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2321 Ontario street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English), Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.00 a.m. Sunday services at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Hutchison and Villeneuve streets. O. K. Butler, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Subject: 'Foreign Missions.' By pastor. Services at 7 p.m., on Sunday. Subject: 'New Testament Teaching Concerning the Sabbath.' By pastor.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday, May 12, 1912. Subject: 'Adam and Fallen Man.'

DEADLY UNCLAIMED BAGGAGE

(Moscow correspondence London 'Standard.')

The stationmaster at Narva, a town in the Baltic Province, where there is an important English cotton factory, announced that unclaimed luggage was to be sold by public auction. The contents of several trunks had been disposed of, and a strong box, carefully corded, was brought forward and its lock forced with some difficulty. Inside was a neat infernal machine with a powerful charge of dynamite.

There were no bids for the box and its contents, as a matter of fact as buyers fled hereupon from the sale, and the police took their place. Examination of the machine proved that a defect in the mechanism had prevented its explosion.

The box had come by train from St. Petersburg, and it is thought to have been intended to explode during the journey. There is no clue at present to the sender's identity, and it is unlikely that the police will succeed in tracing him.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

MARLBOROUGH ST. METHODIST CHURCH, 17 Marlborough street. Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. 11 a.m., the pastor. 7 p.m., the pastor. Everybody welcome.

BRITISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH MISSION, Desrivieres street. Rev. Moses Newsome, pastor. Rev. R. Brown, Pastor Emeritus. Preaching, at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street west. The Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, May 12th. Annual Decision Day. Services at 11 a.m. The pastor will preach. Reception of new members and Sacrament. 3 p.m. and 10 a.m., Sunday schools and Bible classes, 7 p.m., the Rev. Charles Inwood, F.R.G.S. (of Belfast, Ireland), will preach. Men's Association held in church at 3 p.m. All visitors and strangers to the city cordially welcomed.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues, Westmount). The Rev. W. E. Baker, pastor. Tel. W. 733. Parsonage, 481 Argyle avenue. Sunday, May 12th, 1912. 10 a.m. Fellowship meeting. 11 a.m., Public worship. 3 p.m., Sabbath school. 7 p.m., Public worship.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 o'clock.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron streets. The Rev. Wm. Timberlake, pastor. Class meetings at 9.30 and 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. T. E. Bourke, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Subject: 'God Commendeth His Love to us through the Death of Christ.' Preacher the pastor. 7 p.m. subject: Third of the Series of Talks to the Young on 'Life's Problems.' Preacher, the pastor. 10 a.m., class. 3 p.m., Sunday school. Monday evening at 8, E.L. of C.E. Wednesday evening at 8, prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts.—The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. The Seventh Anniversary. Special services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., of Sherbrooke, Que., will preach. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. All friends of East End invited.

E. L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Visitors welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner Fairmount and Hutchison streets. The Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. 10 a.m., Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Philip. Mothers' Day. 11 a.m., subject, 'Mother's Law.' 7 p.m. subject: 'Reserve Forces.' The congregation are requested to wear a white flower in honor of Mother.

E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome at all services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m., 'The Glory and Dignity of Motherhood.' 7 p.m., 'The Mothers of all Times, and what we owe to them.' Mothers' Day—White flowers will be worn as the emblem for the day. The pastor will preach at both services. Special appropriate music.

Sunday School and Adult Bible Study Circle at 3. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer-Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

SHAW MEMORIAL CHURCH.—The congregation of this church will worship in Earl Grey School, corner of Comte and Christopher Colombus sts. until new church is opened in June. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Rev. W. G. Bradford, pastor. All welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets. Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, (corner of St. Antoine and Convent sts. St. Henry) Pastor, the Rev. Alfred E. Pates. Morning service, 11 a.m. Topic: 'Brethren, but not believers. Believers, but not confessors.' Evening service at 7 p.m. Topic: 'What Shall I do then with Jesus?' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper and reception of new members at close of evening service.

Sabbath School and Adult Bible classes, 3 p.m. Woman's Own Meeting, Monday at 2.30 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Quarterly Official Board meeting on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Prayer and praise meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Windsor and Dorchester sts. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A.; Assistant, the Rev. R. R. Nicholson. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meetings and Junior Epworth League at 10 a.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcome at all services.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanches a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Special children's service at 7 p.m. Service for adults of all nationalities at 7.45 p.m. Services at 19 Gosford street. Sunday school at 2.30 p.m. Gospel meeting at 7 p.m. Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D., superintendent.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. Emil Jentinsky, pastor, 230 Mance street. Services at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 19 Essex Avenue, Montreal, Canada. The Rev. William H. C. Lauer, pastor. Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Divine service at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Devotional service of the Luther League at 8.30 p.m. The theme of the pastor's sermon in the morning will be: 'Pure Religion,' and his subject in the evening will be: 'Watchfulness and Prayer.' Strangers are invited to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. W. J. Fowler, B.D., will officiate at both services. Morning subject: 'The Manner of Prayer.' Evening subject: 'The Great Surrender.' Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sunday school at close of the evening service. More teachers needed for this work. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Stranger sand visitors welcomed at all services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau Avenue and Logan street. The Rev. Dr. Manson pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the pastor. Sunday school and Bible classes and Men's Own meeting at 3 p.m. Speaker, the Rev. Mr. St. James, Christian Endeavor Monday at 8 p.m. Boys' Brigade on Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4 p.m. The public are cordially invited and made welcome to any or all of the above services.

THE FIRST CHURCH, corner Mance and Prince Arthur streets. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Chinese school meets at 9.45 a.m. The Sunday school and the closing meeting of the Adult Bible class will be held at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o

LETTERS FROM READERS

SURPRISING INEQUALITIES IN FREIGHT RATES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In commenting on my letter in regard to the excessive freight rates prevailing in the West, you say it would have been more convincing if I had given specific comparisons. I could give enough to fill a whole page of the paper without exhausting the subject, for the catalogue would include everything the railways carry. Permit me to supply a few items in support of my contention.

Rates on building materials, stone, cement blocks, etc., on hauls of 100 to 500 miles in Saskatchewan and Alberta, are $14 to $24 higher per car than for same distances in Dakota, Minnesota or Montana.

A car of farm implements and binder twine from St. Paul to Neche, N.D., 401 miles, costs $64. Same car, Winnipeg to Moose Jaw, 400 miles, costs $106.80, or 70 percent higher.

The coal rate from Williston, N.D., to Annandale, Minn., 396 miles, is $1.50 per ton. The rate on coal from Medicine Hat to Broadview, 395 miles, is $3.45 per ton. Wonderful to relate, the same company is the common carrier in both cases.

It costs $252 for a car of sugar (or goods of same class) from Montreal to Port Arthur, 991 miles. On a similar car from Vancouver to Ponoka, 776 miles, the rate is $492, a discrimination of $240 per car against the Alberta consumer, not counting the excess for 215 miles less haul.

The freight charges from St. Catherines to Winnipeg, over 1,000 miles, on apples is 63 cents. The rate from Winnipeg to Calgary, 800 miles, is $1.05. If the same rate prevailed both east and west of Winnipeg the Calgary consumer could buy apples at 60 dollar per barrel less than he pays now.

On canned goods (or other goods of same class) the rate per car from Winnipeg to Wolseley, Sask., is $140. From St. Paul to Crookston, Minn., same mileage, the rate is $72.72. From Winnipeg to Swift Current, Sask., the rate is $194.40. From St. Paul to Williston, N.D., same mileage, the rate is 72.40.

These are only a few of the many comparisons that might be quoted. Similar excesses apply to the whole schedules of all the western railways.

WESTERNER

LAW-MAKERS AND LAW-BREAKERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter in the 'Witness' of April 27, with the caption, 'The Suffragettes,' signed G. F. Assiter, Grand Valley, Ont., requires a reply. Mr. Assiter says: 'Because the British Government refuses to introduce a measure that confessedly would wreck the administration, they (the Suffragettes) proceed to break the laws of God and man.'

The measure referred to was the Conciliation Bill, which passed its second reading in Parliament in 1910 by 157 majority, and was then shelved by 'The noble Mr. Asquith,' who would not allow it to come to its third reading necessary for it to become law. The Suffragettes then put their pestering tactics into motion, until members of the Liberal party hinted that if they would cease their militancy, Mr. Asquith would in the next Parliament give facilities for the three readings of the Bill. This Mr. Asquith finally pledged himself to do. The Suffragettes called a truce, and for a year there was peace.

But no one expected or asked that the Government would introduce the measure or become responsible for it. Indeed, it was not necessary. Equal Franchise Bills had always been introduced by private members, and there were plenty of 'noble' men ready to give their chance to the cause.

There was a large majority in the House in favor of the Bill, so all anybody asked of the Prime Minister was that he would cease using parliamentary tricks to thwart the will of this majority.

In 1870 a Bill for Woman's Enfranchisement was introduced by Jacob Bright, and carried by thirty-three majority. But this bill was not allowed to come to its third reading, and ever since, in spite of the preponderating sentiment in favor of the measure, the different governments, as they came into power, have succeeded in relegating all legislation in connection therewith to the dim and speculative future.

Since the Suffragettes began active operations eight years ago, five bills or resolutions in favor of Woman's Suffrage have been brought before Parliament. The first two were 'talked out.' The third, the Dickinson Bill, Parliament 1907, which was worked up with enthusiasm, and was expected to have a large majority, was not allowed to come to any vote. One of the M.P.'s moved the usual resolution for closing the debate and taking the vote, but the Speaker refused to put the resolution, and allowed the time to expire, and the Dickinson Bill was shelved. So indignant were those who intended to support it at this arbitrary treatment of Parliament that another bill was introduced that same year, the Stanger Bill it was called. Before the bill was brought forward Mr. Asquith told Mr. Stanger that he (Mr. Asquith) would not allow that bill to come to vote unless Mr. Stanger would agree, in the event of its carrying, to move that it be referred to a committee of the whole for its third reading. Mr. Stanger knew that this was to put the bill into Mr. Asquith's power, but he was so desirous to see the House divide on the bill that he agreed to the condition and the bill passed by 197 majority! Nevertheless, in spite of that magnificent pronouncement, Mr. Asquith never has arranged for its third reading. Four years have gone by and where O where is the Stanger Bill?

The Conciliation Bill we have seen laid away in cold storage, in hope of a resurrection. Mrs. Pankhurst came home from America hoping, expecting that Mr. Asquith would be true to his agreement. But on the opening of Parliament in 1912 he announced that as women had no votes they were not constituents; that the Government was only obliged to keep faith with constituents; that he should not give facilities for the three readings of the Conciliation Bill; that a bill would be introduced giving universal franchise to men, none to women, O noble Mr. Asquith!

But the Liberal members of Parliament, three-fourths of whom favor woman's enfranchisement, were not so easily brushed aside. The upshot was that the Conciliation Bill was again introduced. But the Conciliation Bill in 1910 was a very different proposition from the same bill in 1912. In 1910 it meant equal franchise with men, as both would have household suffrage and nothing more. But in 1912 it meant household suffrage for women, and (according to Mr. Asquith's announcement) universal franchise for men, which would give men twelve votes where women would have one. The Suffragettes were not satisfied with one-twelfth the franchise given to men, and worked against the bill. This, with the defection of the Nationalists, who wished all the time possible for Home Rule, together with any votes the window smashing may have lost to the bill resulted in its defeat.

Before leaving this subject of bills in Parliament let me say that it is a sad travesty on a 'government of the people, by the people, for the people,' that one man even if he is the leader of the Government, has the power to thwart the will of Parliament for five, ten, aye forty years. I do not say that the representative of the King should not have the veto power, but there should be a limit to it. The President of the United States has the veto power, but Congress by a two-thirds vote can pass a bill over the veto. But a three-fourths vote in the British Parliament seems powerless against the will of the Prime Minister. These facts show how hard it is for tyranny to die even in the homeland of the Union Jack. How is it in Canada?

Now about the window smashing; I have not a word to say in its defence. It was wrong, all wrong in principle, illogical in theory and impolitic in practice as regards the perpetrators themselves, and unpatriotic as regards country, for the country could not afford then to have trade paralyzed.

The great difficulty with me is to understand how Mrs. Pankhurst and her society ever saw their way clear to do it. Hitherto they have been very careful to keep within law. They have not been roaring lions seeking whom to devour as the men were in '32 when they wanted the franchise. They have been like swarms of mosquitoes buzzing and stinging the Government until Parliament should have fair play. But their militancy has been repugnant to them as they have admitted to their friends in this country, and Mrs. Pankhurst's last words to them as she left were, 'Be thankful that you do not have to do these things in your country.' Amen. So say we all of us, thankful that our men do not get reforms through riot and disorder, thankful that in this country the pen is mightier than the sword.

The Woman's Social and Political Union, that branch of Woman Suffragists called suffragettes, was organized a little over eight years ago. They planned three methods of work: Petitioning Parliament, petitioning the King in the person of his Prime Minister, questioning Government representatives during political speeches. The first of these methods had already been adopted by the other woman's suffrage societies of which there were at that time the Liberal Woman's Suffrage Society pledged to the Liberal Party, numbering over 200,000 members, and the National Union of Suffrage Societies, not pledged to party, which was equally numerous. The Scotch W. C. T. U. with 52,000 members, and the Woman's Co-operative Guild with 22,000 members had declared for equal franchise. All these societies united in the work connected with the introduction of petitions, resolutions or bills into Parliament.

The last two methods, petitioning the King in the person of his Prime Minister and questioning Government speakers were adopted only by the suffragettes and constituted their 'militancy.'

The right to petition the King is guaranteed by two statutes: Charles II. Statute XIII. and Bill of Rights. The first is awkwardly expressed and lengthy but clearly gives 'any person or persons the right to present any petition or private grievance or complaint or declaration or address to His Majesty or to any member or members of Parliament provided that not more than twelve persons form the deputation.' It furthermore says, 'They shall not be debarred or hindered' in thus petitioning the King.

The second statute is short and decisive. 'It is the right of the subject to petition the King, and all commitments and prosecutions for such petitioning are illegal.'

Now whatever else women may not be they certainly are 'persons' and 'subjects of the King,' and these statutes clearly give them the right to make their protest to the Premier against the talking out of the women's bills in Parliament, or the refusal of the speaker to put the bills to vote, or the failure of the Prime Minister to provide for the third reading of the bills. It furthermore says they shall not be debarred or hindered in so doing, and that all commitments or prosecutions for the same are illegal.

It is also evident that in order for the women to take advantage of this right they also have the right to call on the Premier at his residence or at his rooms in the House of Commons, to walk the streets or go through Parliament square to reach the same, to ring his door bell, or stand on his doorstep, and the law provides that 'they shall not be debarred or hindered from doing the same.'

This is exacty what the suffragettes have done. They have gone in the most orderly manner possible, in small deputations, to make their protest to the Premier, they have kept it up, and this in the main has been the great crime for which they have suffered arrest, imprisonment, brutalities from policemen and in about ten cases, death. Mrs. Clark, sister of Mrs. Pankhurst, said as she knocked at the door of Mr. Asquith's residence, 'I am not afraid. It is not I, but woman's great need that is knocking at the conscience of the nation.' As they waited a porter appeared, and said that Mr. Asquith would not receive them, and a policeman arrested them. They were taken to a police court charged with causing 'obstruction,' and condemned to three or more weeks in Holloway jail in third class quarters reserved for criminals—Mrs. Clark died as the result. This is one instance of which there were scores.

The suffragettes expected to suffer. They were ready for martyrdom if necessary to improve the condition of women of the lower classes. But we who look critically at these events, inquire, why was it necessary? These women were punished as criminals. But they had broken no law, they had not even 'obstructed,' which was the only charge ever laid to them. Those who had 'deterred and hindered' them in the discharge of a clearly defined right, those who had 'committed' them to jail and 'prosecuted' them were the law breakers. Now here is the crux of the whole situation: The law makers were the law breakers. No one blames the policemen, brutal though they were. They only acted under the orders of the Government. It was very wrong of the suffragettes to smash the glass windows of private individuals, and I am glad they have been obliged to make restitution even to $30,000. But which is more criminal, to smash glass windows or human lives? When women are kept in cold rooms without fire, sleeping on stone floors in the month of March, it will be miraculous if more human lives are not smashed.

But under persecution the cause of woman's suffrage and the suffragette society went forward by leaps and bounds. Albert Hall with its 10,000 sittings was quickly filled at a suffragette meeting. Hyde Park saw 250,000 people listening to addresses on votes for women from 30 platforms, by-elections came off when the suffragettes asked questions and 'heckled' just as the men did, for it was the established custom. Then came the truce already referred to, and the window smashing raid, and we ask ourselves again, 'How did they ever do it'?

Did they hear Wm. Ewart Gladstone sadly say, 'I am sorry to say that if no instructions had ever been addressed in political crises to the people of this country except to remember to hate violence, to love order and to exercise patience, the liberties of this country, would never have been attained?'

Did they again hear Mr. Herbert Gladstone's argument against the Stanger Bill in which he said, 'Looking back over the past at its great crises we find that people did not go about in small crowds nor content themselves with enthusiastic meetings in large halls. They assembled in their tens of thousands all over the country. But it cannot be expected that women can go about in such crowds, but let them understand that power belongs to the masses and by this force majeure a Government can be influenced when it would not be under present conditions.' To understand these words we must remember that these crowds of 'tens of thousands' going through the country were armed with the incendiary's torch, and the assassin's knife, and that they were drilling preparatory to civil war.

Mrs. Pankhurst said from the dock when arrested for the window smashing raid, 'Only a week ago a member of the Government challenged me to do far worse things than we have just done if we wish to influence the Government.'

Query—Did the suffragettes walk into a trap?

ELLEN C. RUGG.

Sherbrooke, Que.

MORMONS IN ALBERTA.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see by this morning's issue of the 'Albertan' that the Mormons have asked for, and obtained, permission of the Mayor of Montreal to distribute their literature and hold street meetings in Montreal. In this connection it may be interesting to your readers to get the latest news from the Canadian Mecca of Mormons.

A few weeks ago quite a 'breeze' was created over the Province of Alberta owing to the news that the only Mormon member of our local legislature, John Woolf, had not been in his seat since Christmas. He has been spending his time promoting a colonization scheme in Nevada, and has been strenuously endeavoring to get Canadians to invest and migrate. This led to the report that the Mormons were leaving Alberta. Many leading Mormons, including one or two bishops of the Mormon Church, were interviewed in regard to the matter and here are some of their statements.

M. T. Croxall assured the reporter that 'the Mormons were here to stay. The Mormon people who have settled in the vicinity of Sterling, Raymond, Magrath and Cardston are contributing largely to the building up of this Dominion.'

C. H. Snow said: 'We are here to fill up the country. It is a fact that the Mormons are thrifty colonizers and that any country might be glad of them in the initial stages of its history. The Church feels that Canada is a good place for us, and that Canada is a good country. The Mormon people do not anticipate leaving Alberta.'

Bishop Anderson said: 'The Mormon people have settled in Canada with the intention of staying.'

J. W. Evans, Mayor of Raymond, said: 'We are satisfied with the town, the province and the Dominion in which we live, and we are not seeking for new homes. We like the treatment which we have received at the hands of the Canadian Government, and we regard Southern Alberta as one of the choicest lands of the world.'

G. W. Budd, clerk of Taylor stake, said: 'The advice of the general authorities of the Church to the church members in Canada, and all the other stakes of Zion, is and has been for years to stay where they are, unless they can materially better their circumstances by making a move. It would be folly for us to entertain such a proposition, and those who are so much concerned about this move need not think that we are going to leave this valuable district for them to come in and occupy and enjoy. The Mormons will be here long after many of those who are so much concerned have gone to other fields of action.'

E. J. Wood, of Cardston, said: 'We are more than ever centralizing in Alberta. On the old Cochrane ranch, south of Macleod, the Church has 67,500 acres of land which it is disposing of to the Mormon people. We are building a thirty-thousand-dollar tabernacle at Cardston, and have built a fifty-thousand-dollar academy at Raymond.'

A. E. Fawnes, Bishop of Sterling, said: 'The people of Sterling are satisfied with their district, and the counsel of the Church to them, and to all the Mormon people in this country is to stay on the land and not to move.'

The Mormons know a good thing when they see it. It was a lucky day for the Mormons when, twenty-five years ago, in obedience to orders from Mormon headquarters at Salt Lake City, Charles and Ora Card came north prospecting for new territory. The Mormons have become a mighty people in Sunny Alberta since then, and their success has encouraged them to hope for greater conquests throughout the Dominion.

It is a wise policy to thoroughly establish themselves in one district as they are doing, and make that the centre of operations for the rest of the country. Those 67,500 acres the Mormon Church bought for colonization purposes represent but a small fraction of Mormon holdings in Alberta. Were they desirable citizens it would be our duty to welcome and assist them. But they are not. The Mormon system is the greatest fraud ever perpetrated on the human race in the name of religion. But people are slow in finding this out, and not until it is too late is anything done towards counteracting the invasion.

The impression has gone abroad that Mormons are paragons of thrift and industry. I am 'sick and tired' of hearing Mormons held up to the public as model colonizers. It is true that some Mormons have become exceedingly wealthy since coming to Alberta, and that some Mormon farms are well cultivated. But the wealth of some Mormons has not come to them because of their industry, but because of the phenomenal growth in values which has taken place in the west. And as for thrift and industry, the average Mormon farm does not compare very favorably with the average farm of a non-Mormon. Had Southern Alberta been colonized by Ontario or Quebec farmers instead of Mormons it would be far ahead of what it is to-day.

WM. SHEARER.

Calgary, Alta., May 2, 1912.

AN ABOMINABLE SECT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Mr. Preston, the late commissioner of immigration for Canada, said in reference to immigration, that there was a class of British immigrants which it would be nothing less than criminal to bring into this country. So far, I agree with him, but I would like to add the assertion that there are several classes which we cannot do with at any price. While we receive some British imports gladly, there are others which we should vigorously refuse to accept, one of which I would like to warn the authorities against, especially those of cities like Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver. In the middle of the nineteenth century, a false prophet arose in southern England, and gathered around him a small body of followers; he claimed, by inference, to be John the Baptist, and foretold the coming of the Messiah. He died; then another stepped into his place, who claimed to be the Messiah, and the sect increased greatly in numbers. He went farther than his predecessor along the lines of 'free love' under the guise of 'soul brides.' This was one of the tenets of this so-called Christian sect, rigidly adhered to and practiced by the members.

Promiscuity in its basest form, far worse than Mormonism in its worst days, which advocated marriage, even if plural. Men and women daily indulge freely in immoral practices, under the cloak of religion. Just recently the 'Messiah has been deposed from leadership and reduced to the ranks. His late secretary has been elected to fill his place, with the title of 'Jehovah.' He started his reign by forcibly outraging the chief 'soul bride' in the open view of many other women, some of the onlookers assisting him in the act of diabolical 'discipline.' This scene was enacted, according to report, in a chapel, where services are held. The authorities have hitherto seemed powerless to interfere, but now the new 'Jehovah' announces that the policy of secrecy which has hitherto sheltered them will be superseded by an active propaganda. He will send forth his disciples to preach the gospel and perhaps win the 'martyr's crown' while he stays with his bevy of soul-brides, who need . . . . attention and comforting, and discipline. Will Canada or the United States welcome the preachers of a gospel of libertinism, fanaticism, horrible blasphemy, and wholesale immorality clothed in the loathsome garments of unadulterated hypocrisy? The number of adherents and subscribers to this doctrine of devilish origin at the present moment is six thousand. This is under the old system of secrecy; surely the number will increase greatly under an active campaign, openly seeking to attract converts by appealing to the worst elements of human nature, unless suppressed by the government of any country into which they may seek to gain entrance. In the interests of all, they should be suppressed with a firm hand; the cloak of religion should be torn from them, and the white slavery of which they are guilty should be exposed in all its hideousness to the public, and the searchlight of public opinion directed upon the most insidious form of national corruption. It is in the big cities we may expect them to begin their nefarious designs, and there they will first endeavor to win converts to their damnable doctrines of seduction and lascivity. It is the duty of all citizens to watch for them, and to point them out to the civic authorities before they have the opportunity of gaining a foothold, and see to it that the authorities immediately apply the laws of blasphemy, or vagrancy, or any other laws which will effectively control the exponents of the doctrines of Anti-Christ.

W. H. BRAMLEY.

Bath, N.B.

WHY HE WAS BOYCOTTED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your editorial note to a letter of 'Ulster Pat,' contained in the 'Witness' of April 9, you ask what is the other side to the boycotting of Mr. Farringdon? You mention that your correspondent did not give the name of the county where the atrocity occurred.

Mr. Farringdon lives within a few miles of Athenry, County Galway, and the only excuse those savages had for their boycotting of him is that he refused their demand to give up to them one of his two farms to be divided amongst them. He needed both farms, his own property, for his own upkeep.

Your correspondent, however, did not conclude the story. Farringdon had four policemen, armed, protecting his house, and weary of the persecution, sold his farms at a loss, one of them to a Roman Catholic, who will not be boycotted. Farringdon has now come to this County of Fermanagh to live, where boycotting cannot exist because of its Protestant population.

Sir, as I wrote you long since, Irish Protestants must understand this matter of Home Rule as no outsiders can, because they see its existence in certain districts, and they do not wish to be driven out like the Protestants of Quebec.

The pain to us is, that any Protestant can be found who would seek to impose the Home Rule tyranny upon us. Of course, we know they are not informed on the subject, and consequently err through ignorance; but the least they should do is to trust their own people on the spot. Moreover, we will not have Home Rule. A quarter of a million men will see to that.

W. COPELAND TRIMBLE.

Century House, Enniskillen, Ireland, April 22, 1912.

THE PRINCIPLES OF ULSTER'S OPPOSITION TO HOME RULE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Now that the Home Rule Bill is unveiled we shall be able to study its propositions and aspects from several standpoints. Without doubt we shall be able to trace the influence of many master hands upon it from the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin downwards to Messrs. Joseph Devlin & Co.

Meanwhile it is well for the electors of Great Britain to know in a few words the principles of Ulster's opposition to Home Rule in any shape or form. The great Unionist demonstration in Belfast of April 9 is sufficient evidence of Ulstermen's determination, and it is worse than folly for politicians of any caste or party to strive to ignore it. Ulster will not be coerced in a matter that is of grave and vital importance to her. Her attitude is not one that is unreasonable.

First. She objects to Home Rule on the ground that there is not and never was any national unity in Ireland. Mr. Balfour has appropriately pointed out that owing to the old clan or tribal system it was perfectly impossible either economically or any other way for Ireland in bygone times to have risen to any high grade of civilization. To-day there is a similarity of division—there is neither conciliation nor consent amongst her inhabitants regarding any change of government, and were it to come it would mean perpetual hostility and bitter social enmity. There is no unified desire for Home Rule. It is a sectional cry only.

Second objection Ulster has is on the principle of necessity. Same laws govern South and West of Ireland as do the North—there are no disadvantages for Roman Catholics as over against Protestants, and there is no proof why the South may not under present regime rise in industrial ways, right up alongside the North. Indeed in recent years there are indications that it shall. To send Home Rule is to turn back the tide of prosperity for the whole country and plunge it into a state of consternation, trouble, turmoil, and eventual bankruptcy. There is no need why this should be.

Third. Protestant Ulster objects to Home Rule because it means the political subjection of Protestantism to the United Irish League, of which Mr. John Redmond is the head and mouthpiece, and who in turn is dominated and controlled by such Irish-Americans as Patrick Ford. Ultimately it would be Patrick Ford's ideas would rule, and the record of his methods and machinations is of the deepest and foulest dye. Ulstermen could never think of making truce with such Anglophobes. She refuses to strike her colors and sue for peace with either the Irish or American organizations, whose programme has been one of criminality, terrorism, dishonesty and lawlessness. Mr. John Redmond is not at liberty to make any bargain he pleases with Protestants. He is fettered neck and heel by organizations and priestcraft.

Ulster's fourth reason for refusing Home Rule is that it would mean subjugation to Romanism. Safeguards of either a religious or educational character are of no value. Cardinal Logue less than a year ago could state that no matter what obstacles Nonconformists would put in the way of preventing the university being Catholic, they would make it Catholic in spite of them. Thus matters of English statute law are of no consequence to Irish hierarchy. By Motu Proprio decree the priesthood would be above it and not amenable. By the Ancient Order of Hibernians, which is a more powerful organization than the U. I. L., and which is controlled by the priests, they would secure a perpetual Roman Catholic ascendancy in religion, politics, education and everything.

Finally, Ulster objects to Home Rule because of the lack of honest business capacity, commercial and industrial training and enterprise which mark the leaders of Irish Nationalism. In the three leading Unionist northern towns of Belfast, Londonderry, Portadown, the local rates are 25 percent lower than in the Home Rule towns of the South, such as Dublin, Cork, Limerick, Galway. What is the explanation? Not that in the northern cities there is a want of cleanliness or less lighting or supplies, or worse sanitation and education. The very reverse is the case—but that the municipal government of the south is taken out of the hands of the best business men and placed at the disposal of mere political cliques, who owe their position on corporations and councils to the power of a sectarian and political organization, and who in turn work matters for self-aggrandizement. Home Rule, therefore, for Ireland, instead of doing good, would do irreparable harm.

For these and other reasons Ulster spurns the idea of any compact with Irish Nationalists. All she wants is equality with her Roman Catholic countrymen. She asks no more. She will take no less. In a Dublin parliament it would be impossible to have it. Even at present, under the unfair distribution of parliamentary representation, she has not near it, but rather than capitulate to any further reduction of her citizen privileges she would take the law into her own hands and set up a provincial government of her own in the north.

(REV.) THOMAS E. H. JONES.

Knock, Belfast, April 12, 1912.

CHURCH OR CONGREGATION?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In certain denominations, and I speak for the Presbyterians, there is need of a radical change of feeling in the relationship which exists between the congregation and the church.

These, it will be admitted, are trying days for the Church, days when she is being criticised by multitudes outside her fold, and alas! too often criticised from a higher moral standpoint; days when she cannot get preachers enough to fill her pulpits, nor money enough to prosecute the appalling task that devolves upon her in this vast and rapidly filling land. Never had the Church more need to gird herself.

If the work is even to be attempted, the first requisite is a comprehensive view and some conception of method, and towards these a step has been taken recently in the framing of a budget. But if this is to receive the support of clear-sighted and patriotic men, the leaders of the Church will have to show that the money and men now at her disposal are being used and distributed with that parsimonious care with which a skilful general waging a desperate campaign would certainly employ his resources.

To such disposition of our scanty means there exists at present one serious obstacle, viz., the self-seeking of congregations. So long as congregations as congregations set their own interest and comfort and worldly glory before the good of the Church, so long as they continue to dwell in that petty and sectional atmosphere in which proselytizing zeal is accounted for godliness, so long will the great work of the Church, its missionary enterprise, remain limp and loose. While congregations as congregations show so little of the Christian marks, self-sacrifice, brotherly love, readiness to lose life that they may find, how can the larger unit be expected to reach in any measure a great Christian result?

A recent case in our own presbytery, where a congregation forced its will against the better judgment of the court, and to the serious loss of the Church at large, is only another example of what has so often occurred before that many are still blind to its significance in this great missionary age. The conversion we most need today is in the spirit which actuates congregational policy.

It would appear there are two views of the congregation closely paralleling in their difference the time-honored controversy between State rights and Federal rights. According to the first view, a congregation is its own chief end. It is entitled to consider its own advantage first, and anything it does for the church at large, or as I prefer to say the Kingdom, as something gratuitous and self-imposed. According to the other view, a congregation is not a self-sufficing entity at all, but a regiment in a much greater army, whose business it is to serve, and suffer, and if need be die or be dissolved in subservience to the purpose of the whole.

And even as to-day we see federal rights slowly but certainly overriding state rights, and the rights of the community, the rights of individuals or of class, so I believe we must see the claims of congregations yield to the claims of the denomination. Yes, and the claims of a denomination to the claims of the church at large. Meanwhile to those who have the wider cause at heart. Time seems to travel slowly.

JOHN LOCHHEAD.

'WE CONDEMN ABSOLUTELY.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The newspapers of the smaller towns throughout the country are frequently solicited to insert reading advertisements for the Philadelphia School for Nurses, located at 2218 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, and as it poses as a beneficent and charitable institution these advertisements are inserted free of charge.

The visitor of the Pennsylvania State Board of Charities in a report states: 'Nothing to be seen worth reporting. No indication of lessons or instruction. Your visitor cannot commend this institution,' and in a letter says: 'This last places this institution under the head of those we condemn absolutely in our printed report.'

It is advisable that the public should know that the young women who enter this school as pupils are sent out after having had the most meagre instruction from incompetent instructors, to nurse in private families for money, eighty percent of which is returned to the school treasury. They receive no bedside instruction nor are they under the direction of skilled and competent teachers.

The Chief of the Bureau of Health in his report to the Director of Health and Charities of the City of Philadelphia says: 'I feel that it is an imposition on the public to allow this class of nurses to practice their profession, as the following circumstances connected with these cases of typhoid fever prove conclusively to my mind that these nurses are not properly trained to be intrusted with the noble work of nursing the sick.'

The graduates of this school are not accepted by the American National Red Cross Society, nor the Nursing corps of the Army and Navy; they are not admitted to the Directory for Nurses connected with the College of Physicians, Philadelphia, nor are they recognized by the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses.

I have given you this information for the reason that poor and ambitious young women, attracted by the advantages set forth in the free advertisements inserted in the newspapers all over the country, with great effort travel long distances to attend this school, in the hope of becoming trained nurses, only to find after entering that they are giving their time and work to an institution which does not educate and equip them for the profession of nursing.

In the interest of these young women of your locality I would ask that you give this statement as much publicity as possible.

WILLIAM S. HIGBEE, M.D.,
President of the Pennsylvania State Board of Examiners for Registration of Nurses.

1703 South Broad St., Philadelphia.

CLIFTON COLLEGE JUBILEE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—May we ask the aid of your columns in order to remind Cliftonians scattered through the world that, in view of the approaching jubilee of Clifton College, representative gatherings of old Cliftonians have decided to present the school with an additional ground for games.

The land selected comprises forty-eight acres, stands high and gives an extensive view over Somerset. The proposed gift meets a real need, and will be of great value in the life of the school.

The jubilee is to be celebrated during the week ending July 13, and in order that the gift may be completely paid for, and provision made for erecting necessary buildings and properly laying out the ground, part of which is already being made use of by the school to the great benefit of the close, it is desired to raise an additional ten thousand pounds during the next three months. Many Cliftonians have already contributed to the scheme, many others are in distant parts and their addresses unknown. No doubt there are amongst them men who would be glad to show generosity to their old school by assisting this project.

May we invite all such, and any others who have not yet helped, to send subscriptions to Mr. Arthur Stone, 5 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C., and, as the date is now very near, may we invite them to do so without delay?

Thanking you for your courteous aid, we are, yours faithfully,

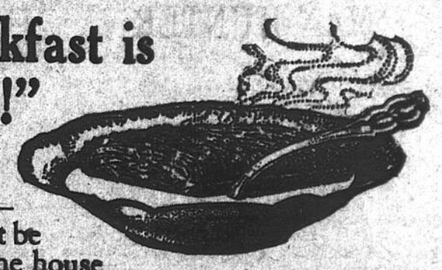
SYDNEY BUXTON,
FRANCIS YOUNGHUSBAND,
T. HERBERT WARREN,
ARTHUR QUILLER-COUCH,
JAMES HEATH.

April 25, 1912.

CANON GOULD COMING.

The Anglican branch of the L. M. M. are holding their annual meeting in the Synod Hall on Tuesday evening. Canon Gould, of Toronto, will address the meeting, and the new rector of St. Jude's, the Rev. J. J. Willis, will also speak. The meeting is open to men, whether delegates or not.

"Breakfast is Ready!"



You don't believe it—but it must be true, for the house is filled with the pleasant aroma of something good to eat. You don't believe any one could prepare breakfast in so short a time. Of course it's a

SHREDDED WHEAT

BREAKFAST

the kind that's so easily and quickly prepared and so appetizing and nourishing. Shredded Wheat is ready-cooked, ready-to-serve. For breakfast heat the biscuit in oven to restore its crispness, then pour hot milk over it, adding a little cream. Salt or sweeten to suit the taste. Nothing so warming and satisfying and nothing so easy to prepare.

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Taken in the Spring for Years.

Ralph Rust, Willis, Mich., writes: "Hood's Sarsaparilla has been a household remedy in our home as long as I can remember. I have taken it in the spring for several years. It has no equal for cleansing the blood and expelling the humors that accumulate during the winter. Being a farmer and exposed to bad weather, my system is often affected, and I often take Hood's Sarsaparilla with good results." Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. There is no "just as good." Get it today. Sold by all druggists everywhere. 100 Doses $1.

NOW EASY TO CURE CORNS

Easy, of course, if you know how. Yes, it is easy if you use Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Not caustic, not flesh destroying. No. Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Its name tells its story, does its work painlessly, acts promptly, and always effective. Largest sale in the world. Sold by druggists. Price 25c.

The MACKAY Treatment
For The Cure of ALCOHOLISM

Dr. John M. MacKay's specific medicine for alcoholism is highly recommended by the clergy and was adopted by the government of the Province of Quebec in 1904—See reports of the Courts 1904-1912—Effective in 85 per cent. of chronic cases treated—Drunkenness is a disease and should be treated medically like any other. Dr. John M. MacKay's specific medicine cannot and does not fail where a desire to be cured exists and where the Doctor's directions are fairly carried out. This Medicine is based on scientific principles—Removes craving for alcohol in shortest time—causes no distress or suffering to patients—Has restored thousands of lives to sobriety and usefulness.

Dr. John M. MacKay's Medicine can be taken at home privately and without interfering with a man's occupation—No special diet is necessary—The Treatment covers a period of 20 days, but it immediately removes the craving for drink and enables a man to begin a new life with courage and confidence.

Inexpensive, and within the reach of every afflicted person. The Clergy, Dominion Alliance or W.C.T.U. can obtain the advantage of the medicine for the poor under a beneficent arrangement with the Government. The only treatment officially used by any government. Beware of imitations.

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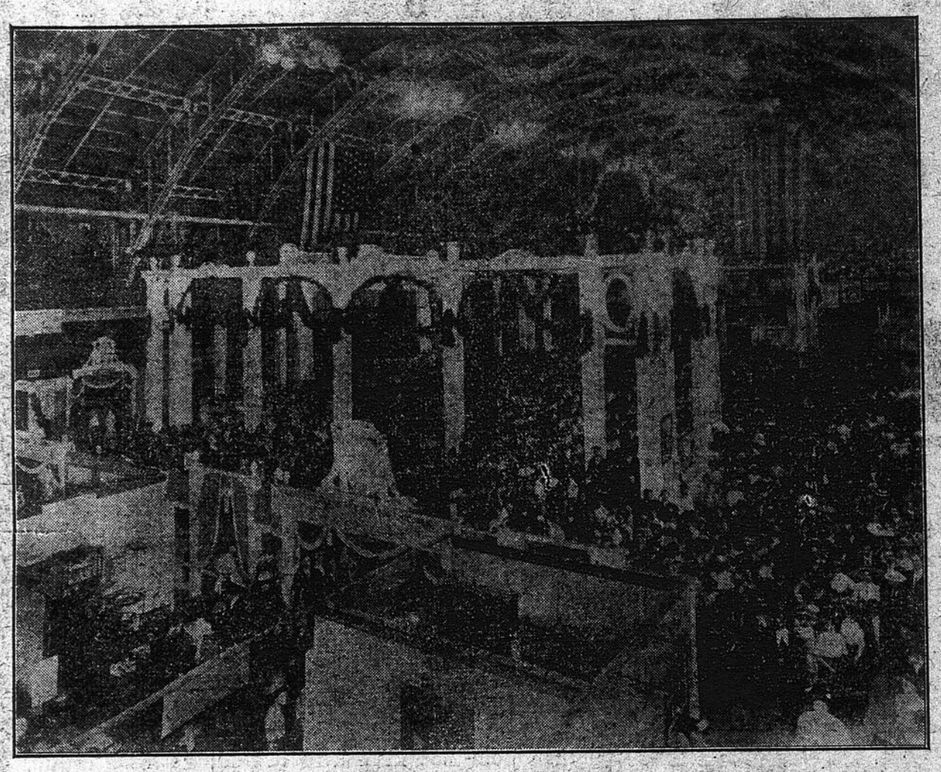
"SAVE THE INEBRIATE"

EXHIBITION TO ILLUSTRATE CHILD WELFARE PROBLEM



THE MONTREAL CHILD WELFA RE EXHIBITION.—GENERAL VIEW OF ONE HELD IN CHICAGO.

Year by year increasing numbers of the poorer class of immigrants crowd into our city so that the congestion of the lower quarters is rapidly becoming worse and slum districts are being formed as bad as those of the old world. In the face of these conditions the healthy development of the child is impossible and investigation has shown that the fourth generation of families wholly city bred does not exist. In our own city 54.92 percent of the total mortality die before reaching the age of five years, and this is a higher rate of infantile mortality than any of the great cities of North America.

What appears to be the most effective method of fighting this evil was developed at the commencement of the present year when a Child Welfare Exhibition was held in New York. This proved so successful that it was repeated later in Chicago and other cities, and Montreal is to have a Child Welfare Exhibition in the Drill Hall, on Craig street, lasting from Oct. 7 to Oct. 21 next.

At a meeting attended by representatives of all the leading educational and philanthropic societies of this city, held at the Monument National on May 14, 1911, it was definitely determined to hold a Child Welfare Exhibition in the autumn of 1912. Those various civic, charitable and philanthropic associations of the city—both real and includes members of varying nationalities and religions. This committee is as follows:—

Presidents—J. G. Adami, M.D., F.R. S., president of the City Improvement League; Mr. Thomas Gauthier, president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; Mrs. Belque, president of the Federation Nationale St. Jean Baptiste; Miss C. M. Derick, M.A., president of the Local Council of Women; Mr. W. G. Kennedy, vice-president of St. Patrick's Society; Lyon Cohen, president of the Baron de Hirsch Institute; Rufus Smith, secretary of the Charity Organization Society; S. Boucher, M. tive committee is composed of representatives of the principal educational D., J. V. Desaulniers, L. R. Gregor, Ph.D., Ald. V. Morin, N.P.

Chairmen of Finance Committee and Treasurers—Mr. U. H. Dandurand and Dr. Milton Hersey.

Hon. secretaries—Messrs. Olivar Asselin and J. A. Dale, M.A.

Executive Secretaries—W. H. Atherton, Ph.D., 62 Beaver Hall Hill; Tel., Up 1380; Rev. J. O. Maurice, D.Th., L.LL., 35 Ontario, East; Tel., East 925.

Executive Offices are in the Monument National, 296 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal; Tel., Main 2887.

Dr. Anna Louise Strong, who will direct the exhibits of the Montreal Child Welfare Exhibition, will be here for a short time this month to assist with the preliminary arrangements. Dr. Strong was director of the Kansas City exhibition. This exhibition, which was on the same plan as that to be held here in October, comprised such exhibits as model playgrounds, hospital rooms, toys, baby camp, etc.; numerous screens containing pictures and statements with regard to conditions and agencies affecting child welfare, and various entertainments and dramatic performances. There were about two hundred of the New York and Chicago screens, representing conditions and agencies in Kansas City. In Kansas City each exhibitor paid for the preparation of his own exhibit. There were exhibits by the Park Board, the Health Board, the Board of Education, the Board of Public Welfare, and the Juvenile Court, besides exhibits representing the churches, quite an extensive exhibit made by the thirteen state charitable institutions of Missouri, and an exhibit by the City Club.

This distribution of costs left a comparatively small amount of expense to be provided by the executive committee out of a general fund. It is not known just how much was spent by the various departments, but the expenditural made out of the general fund was between six and seven thousand dollars.

The co-operation of private organizations and individuals ranged from the painter who painted 125 screens for ten dollars, a cost barely covering the paint, because 'It's for the children,' to the management of Convention Hall, which placed its resources of ushers, janitors, and floor-management so freely at the disposal of the exhibit that the $600 to $1,000 estimated for 'running expenses' was reduced in actuality to fifty dollars. Before the close of the exhibit, three places were offered, rent free, for a permanent museum in which the 'screens' might be displayed and added to from time to time. This museum will prove a valuable definite result of the exhibit.

THE MONTREAL CHILD WELFA RE EXHIBITION.—THE SCHOOL SECTION OF ONE HELD RECENTLY.

THE MONTREAL CHILD WELFA RE EXHIBITION. — How the Industrial School Ex hibits are shown.

French and English—have taken up the matter with enthusiasm. The exhibition will be confined to Canadian, and more particularly Montreal conditions.

In this way evidence will be presented of all the various educational, religious, charitable, philanthropic and medical activities making for the improved conditions of child life in our community. The deficiencies in our public and private organizations will be shown and remedies suggested. In addition to this the exhibition will have the effect of correlating the endeavors of our numerous associations, developing a body of concerted opinion strong enough to bring about the needed improvements in the surroundings and upbringing of the city child. The exhibition will be divided into a

THE STORY OF THE DARDANELLES.

(H. Sacher, in London 'News.')

The Italian bombardment of the Dardanelles is not the first attempt in modern times of a fleet to force its way through the Straits to Constantinople. The Russian fleet made several attempts in 1770, under the command of Sir Samuel Greig, a Scotchman, who had seen service under Hawke, and won the title of Father of the Russian Navy. Nothing was effected because the Sultan had in the Chevalier Tott an excellent engineer officer, who fortified the entrance to the Dardenelles with great skill.

The only European fleet which has actually forced its way through the Dardanelles was the British squadron under Admiral Duckworth. At the end of 1806 Russian pressure drove the Sultan into the arms of Napoleon. The Emperor Alexander persuaded the British Government to send a fleet to compel Turkey to abandon the French alliance, and in February, 1807, Lord Collingwood was ordered to send a squadron under Sir John Duckworth to Constantinople. Sir John was an incompetent person, and the expedition very nearly ended in complete disaster. There was no difficulty in forcing a passage through the Dardanelles, which were at the time hardly fortified, but trouble began when the ships lay before Constantinople.

Duckworth had received strict orders not to negotiate. He disobeyed them, and precious time was wasted. Col. Sebastiani, Napoleon's famous agent, roused the Turks to resistance, and under his direction batteries were erected at every strategical point.

If in spite of the overwhelming arguments against action in the Dardanelles the Italian fleet has commenced operations, this is due to two forces—the growing discontent of the Italian people at the prolongation of war and the agitation of the Jingo 'Nationalist' Party, which made the war and sees its own bankruptcy ahead. There is one other probable force—Russian influence. Russia and Italy are peculiarly intimate just now, and Russia has the very highest interest in raising the question of the Dardanelles. It is not probable however, that the Italian Government means to push the enterprise home. The idea is probably to do just enough to soothe the 'discontented' in Italy and to give Russia a chance to raise the whole question of the status of the Dardanelles when the time comes to make peace.

The status of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus—the Bosphorus is the channel connecting Constantinople with the Black Sea, just as the Dardanelles connects the Sea of Marmora, and so Constantinople, which lies at the eastern end of the Sea of Marmora, with the Aegean—is very peculiar. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Turks conquered all the territory round the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, the Bosphorus, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov. All these waters were treated as strictly territorial waters. The Sultan for a long time permitted no foreign ship, war or merchant, to enter any of these waters. The French in the sixteenth century made a commercial treaty with the Sultan, but their merchant ships were not allowed to put a ship upon the waters of the Black Sea. From this time the opening of a way through to the Mediterranean became a supreme object of Russian policy. Russian arms gradually conquered the northern shores of the Black Sea, and in 1774 the treaty of Kutchuk Kainardji gave Russia and all the other Powers the right to send their merchant ships through the straits. From that time thef ull territorial sovereignty of the Sultan over these waters was at an end.

RUSSIAN ASPIRATIONS.

The Russians aimed at getting a free passage for their warships, and they wanted this to be not a right common to all the Powers, but a Russian prerogative. In 1798 they imposed a traaty to that effect upon Turkey. According to this the straits were to be open to Russian warships and closed to those of all other non-Turkish Powers. In 1805 this treaty was renewed, but French intervention brought it to an end. It was consequent upon this that the Duskwouth expedition was sent. In 1809 England intervened decisively. As long ago as 1700 the British Government tried to keep Russia out of southern waters. Warned by the Russo-Turkish treaty of 1805 the British Government made with Turkey, in 1808, a treaty under which the Sultan undertook to close the straits to the warships of all Powers. The treaty called this an 'ancient rule of the Ottoman Empire.' It was nothing of the kind, but England, with the assistance of France, made it a rule of international law. Russia, Prussia, Autstria, and France accepting it by signing the Convention of London of 1841, and it was embodied in the Treaty of Paris of 1856, and in the Convention of London in 1871. One of the main purposes of Russia in the war of 1877 was to get this rule overthrown, but England got it confirmed at the Congress of Berlin, and it governs the status of the straits today. Russia, however, has never professed to like the rule, which practically excludes her as a Maritime Power from the Mediterranean. In 1908, at the time of the Balkan crisis, Russsia tried to get the straits opened, and again last December. She will try again when peace is being made between Italy and Turkey. The question is of very great importance to this country.

CURIOUS HONG KONG CUSTOMS.

Women's Work and the Ever Helpful 'Boy'—Shopping in Native Quarter.

A peculiarity of the Hongkong colony is the anomaly of the men's and women's occupations—according to our English ideas. The women work just like the men; they drag huge loads harnessed like horses. carry heavy weights strung over their shoulders as yokels carry milk cans in the country.

They stagger up the Peak for about 100 yards, when they lay down their burden, go back, pick a new lot up, carry this up to the first dumping place, then take the first load on a few yards further, and so on, all under a blazing sun. All the bricklaying, road mending, coaling, etc., is done equally by both sexes, but perhaps the most curious sight, writes the Hongkong correspondent of the 'Westminster Gazette,' is to see a woman straining at an oar or at the steerage of a sampan.

If the boat be a very heavy one two of the women will work an oar together, one pulling one way and the other pushing, while a little baby is perched on the back of each in a sort of cradle or papoose arrangement.

On the other hand up on the Peak, which is the European settlement, one often sees a Chinese boy walking along sedately pushing a perambulator, while the English nursemaid walks empty handed by his side and superintends operations. Of course all the housework is done by 'boys.'

The next point is the very cosmopolitan nature of the place. This was most forcibly borne in upon me the other day when I was walking with an American on one side and an Australian on the other. Just in front of us were a couple of Germans, a Parsee stood at the door of his shop, a Japanese girl followed by two Portuguese boys passed us, and a moment later a rickshaw went by in which sat a Spanish maiden.

There was, of course, Chinese scattered all over the place as usual, so that here within a hundred yards of one another at least nine nationalities were represented. It would be hard to name a country which could not produce its type here.

A contingent of the Baluchistan Infantry is here; we have Sikh policemen; Indians of all kinds are represented officially in the civil and police courts; next to the 'Chinks' I think the Germans predominate; there is a large sprinkling of Malays and Lascars, heaps of Frenchmen and Swedes; Italians, Turks, Portuguese and Spaniards all have their place in the colony; the Scotsman and Irishman are here in large numbers, and then somewhere at the end of the list come a few straggling Englishmen.

It is an interesting experience to go shopping in the Chinese quarters. The other day a friend wanted a piece of blackwood furniture for a wedding present, and we ransacked some of the more likely shops to find it, and interviewed the proprietors.

They betray no eagerness to sell, but puff slowly and sourly at their tremendous pipes containing one small pinch of tobacco, or perhaps opium, and allow you to pull about the articles exposed for sale as much as you please—it saves trouble. Some of them speak practically no English, but they usually have a small son who has been educated at Queen's College here, a large Anglo-Chinese boys' school, and he acts as interpreter.

The more you bargain the more lethargic the shopkeeper becomes; you feel you are boring him to death, and stammer apologies which he accepts gracefully. 'No, he's not got what you want.' 'Will he have it later on?' He can't say. Perhaps, your suggest tentatively, he may have the article in his godown. He doesn't think so; anyway, the godown's locked up, and it's too much trouble to bother about opening it. Then you are afraid you must go somewhere else. He thinks it might be as well, and then he and his assistants can all go to sleep.

The next shop you call at you find a more wide awake man in charge, who has marked you down as 'a sure thing,' and greets you with an oily smile. 'Yes, plenty stuff have got. Yes, he savvys what you want.' 'How much?' An absurdly extortionate amount is named. You suggest a third of this price, whereat he laughs pleasantly, and skilfully changes the conversation and chats of the weather, and inquires 'How long you have Hongkong been.'

You return to the business in hand and begin to bargain. You are a great nuisance, but he will humor you. He slightly reduces the original price. You tell him you are not satisfied in the rich flowery language of the Orient. He becomes pained, one might almost say shocked.

Hours seemed to have passed, and you suggest splitting the difference. The tears stand in his eyes. You are cruel and unreasonable. As you step outside there is a groan of anguish. You turn 'Maskee,' he moans. 'Can do. He packs it up for you, fastens it, seals it, all with a chastened air, as of one who has been robbed of his ewe lamb against his will—and all the time he is making at least 50 percent over the transaction!

HOW SUN-YAT-SEN GOT MONEY.

In his 'Reminiscences' in the March 'Strand,' Sun Yat Sen gives a graphic account of the efforts that were made to capture him by the former Chinese Government. He estimates that the rewards upon his head amounted to no less than 700,000 taels (£100,000 sterling)! He has raised much money for political purposes, especially in America, and in this connection he says: 'All over the world, and particularly in America, the legend has grown up that Chinamen are selfish and mercenary. There never was a greater libel on a people. One Philadelphia laundryman called at my hotel after a meeting, and, thrusting a linen bag upon me, went away without a word. It contained his entire savings for twenty years.'

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"No. 6 Lopez street, Kingston, Ja."

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Then, better still, you'll find it saves teeth, neutralizes the destructive acidity of the mouth secretions, keeps the teeth clean, white and sound.

25 cents the tube.

Nyal's Tooth Paste every night and morning — Nyal's Tooth Powder as a special polish once a week—mean bright, shining teeth.

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PUBLIC NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that, under the Quebec Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the twenty-second day of April, 1912, incorporating Messrs. Arthur Robillard, civil employee; Treflé Valiquette, general contractor; Joseph Faille, brick contractor; Valmore Saurette, general contractor, and Jean Baptiste Lalonde, master-butcher, of the Town of Verdun, for the following purposes:

To carry on a general real estate business, either as principal or as agents, and act as brokers, agents or collectors, and as managers of estates in connection with the real estate business;

To acquire by purchase, lease, exchange or otherwise, lands or lots of land; to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, build, construct, enlarge and repair, houses, stores, warehouses, mills, factories, hotels, theatres and buildings generally, installations, tools and machinery, rights and privileges, and generally all kinds of securities and moveable and immoveable property, and pay for same in cash, shares, debentures or otherwise, sell and lease same, dispose thereof and deal with same in any manner, and, for such purposes, act as engineers, architects, builders, manufacturers and machinists;

To hold, acquire, subscribe for, sell, assign, transfer or dispose of shares of the capital stock, debentures, bonds or other obligations created or issued by other corporations, companies or persons, and to exercise all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote, and to pay for such rights in cash, shares or bonds of the company or otherwise, and to invest money on loans, hypothecs or other securities;

To acquire the goodwill, rights, property and revenue of all kinds, assume in whole or in part, the obligations, or take on lease, and continue the business of any person, company or corporation carrying on, in whole or in part, a similar business to this company, and to pay for same in cash, shares or bonds of this company or otherwise;

To enter into any arrangement for the sharing of profits, union of interests, co-operation, reciprocal concession or amalgamation with any person or company carrying on or engaged in carrying on, or on the point of carrying on, or engaging in the business or transactions that this company is authorized to carry on, or any other business or transaction capable of leading directly or indirectly to the benefit of the company;

To sell or otherwise dispose of the rights, undertakings and property of the company, in whole or in part, in any manner whatever, and to receive payment therefor in cash, shares, bonds or other securities or debentures issued by other companies, with all the rights and privileges of ownership, including the right to vote;

To remunerate with paid up shares of the company, bonds or otherwise, any person or company rendering services to it either in disposing or getting disposed of the shares of the capital stock, bonds, debentures or other securities of the company formed, or about to be formed, either in being at or looking to the management of its business, under the name of "La Compagnie Immobilière de Verdun," with a capital of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000.00), divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100.00) each.

The principal place of business of the corporation, will be in the Town of Verdun.

Dated from the office of the Provincial Secretary, this twenty-second day of April, 1912.

C. J. SIMARD,
Deputy Provincial Secretary.

O. DEGUISE, N.P., Attorney.
137 Church Ave., Verdun.

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 25th day of April, 1912, incorporating Frederick Henry Markey, King's Counsel; Waldo Whittier Skinner, William Gilbert Pugsley and George Gordon Hyde, Advocates, and Ronald Cameron Grant, Accountant, all of the City and District of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(a) To manufacture, sell and deal in all kinds of ranges, stoves, grates, furnaces, boilers, engines, refrigerators, heating, lighting and power machinery, motors, apparatus, appliances and fixtures and all other articles incidental and appertaining thereto; to acquire rights in trade marks, patents and processes covering the same; and to carry on such other business as contractors of buildings, equipment and plant, manufacturers and merchants of wood and metal, as may from time to time be thought advisable; (b) The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Canadian-European Land Company, Limited," with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, divided into 10,000 shares of five dollars each, 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 25th day of April, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

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Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 26th day of April, 1912.

THOMAS MULVEY,
Under-Secretary of State.

Smith, Markey, Skinner, Pugsley & Hyde,
Attorneys for Applicants.

GULF STREAM A MENACE

Navigators Dread This Current that Often Sweeps Them From Their Course

ICEBERGS CARRIED ALONG.

Mariners as Well as Landsmen Are Fuzzled Over This Ocean Phenomenon.

(New York 'Sun.')

Like all great marine catastrophes the loss of the 'Titanic' has bred an abundance of suggestions looking to future security upon the sea; but there are certain conditions that must ever be reckoned with, no matter what provision man may make against an emergency. The ocean will always have its mysteries, and among these are the great currents that follow their peculiar tracks north and south, east and west, and on and below the surface of the lanes of commerce in the seven seas.

These great rivers of the ocean are at once a help and a menace to the navigator; a help when they carry him faster upon his course and bring him relief from the harsher conditions of the outlying waters; and a menace when they sweep him insidiously aside from his imagined path and hasten him unconsciously toward danger. These are the prime forces at work in the final days of the iceberg's life, either holding it away from the track of commerce or driving it across the roads of ocean traffic. Because these currents have their vagaries and do not flow with unfailing regularity upon the surface of the sea the mariner's task becomes harder.

Of all of the big ocean currents the Gulf Stream stands foremost, not only because of its great length and extranse but likely on account of its influence upon climate. It is the movement of this wonderful river of the sea that tempers the climate on this st in the winter months and its summer flow steps just enough to side to give the polar waters a newhat wider sweep, so that they their turn moderate the season's t. A body of water of this char- r has far reaching and varied influence and its slightest aberrations may seriously upset surrounding conditions.

Just once in so often it is reported that the Gulf Stream has shifted from its accustomed course, and so perhaps it has upon the surface; but down below the wind whipped waters the main body of the Gulf Stream pushes steadily on with probably no serious departure from its usual track through long periods of years. But, unfortunately, the navigator is guided mainly by the surface flow, and when this wanders seemingly he has cause for alarm, especially if enveloped in fog and nearing land or the points of meeting of trade routes, or, worse, if running into the neighborhood of heavy ice or reported bergs.

TWO CONTENDING CURRENTS.

Whether or not the Gulf Stream faltered in the northernmost sweep during the past winter and the present spring, giving the icebergs a bigger opening through which to slip south, is a matter of speculation, but there is something plausible in the theory that such has been the case. The possibility of this may better be understood by an account in a general way of the courses of the Labrador current and the Gulf Stream as they contend for the right of way at that age long battleground of theirs southeast of the coast of Newfoundland. It is there that the struggle breeds the fogs which have made that part of the North Atlantic a graveyard for ships.

Whether the Gulf Stream is indirectly the cause for the Labrador current or whether each is but a reaction due to other and more potent forces, is quite beyond the present question; but, as a matter of fact, the stream flows northerly and to the eastward, while the Labrador current comes south and hangs closely to the contours of the coast. At a point something like fifteen degrees of latitude east of Newfoundland the great stream splits and a branch of it turns north toward the arctic basin, washing the western shore of Greenland.

This body of warm water walls in, as it were, the eastern trend of the Labrador current and forces the polar waters closer to the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. The net result is to push the icebergs and heavy floes against the unfriendly shores of Labrador, where most of the bigger bodies of the ice are ground into less dangerous masses, so that when they do break free from their months of battling they drift south normally in a form that makes them less of a menace to transatlantic shipping. Anything that tends to weaken the restrictive power of the Gulf Stream's northern branch increases the opportunity for the Labrador current to penetrate further south at greater speed, thus breaking through nature's defence against the trespassing berg and permitting the downward flow of more of the polar waters close to the surface. In a way it is a sort of colossal game of football, and the effort of the Labrador current is to break through the Gulf Stream's line and to carry the ball, in this case the gigantic berg, into the path of ocean-borne traffic.

Most people imagine the Gulf Stream is quite irresistible and that its warm waters flow on in a great solid volume, unaffected by the surrounding ocean, but this is not the fact. In the month of February the Gulf Stream south of Newfoundland is decidedly streaked by incursions of cold waters from the Labrador current, and side by side flow warm bands and cold bands which may vary greatly in temperature. These cold bands show how the polar flood succeeds in part in overcoming the onward impulse of the Gulf Stream, and the result may be twofold in consequence.

The navigator, if threading his way through the fog, may alternately believe himself in the Gulf Stream and again too far north of it, or being fearful of ice when crossing the cold band may be lulled into a sense of security when running into warmer waters.

THIS SEASON ABNORMAL.

But apart from this, the appearance of these bands of colder water upon the course of the Gulf Stream may have a graver significance. The life of the iceberg after breaking away from the coast of Labrador depends upon two things, the temperature of the atmosphere and the warmth of the surrounding waters. The longer the glacial offspring drifts in the cold flood of the Labrador current the slower its dissolution, and the farther south the ice can be carried by that polar tide the worse it is for ocean travel and the sturdier the ice is as an obstacle in the pathway of any ship. These are the conditions that have confronted the mariner in the weeks past and still stand in the fairway of ocean trade over the sea lanes hitherto followed at this season. It is for this reason that the transatlantic steamship companies have agreed to take the new route so far south.

The world, however, naturally still wonders why the present year should be exceptional; and this can be answered better if something more is explained about the nature of the Gulf Stream and one of the prime forces at work in giving it birth. It has been shown that when the barometer is high the weight of the air is sufficient to depress the surface of the sea and reflexively to drive the waters away toward the less resisting areas of low pressure, just as forcing one's hand into a bucket will cause the water to rise. It has been estimated that the action of the high and low pressure areas overlying the sea may bring about a total difference in level of more than sixty feet, and it has been estimated that the sea level in the Gulf of Mexico is nearly forty inches higher than off Sandy Hook. This explains the steady northern flow of the Gulf Stream because of the natural tendency of water to seek its own level and to travel toward the depression occasioned by the increased low area toward the polar region.

The variations of the barometer, which have no noticeable effect commonly upon human beings, are still sufficient to produce this great river of the sea and to keep the Gulf Stream flowing unceasingly upon its northern course. The hydrographer has been able to reduce the wonderful story to figures.

When the Gulf Stream passes Cape Florida to begin its northern course it has an hourly flow representing a volume of 90,000,000,000 tons of water, and this immense body has in solution a heavy burden of salt. For the sake of a comparison it is said that the salt thus transported in that interval, if the water were evaporated away, would require one hundred times the number of sea-going vessels now afloat to carry it. In fact the water is so salty because the sea has undergone a measure of evaporation while in the Gulf.

PUZZLES OF THE WATERS.

This salt makes the warm water denser than it otherwise would be, and the salinity of the Gulf Stream remains substantially constant as it sweeps on toward the coast of Newfoundland. But even with this salt in solution, the warm water of the stream is a little bit lighter than the cold, but far less salty flood of the Labrador current; hence the southern flood holds possession of the surface under normal conditions. But this difference in density is not sufficient to leave the tide of the Gulf Stream lighter if materially lowered in temperature, and it must not be forgotten that the Labrador current would be uppermost if heated to the same degree. Here then is suggested a solution of the puzzling and apparently contradictory appearance of bands of polar water overriding the warmer waters of the Gulf Stream. No landsman need apologize for ignorance on this point, because sea-farers well nigh daily admit themselves confounded by this very phenomenon. In fact, only a few days ago the commanding officer of a British steamer appealed to the United States Hydrographic Office for an explanation.

It is a common trick with the cook to settle the coffee when muddy with grounds by pouring into the pot a small quantity of cold water. At once the cold water sinks because of its greater weight, and in sinking, it chills the floating grounds and precipitates them. Ordinarily, the coldness of the waters from the polar basin gives them greater weight than the warm salt burdened flood of the Gulf Stream, and this is why the Labrador current either dodges to one side close to Newfoundland or sinks under the stream where the two ocean rivers meet. Why, then, did the skipper of the English ship find this order of affairs reversed? The polar waters simply chilled those of the Gulf Stream sufficiently to cause the latter to sink, even though still of a higher temperature than the overriding waters from the north, and the Arctic Stream in the shape of cold bands remained at the surface until the heat of the underlying waters from the south reasserted itself and brought them again to the top. This shows how delicate are the contending circumstances which complicate the task of the navigator and which bring about confusion just when clearness of understanding is necessary for safety's sake.

In order that the sweep of the Labrador current may have sufficient momentum to carry it against the usually speedier Gulf Stream and cause its colder waters to dominate, there must be an abnormal condition. The past winter has been an unusually severe one, and for weeks upon weeks the transatlantic liners brought news of severe and prolonged gales. Without explaining the theory of storms, it suffices to know that the air flows toward areas of low pressure just as the sea water does, and in rushing to fill these aerial cavities, creates winds, the difference in pressure between the high and low areas augmenting the force of the wind.

BROUGHT DOWN ICEBERG.

Ordinarily, the winds and the waves they produce don't disturb seriously the course of the Gulf Stream, but heavy gales will do this to some depth, and will send the surface flood off to one side of the great volume of the underlying steadily flowing body. This intermittent disturbance may and occasionally does deceive the navigator, but it does not upset the great balance of the contending forces in the shape of the Labrador Current on one hand and the Gulf Stream on the other. But a series of quick following storms, indicating a fairly continuous area of low pressure, such as occurred in the past winter, constitute a different condition of affairs.

This would tend to induce the Gulf Stream to sweep more to the south off the coast of Newfoundland, and it would weaken the volume and possibly alter the direction of the branch of the Stream normally turning north toward Greenland. As a result, the polar flood would seek the same area of lower pressure and flow further and with greater speed toward the south. This would bring the icebergs away from their winter abiding places and safeguard them upon a longer drift downward across the lanes of ocean travel. Worse than this, the ice would break away from the shores of Labrador much as it came from the north instead of its being ground up by the contending currents. Such, in fact, seems to have been the case this year; and the bergs that have been encountered have been of that hard blue ice which constitutes the gravest danger to the mariner.

In 1903, the weather conditions were not radically unlike those of the past winter months, and that year was notable because of the quantity of ice and character of the bergs that drifted uncommonly far south.

That the explanation offered is not lacking in reason, the story of Capt. Wood of the steamship 'Etonian' of the Leyland Line is evidence. Capt. Wood has suggested that there is a kinship between his commands and the condition of the winter seas. In 1908 he reached a master's billet, and like all young skippers was anxious that there should be no hitch in the management of his first ship. But fate seemed against him, and fate that season came in the form of field ice and very large bergs.

Again this year when he was assigned to the 'Etonian' the old Atlantic seemed bent upon putting him to another test, but Captain Wood was wise and he remembered his lesson of nine years ago. In March of his maiden year as a master, in fact, upon the twenty-fifth of the month, in latitude 40 degrees north and longitude 50 degrees west—measurably near where the 'Titanic' hit the icebergs—he sighted twenty large icebergs. On April 12 of the present year, at noon, in latitude 42 north and longitude 49 west, he saw an iceberg. Four hours later when in latitude 41 degrees 52 minutes north and longitude 49 degrees 57 minutes west, Capt. Wood counted no fewer than twenty bergs, some large and some small. The largest of these was about a hundred feet high and five hundred feet long, and was estimated by Captain Wood to have had an underbody extending seven or eight hundred feet below the surface.

ICE MASSES ON PARADE.

Capt. Wood obtained a picture of this biggest berg by means of a telephoto lense, but not without some difficulty. As he expressed it, 'the berg was hard blue ice and wicked looking,' and, allowing for drift, may have been the mountain of ice that sent the 'Titanic' to her grave. But the most impressive part of the spectacle of those assembled bergs was the fact that seven of the biggest of them were formed in a perfect line like soldiers on parade, and were advancing steadily under the impulse of a hidden current.

Their direction of movement was from the northwest and their line of front ran from northeast to southwest. Their progress was not the result of the prevailing wind, and the very nature of their drift and formation showed the breadth and uniformity of the submerged force which was pushing them steadily ahead. Whether this was the Labrador Current, and it not unlikely was, or the eastward drive of the Gulf Stream, is not important, but the nature of the ice and its position so far south were proof of the way the icebergs had been directly surrounded and influenced in their wandering by the colder current.

Much had been said about the temperature of the water and that of the air as an indication of the proximity of ice, but absolute dependence cannot be placed upon it. Capt. Wood reports that three hours before entering the ice zone he found the temperature of the water two degrees lower than it was when the vessel actually was in the ice, but the air became five degrees cooler when the wind blew straight from the bergs. The experience of Captain Wood in this particular is not exceptional.

Nineteen years ago a ship rounding Cape Horn from the Pacific encountered ice in the South Atlantic and passed through 180 miles of bergs and field ice, but the captain reported that there was no perceptible change of temperature in either air or water, the air standing two degrees warmer than the water, which was of 44 degrees Fahrenheit. These are the seeming anomalies with which the seafarer has to contend, and yet they are apparent contradictions only because man cannot reach beyond the waters immediately about his craft nor know even when bringing up the thermometer from a considerable depth that he has taken the temperature of this or that stratum of opposing currents. The same alternating of cold and warm bands upon the surface may have a counterpart in the conditions below, all of which adds to the bewilderment of the mariner and increases the risks of his calling. Again, the indications of the sea which may be accepted at one season are not reliable another.

AUERBACH'S CELLAR.

(Springfield 'Republican.')

A world famous curiosity is about to disappear at Leipsic. This is Auerbach's cellar or drinking place, which owes its special celebrity to the fact that Goethe located in it the scene in 'Faust,' in which Mephistopheles, standing upon a wine cask, takes his flight into space, to the stupefaction of the drinkers.

The old building in which the cellar is found was built by Dr. Stromer d'Auerbach between 1530 and 1525, and the worthy doctor began by putting there the wine which he intended for his own use. Later, as the wine was good, he conceived the idea of selling it, and in this way was established the tavern to which his name has since been attached. From the earliest years of the seventeenth century legend placed in this cellar the famous adventure of 'Faust' and 'Mephistopheles.' Goethe, studying at Leipsic from 1765 to 1768, frequented the cellar, and there talked with his friends of art, literature and politics and later turned the legend to account.

BROTHERHOOD OF A. AND P.

The Fairmount Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, which meets every Sunday morning at 10 o'clock in the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, will be addressed to-morrow morning by Mr. F. N. Garland, on the topic, 'Our Risen Lord.' Mr. B. B. Tarlton will be the soloist. All men are cordially invited to attend this meeting.

'Seven Is a Lucky Number'

HERE ARE SEVEN POINTS WHICH YOU SHOULD READ AND COMMIT TO MEMORY ABOUT . . .

STRATHMORE GARDENS

(ON THE LAKE)

1. LOCATION. Strathmore Gardens on the lake is the "Heart of Strathmore," bordering and touching on Lake St. Louis. Only twenty minutes comfortable journey from the heart of Montreal. Superbly located for residential purposes and eminently the spot for indulgence in all summer and winter sports. The scenery is the best that our beautiful island has to offer, and the environment of Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) as a whole, is a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

2. ACCESSIBILITY. On the point of accessibility we point with pride to the fact that Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) can be reached in quicker time than it now takes to reach Notre Dame de Grace, Annex or Maisonneuve. And not only is the journey so rapid, the G.T.R. and C.P.R. maintain an excellent service of trains all the year 'round to Strathmore. Both companies have stations immediately adjoining Strathmore Gardens (on the lake). Altogether more than sixty trains daily each way pass through Strathmore.

3. BUILDING RESTRICTIONS. Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) is a strictly residential suburb. As in Notre Dame de Grace, only houses of a certain size and character can be erected; while shacks, factories and saloons are taboo. By these restrictions the natural beauty of the spot is preserved, and the investor is guaranteed that there will always be a high class demand for homesites. We give all purchasers equal rights and privileges to the water front, but no one is permitted to abuse this right by spoiling the outlook or the property.

4. INVESTMENT VALUE. Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) is destined to become part of the City of Montreal at an early date—and the most beautiful residential part at that. It lies in the real direction of the city's greatest known growth and already is well built up and improved. In a year or two's time Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) will be dotted with more beautiful homes than any other present suburb on the Island. Place your money in Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) and Geo. Marcil and the future will look after you.

5. TITLES. The most eminent notaries and lawyers of the City of Montreal have examined our titles, and all have declared them to be PERFECT. This is an important point for you as it insures the safety of your investment. Twenty-four years of real estate business which Mr. Marcil has experienced is sufficient guarantee that your investment is sure and our proposition a most safe one.

6. PRICES AND TERMS. Present prices — 4½ cents per foot and up, cannot remain stationary. They must inevitably advance as a result of the big demand; and as soon as the improvements are completed we ourselves must raise the price of plots.

Improved land is worth every bit of one hundred per cent. more than unimproved land. You can therefore easily understand why it is to your advantage to buy TO-DAY.

Every plot at Strathmore Gardens (on the lake) is roomy—fifty feet frontage and depth from one hundred to one hundred and thirty feet, thereby ensuring ample space for the erection of a commodious, comfortable home, with a plenitude of lawn and garden on all sides.

Our terms—the famous Marcil terms—are the easiest in the land. Ten per cent. (10%) cash and the balance in monthly payments spread over a period of ten years if desired.

7. OUR BUILDING OFFER

For a limited number of clients we will build a bungalow, villa, or all-year-round home on payment of only ten per cent. of the cost of house and lot. The balance can be paid us in monthly instalments the same as rent, spread over a period of ten years, if desired.

Call and see us for particulars of this extremely easy home-owning plan.

PLAN AND PRICE LIST SENT IN RETURN FOR THE ATTACHED COUPON

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St. Louis 3880
St. Louis 3898
Uptown 2480

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180 ST. JAMES STREET - - - - - MONTREAL.
Please send me your booklet with plan of Strathmore Gardens (on the lake).
NAME .....
ADDRESS ..... (w)

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS Will Visit

Macdonald College, which adjoins our property

COLLEGE GREEN ESTATE

On MONDAY

DON'T you dare say we have not the finest site on the Island; we do not follow the leaders—WE LEAD THE FOLLOWERS.

WHY not be a follower and come out and inspect COLLEGE GREEN LOTS. Free transportation on application.

WE claim to have the finest property on the Lake Shore, and the cheapest, and ALL OUR LOTS are SOUTH of the TRACKS. We have NOT subdivided our land on the north side of the tracks.

OUR PRICES from 5c a foot up. Easy Terms.

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B11, Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

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Most Desirable Properties

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS FOR MONEYED MEN, WITH SAFE RETURNS ON THEIR CAPITAL.

$18,000.00—Three Cottages on Bishop St., near Dorchester. Solid stone and brick; nicely finished; all modern improvements; gas and electricity. Nine rooms. Income, $1,800 per year. Cash required $4,000.00. Balance on liberal conditions.

$11,500.00—Three Cottages on Hutchison Street, near St. Viateur. Wood and brick. Land, 25 x 110. Buildings, 25 x 90. Nine rooms each. All modern improvements, gas, electricity, etc. Income, $1,200.00 per year. Cash required, $4,000.00. Balance on easy terms.

$9,000.00—One Cottage (semi-detached), on De l'Epee Avenue, Wood and brick, 2 stories, 9 rooms. Finished in first class style, with all modern improvements, cellar, etc. Land, 28 x 100. Cash required, $3,000.00. Balance on liberal conditions.

$1.25 Per Foot—One Lot on Park Ave., near Van Horne, 37½ x 110 feet.

$1.75 Per Foot—One Lot, 50 x 110, on Park Avenue, near St. Viateur.

95c Per Foot—Four Lots, 98 x 114, on De l'Epee Avenue, near Bernard (corner of the lane).

75c Per Foot—Eleven lots, 30 x 92, on De l'Epee Avenue, between Lajoie and Van Horne.

95c Per Foot—Two Lots, 60 x 92, on Bloomfield Avenue, near Van Horne.

$2.00 Per Foot—Three Lots, 100 x 103, on Bernard Street, corner Bloomfield.

80c Per Foot—Two Lots, 60 x 90, Champagneur Avenue, corner of Lajoie Street.

75c Per Foot—Seven Lots, 30 x 90, on Champagneur Avenue, near Lajoie.

$1.25 Per Foot—Two Lots, 52 x 110, on Wiseman Avenue, corner Van Horne.

$1.40 Per Foot—One Lot, 36 x 110, on Quebec Avenue, near Bloomfield, facing the Park.

$1.35 Per Foot—Two Lots, 50 x 110, on Hutchison, corner Van Horne Street.

$1.15 Per Foot—Three Lots, 27 x 100, on Ontario Street, northwest corner of 4th Avenue, Viauville.

$1.60 Per Foot—One Lot, 25 x 112, on St. Catherine, near Bennett, next lot to southeast corner.

50c Per Foot—Two Lots, 40 x 122, corner Monkland and Rosedale Avenues, Notre Dame de Grace.

80c Per Foot—25 Lots, 25 x 100, on Decarie Ave., opposite the Church, Notre Dame de Grace.

$6.00 Per Foot—Lot of Land, 47,100 feet on Ste. Catherine Street East, and one of the principal cross streets. 157 feet on St. Catherine and 300 on the cross street, running through the Island of Montreal.

$9,000.00—One House, on Dorion Street, second from the corner of Lafontaine; three stories; 9 flats, stone front. Everything finished in first class style, and with all modern improvements. Well rented. Income, $972.00. Cash required, $3,500.00. Balance, easy payments.

$8,500.00—One House, on Beaudry Street, near Ontario, three stories, nine flats, wood and brick, well finished and modern improvements. Well rented. Income, $852.00. Cash, $4,000.00. Balance on easy conditions. Ground area, 4,148 square feet.

$11,000.00—Eight 2 Story Cottages at Rosemount, Cote Visitation Road. Wood and brick; 16 flats; all well rented. Income, $1,344.00. Well finished. Everything modern. Near C.P.R. Shops. Cash required, $4,000.

IF YOU HAVE NEVER CONSULTED J. A. BENOIT & BRO. for your Real Estate Transactions, do so, and find out how useful and profitable will be their advice.

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In Notre Dame de Grace

And Absolutely the Last to be sold on the Easy Payment Plan, 10% cash, 10% semi-annually.

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50,000 ft. Hardwood Flooring in Birch, Maple and Beech for immediate shipment

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Everything in Lumber

ROUGH OR DRESSED

We can give you estimates on anything you need, to build. We have such facilities for handling and manufacturing lumber that our prices are the best.

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We make sashes, doors, blinds, etc.
We do wood turning, scroll work.

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Mr. A. E. NORRIS, of 900a St. Catherine Street W.

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Prices—$7.00 and $8.50.

If unable to call, please 'phone Up. 3073, and a clock will be sent for your approval.

Old Clocks purchased or taken in exchange for new ones.

Experienced and trustworthy clockmakers sent to your town or country residence to fit your clocks.

Especial and scientific attention given to high grade watches by experienced watchmaker on the premises.

EVERY WOMAN
Should have her
MILK, CREAM and ICE CREAM
absolutely pure. The PUREST is sold by
JOHN D. DUNCAN CO.
Uptown 1318 and 4092. 218 MOUNTAIN STREET.

THE JEWISH MISSION.

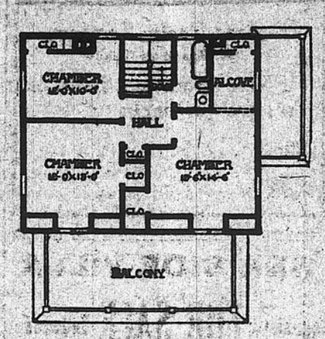
The presentation to the Rev. D. J. Neugewirtz, by the Montreal Hebrew Christian Association was on the occasion of the season's work of the association, and not, as erroneously stated, because Mr. Neugewirtz is leaving Montreal. He is continuing in the work of the Montreal Jewish Mission, which has been so successful in his hands.

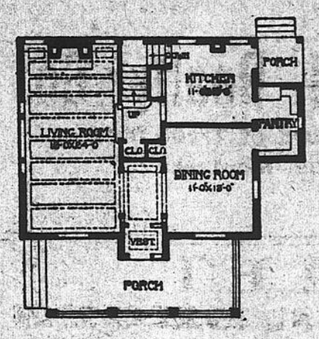
THEATRE REFORMS.

Toronto, May 10.—The danger to young girls that lurks in the dark theatres has impressed itself upon the provincial treasurer and the censor board, and hereafter no theatre may be kept in darkness during a performance. The regulation requires that for every 350 square feet of floor space there shall be a two candle power white light around the walls.

A CEMENT BLOCK COTTAGE

Cement blocks, when properly made, make a substantial wall and a warm, comfortable house at low cost, and in some parts of our country they are in very common use, being more easily obtained than either brick or stone. There is some feeling of prejudice against their use, and this has been largely owing to the fact that very poor material has been placed on the market. In many locations it is almost impossible to obtain brick at anything like a reasonable price, and in such places the cement blocks are very desirable. They make a good foundation wall, with a straight, smooth surface on the inside, are quickly laid up and very durable. The design submitted is for a gambrel roof cottage, built in the first story only of cement blocks, and the piazza piers carried up over the blocks. This is a very snug, compact design and suitable for a single lot, with the porch at the side or towards the front to suit the taste of the owner and this design is especially





well adapted to a corner lot. The vestibule entrance is in the centre opening into a small hallway with columned arch on each side and a seat across opposite the entrance. At the right is the dining room and at the left across the side is the living room, 12 x 24 feet, and with a wide fireplace at the end with book shelves on each side and small window above. Finished with a beam ceiling, this makes a very pleasant and attractive living room.

THE HYRAX.

Like the duck-bill or platypus, the hyrax is what one may term a composite animal, and a fine specimen has just arrived at the Zoo. It is to be found in South Africa, especially Natal, where it is known as the rock rabbit, from its superficial resemblance to the latter. Various portions of its anatomy bear a striking likeness to those of the hippotamus, the rhinoceros, and the sloth, and in his book on Natal the late Superintendent of Education makes mention of this curious compaund: 'It is not a rabbit, but a daman, and belongs to the genus hyrax, of which Cuvier, the great naturalist, says: "Excepting the horns, they are little else than rhinoceroses in miniature." The cony of the Old Testament is the species of hyrax found in Syria and Palestine.—'Westminster Gazette.'

COMING EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF ENTERTAINMENT

BERNHARDT IN MOVING PICTURES.

The coming to this city next week of the first permanent record of the art of Sarah Bernhardt in the shape of a complete cinematograph film which shows the great tragedienne and her brilliant company playing 'Camille' is likely to attract no little interest, for it is an event of exceptional significance. The films, which will be shown at His Majesty's Theatre commencing next Monday night will show all the poignant scenes; none have been omitted; the spoken word alone is missing. It took the cinematograph people a long, long time to presuade Mme. Bernhardt that she ought to play for moving pictures. She had a rejudice against it. After years of ineffectual persuasion, however, she at last consented. Immediately following Bernhardt's example came a famous compatriot of hers—Mme. Rejane. She played in 'Mme. Sans-Gene,' and she, too, found the result something exceeding all her expectations. Both films will be shown all next week, and as there is no elimination of great scenes, the audience will see two famous figures of the stage in their two most popular roles.

TRAVEL PICTURES.

The Lyman H. Howe Travel pictures which have attracted large crowds in former seasons are announced for the Princess next week.

THE EMPIRE DAY CONCERT.

The great annual children's concert announced for Monday evening, May 20, in the Arena. Thousands of delighted citizens have followed these recitals year after year, and many declare that they would not miss it for any entertainment that could be offered them. In fact, it is the annual treat of classes and masses. The sight of the great choir of 1,200 young people, with their fresh young voices and fresher faces, in gala attire, singing the songs of the Empire with the delightful abandon of childhood is not easily forgotten. The first general rehearsal was held in the High School Assembly Hall, on Friday afternoon, and after one rehearsal in the Arena next week, the preparations will be complete. The programme for this year's event will be similar to those that have preceded it, and will contain the following favorites:—'En Roulant,' 'Fair Canada Waves, Let the Hills Resound,' 'Under the Greenwood Tree,' 'Widdicombe Fair,' 'Far Away,' 'O For the Swords,' 'Rowan Tree,' 'Come Back to Erin,' 'Land of the Beaver,' 'The Musical Farmer,' 'The Union Jack,' 'A Hundred Pipers.' General admission tickets cannot be bought at the door, but must be secured from the pupils of the schools. If there are any reserved seat tickets left unsold at the close of the schools' session on Monday, May 20, they may be secured at the door on the evening of the concert.

MUSICAL SERVICE.

There will be a special musical service in the American Presbyterian Church, under the direction of Mr. J. H. Shearer, A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O., on Sunday evening, consisting of representative musical compositions from various countries. The service will be as follows:—

Voluntary Cantabile (Sonata, O. Fiili) .. Lemmens (1823-81)—Belgium
Anthem 'Be not far from me' .. .. .. Palestrina (1525-94—Italy
Anthem, 'God my King' .. .. Bach (1685-1750) Germany
Solo (organ), 'Te a wild rose' .. MacDowell (1861-1908) American
Quintette (for 3 sopranos, alto, tenor and bass) .. Greig (1843-1907) .. .. Norway
Anthem, 'Angel Spirits ever Blessed' .. Tschaikowsky (1840-93) .. .. Russia.
Anthem, 'Lo! star-led chiefs' .. .. .. Crotch (1775-1847) England.
Anthem, 'Sanctus' .. Gounod (1818-93) .. .. France.
Old Scottish Psalm Tune 'Orlington.'
Postlude 'Overture in A. .. .. .. Dvorak (1841-1904) Bohemia.

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Sashes, Doors, Interior Trim. ALL KINDS
If you build your house, get prices from
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Special facilities for turning out mill work at short notice.
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DOMINION PARK OPENS NEXT SATURDAY.

After hibernating through the long months in which the park officials have searched European and American amusement centres for novel amusement devices, Dominion Park is now undergoing the renovation which will result in its opening next Saturday, May 18, with a new line of feature attraction acts, every phase of which will be new to the most thoroughgoing visitor at the park during the six previous successful seasons. Anyone who has been fired by Remington's drawing, 'The Fight for the Water-Hole,' will be intensely interested in the feature attraction at the park this year. Mr. W. A. Dickey, owner of 'Circle D.' ranch, of Southern Arizona, together with a score of real cow-punchers and cow-girls, who do daring feats in the riding of wild horses and long-horned Texas steers. These animals arrived in a special car at the park early this week. In an enclosure built on the site of the 'Fighting the Flames' spectacle, which was at the park last year, cow-men, cow-girls and Indians will do incredible things with horses. Appearing with the Circle D. ranch cowboys will be a group of Sioux Indians, which were obtained from the United States Government Reservation, South Dakota. These Indians, for educational purposes only are exhibited throughout America, under the supervision of an official government interpreter, who can speak English and can air the grievances, if any, of the Indians on exhibition.

JOE LIVING BEAR AT DOMINION PARK.

These Indians are encamped on the lawn at the park in several teepees which they have erected. Chief John Bullman is one of the very few survivors of Custer's Massacre, which occurred in the Bad Lands, in southern Montana, in 1876. He is a grandson of Sitting Bull. There are twenty-five bucks, squaws and papooses.

These Indians, together with the cow-boys, will perform in an enclosure. Scenery has been painted and arranged to represent the mountains of the American West. The cowboys which will be seen at the park represent a type that is almost as extinct as the Indian in the West, or the buffalo. In the West particularly the old-time cattle-raising industry has been practically given up owing to the immense sections of ground devoted to wheat fields. Mr. Dickey, however, is a ranchman of the old school, and on his ranch in Southern Arizona are trained the best riders in the West. It is from these riders and ranchmen—the men who conduct his ranch, that he picks his exhibition and trick riders who have been appearing in Wild West shows under his supervision for years.

The bob-sleigh ride, a new ride at the park, suggested to Mr. H. A. Dorsey, the president, by the popularity of bob-sleighing, a comparatively new winter sport; it is one of the most exhilirating 'rides' ever seen at a park. One mounts to the top of a long incline, the bob-sleigh fashioned like a winger bob-sleigh, being drawn together with the prospective 'sliders' to the top on an endless chain, and then the swoop downward begins. These are only a few of the new amusement devices at the park.

ALICE LLOYD'S HEALTH RECIPE.

Alice Lloyd, who comes here on Monday evening, June 3rd, at His Majesty's Theatre, for one week in 'Little Miss Fix-It' is an enthusiast in such sports as golf, automobiling, horsback riding and motor-boating. She holds the world's record for a woman in the last named sport by reason of having driven a 100-horse power motor boat, at a speed of 30 miles an hour on the Niagara River. But walking is alike a preventive and a cure for all ills with this charming little Britisher. She says: 'To my mind, the three fundamental requisites of a sound mind and healthy body are—simple food, plenty of sleep and an abundance of exercise in the open air.'

GOOD FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY

Splendid properties offered, for reasons better known to the owners, at genuine Low Prices

TO SPECULATORS or to INVESTORS we recommend the buying of the following properties, which will give large returns on the amounts invested:

BUILDING LOTS

$2.00 per foot, one of the finest lots on St. Catherine Road, corner of Outremont Street.

$1.25 per foot, a splendid lot of 25,930 feet on St. Viateur Street, near Outremont Park—all surrounding land is being sold at much higher prices.

BUILDING LOTS

$0.75 per foot, 12 lots, 29,100 feet, in Outremont—two corners—Rockland, Ducharme and North Ave. An ideal spot for apartment houses.

$800 each — two lots at Cartierville — on the River bank. No more charming spot than this for a summer cottage. See them and you will buy.

PROPERTIES

$13,000

A fine Cottage, on McDOUGAL ST., near St. Catherine Road, Outremont, worth a good deal more than the above figure.

$40,000

Two beautiful residences on PARK AVE., between Mount Royal Ave. and Villeneuve St. These are *Solid Stone* and *Brick Houses*, built on lots 75 x 100, with large space between each house; 3 flats in each house; large brick stables, cemented yards, large roomy auto garages. These two modern buildings bring in big rents, and at *the above price for the two* they show great returns.

$16,000

A fine Modern Building, on PARK AVE., between Fairmount and St. Viateur St. *A Real Sacrifice.*

$220,000

Splendid Apartment House on ESPLANADE ST., near Mount Royal, opposite Mance Park (Fletcher's Field. *Never to be built in front.* Comprising **43** flats. Constructed on the European plan. This is one of the finest sites in Montreal, facing the Mountain and near the Cars.

FARMS

$325.00 *PER ACRE*

A Farm delightfully situated in the Village of RICHELIEU, near the Cars, the River and the Church. It contains 1400 lots. Think of what it will sell for in two years from now, when Electric Cars will be passing in front.

We also have several Fine Farms in state of cultivation, around Montreal, we will sell them at attractive prices to investors. For further information apply to

MARQUETTE, DUPRE & LAMOUREUX,
Room 14, - La Patrie Building
Telephone East 3804; East 652.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE.

Lottie Red Fish preparing the noon-day meal at the Dominion Park encampment, which opens on May 18.

IF!

If Canada Had Become an Adjunct. What of the Empire's Future?

London, May 10.—Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, addressing the annual lovefeast of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall to-day, directly charged Mr. Asquith's government with assisting the United States in its alleged designs on Canada, after speaking of the quarrel between President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt and the reciprocity negotiations which were to make Canada an adjunct of the United States.

He went on to refer to the Anglo-German war armaments. He said the time was rapidly approaching when Great Britain alone would be unable to maintain an adequate navy. The only solution of the problem was to unite the great sister nations of the Empire. He continued: 'What would have become of that hope if Canada had become an adjunct of the United States?'

FOUR MONTHS IN JAIL.

George Duggan, of 8a Brunswick street, appeared in the Recorder's Court yesterday to answer to a charge of assault preferred by his wife, Elizabeth. According to the testimony given by his wife, because she refused to get up at five o'clock in the morning and prepare breakfast for him, he knocked her down. In falling to the floor she broke her wrist. Duggan has served two years in jail for bigamy and been arrested on innumerable occasions. Recorder Dupuis sentenced him to four months hard labor.

BIGGER GERMAN ARMY.

Berlin, May 10.—The Reichstag today passed the second reading of the bill for increasing the German army which provides for about forty thousand more men, 240 additional field guns and a large number of machine guns.

REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

Recent Transfers.

RECENT TRANSFERS.

LACHINE.—The Rockfield Land Company has sold W. H. Phillips and others lots situated on Maple street, Brighton, Aberdeen, Rockfield and Fairview avenues, for $239,826.

POINTE CLAIRE.—The Estate of George A. Drummond has sold unsubdivided property in Pointe Claire, fronting on Cote St. Charles Road, for $200,000.

ST. JAMES STREET.—The Montreal Trust Company has purchased from R. F. Boxer, the South West corner of St. James and St. Francois Xavier streets, for $390,000.

ST CATHERINE STREET.—The Prothonoary of the Superior Court of Montreal has sold to U. H. Daudurand, a block situated near the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, for $232,000.

THE ANGLICAN CAMPAIGN.

A worker for the diocesan campaign fund writes: Most Anglicans are proud of their church, proud of its history, jealous of its honor, and have great faith in its future. The fact that just now it seems to be surrounded by perils of political origin in the Old Country has only served to stimulate its vitality there, and should inspire its members all over the world to greater zeal and more active sympathy. The organization for the creation of a permanent fund for the diocese of Montreal offers an opportunity, not simply to get rid of certain regrettable and humiliating conditions, but for a demonstration of living interest in a living church. Properly equipped and endowed, the Church of England in Canada would go forth conquering and to conquer. This not in any mean spirit of rivalry with other Christian denominations, but making common cause with them against all the evil influences that have to be and must be subdued in this great and prosperous Dominion. We do not need to go far to realize that 'where wealth accumulates, men decay.' We seldom forget to pray 'in all time of our tribulation,' but 'in all time of our wealth' when our danger is greater, our prayer is more likely to be perfunctory, or forgotten. In this diocese the Church of England urgently needs more churches, more ministers and better pay for its servants. The condition is one that must appeal to every layman who has any pride in or affection for his church.'

A 'MADE-IN-CANADA' TRAIN.

Windsor Station will be the mecca of a large number of prominent citizens on Thursday, May 16th, when the made-in-Canada special of twelve cars will be inspected by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the Mayor of Montreal, and other prominent citizens. These gentlemen will view the various exhibits at 10.30 a.m. after which addresses will be given by some of the distinguished visitors.

The Canadian Home Market Association some months ago concluded that an exhibition of Canadian factory products in a 'Made-in-Canada' train would be an admirable method of proving to the people of the Western provinces that products made by Canadian artisans are equal in quality, variety and value, to the best that can be produced anywhere in the world. The idea has found expression in the special train of twelve cars. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta are many thousands of farmers who have come across the line. They are accustomed to American products and naturally continue their use in Canada, but are ready to hear and see what Canada is producing. The 'Made-in-Canada' train will give them this information.

CHINESE ACTRESS BEHEADED.

Just a year ago, on a cold day in March, a tragedy was enacted outside the Cheng-yang gate of Pekin which is likely to furnish material for many a recital in the future. It was the decapitation of the loveliest of all the Chinese women reformers, the young actress known as Chin Chilan. This girl in her childhood had been sold off a farm in the interior to a travelling slave dealer. She developed into the leader of a company of comedians, with whom she traversed the south, visiting Hongkong and wandering into French Annam.

China does not favor female actresses, but looks to men to assume female parts. Chin Chilan, however, introduced a new era. Her beauty secured for her the widest fame ever won on the Chinese stage. She played tragedy as well as comedy, and at length was so successful and splendidly patronized that her company numbered fully a hundred members. Everybody was enamored of this wonderful woman.

But a crisis came in 1910 when she arrived at Tientsin and inaugurated a season in the famous Tien Hsien Tea Gardens. Crowds poured in from all parts of the district for many miles around. Amid the furor thus created a very wealthy Paoting merchant, madly in love with Chin Chilan, spent three taels (a sum equalling £600) on a banquet in her honor. But complications occurred, which led to fatal disclosures. Nobody suspected the enchanting Chin Chilan of complicity with the revolutionaries.

Shortly after that banquet the merchant was mysteriously assassinated, and the authorities not knowing whom to accuse indicted the actress. Not an atom of proof against her was forthcoming; but to the astonishment of the investigators it was found that much of the fortune that she had been making by her succes had been passed over to her secret friends in America, who were engineering the revolutionary programme, and that other large sums had been expended in the purchase of arms and ammunition. Her doom was quickly sealed and the beautiful head fell by the Chengyang gate.—New York 'Sun.'

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If not, why buy a homesite which can only be reached by automobile? If you buy a lot at

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either as an investment or to build your home, you cannot be more than five minutes' walk from an electric car, and you cannot be more than five minutes from church, school and post office.

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For those concerns wishing to have their business premises situated in the heart of the high-class uptown business district of the City there could be no better location than that of

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on Phillips Square. This building, which will be ready for occupation in the Spring, is of fireproof construction, and everything has been included in the interior equipment that will make for the greater comfort and convenience of tenants.

Full particulars on application to:—

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QUEEN'S PARK, Verdun.
ROSEDALE, Outremont.
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For sale, on this fast becoming business street, 4 storey brick house, 2,500 feet of land. Between Dorchester and St. Catherine Streets. Apply

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SEA SIDE VILLA
Saguenay FOR SALE Tadousac

That large and magnificently situated villa, with its beautiful grounds, commanding the finest view of the far-famed Saguenay and the mountain ranges beyond, for sale, at a bargain to a prompt purchaser.

At dawn, high noon, the sunset hour, or under the full moon; at times of calm or storm, when the water is dotted with yachts or enlivened by silvery porpoises and the leaping salmon, or bespangled with myriads of gulls and other sea fowl, the view is one never to be forgotten.

There is a large Sitting Room, Library, Dining Room, Pantry and Kitchen on the ground floor, and some seven bedrooms and a bathroom on the upper floor. A verandah runs almost around the house, and behind the house there is an ice-house, woodshed and stables.

The house was designed for a gentleman's residence, but would be easily adaptable to club purposes, if desired.

Tadousac is reached by the magnificent Saguenay steamers, and a railway from Quebec has been building for two years. Land values at Tadousac are increasing, and the grounds of L'Anse a L'Eau, 3½ acres in extent, are large enough and easily suited to subdivision into lots, though such grounds, so splendidly located, will become increasingly valuable, since it is the best there is along the entire coast.

The Estate desires a quick sale, and a low price will take it. If it is held for another year the price will be advanced by at least another thousand dollars.

Those who are desirous of securing a cheap residence on the Lower St. Lawrence should arrange to take the beautiful Saguenay trip early in this year, and see this property. It occupies the cheicest site of any villa they will see.

For further particulars, protographs, etc., address at once,

R. McGLAUGHLIN,
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RENAUD & GAUDETTE,

71A ST. JAMES STREET.

$9,500.00—One 3-Story Tenement, on Jeanne d'Arc street; 3 flats; income $960.00; cash required, $2,000.00.

$15,000.00—3-Story House on Papineau avenue; income, $1,434.00; cash required, $4,000.00.

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OTHER PROPERTIES of extra good value at $5,500.00, $15,000.00 and $18,000.00.

We offer a good farm for sale or in exchange for good property.
For further information, address,

RENAUD & GAUDETTE,
71A St. James Street.

ASHES

Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.

Province of Quebec

District of Montreal. Superior Court, No. 1110. Dame Anna Major, Plaintiff, vs. Maurice Daoust, Defendant. The Plaintiff has instituted an action in separation as to property against the Defendant. Montreal, 22nd April, 1912. J. O. LACROIX, Attorney for the Plaintiff.

KNOX STREET

FOR SALE, six houses, brick encased. Dimensions of lot, 136 x 78. Price $15,000.00. Rental $1,494.00. For full particulars apply to

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Closest property available above St. Catherine Street. About 2,500 feet of land. Speculators investigate this proposition. Further information on application.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DORCHESTER STREET. — TWO large attached first class stone houses, 3 stories, in the block just west of Fort street. 46 ft. frontage x 123 feet depth. Ideal for high class apartments. Price $37,000.00. I value the whole proposition at $35,000.00. W. A. MAGOR, Eastern Townships Bank Building. Main 3480.

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NOTRE DAME DE GRACES. — Lots for sale in best locations. Several good values at present. W. A. MAGOR, Eastern Townships Bank Building, Main 3480.

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BACK RIVER LOTS, 25 TO 40 FEET wide; 90 to 105 feet deep; river front privileges; payable during five years; no interest; no taxes; $75.00 upwards. MARKGRAF & MARKGRAF, Room 105, 180 St. James street. Telephone Main 1344.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE — Twenty lots, 120 x 40 each; on Macdonald and Molson streets; sewers; electricity; street cars; thirty cents per foot; 25 percent cash; offer considered. JULES d'E. CLEMENT, 813 Transportation Building. Main 4124.

FARM FOR SALE.

SOUTH SHORE FARMS, $90,000 PROfit.—We are authorized by retiring farmer to sell two farms fronting on Electric Car line to Chambly and the new Boulevard now under construction to Rouse's Point. Total area, 174 arpents. Price, $250 per arpent. Adjoining farms sold for upwards of $500. City property accepted in part payment. Get particulars. GUARANTEE INVESTMENT CO., 411 Transportation Building, 120 St. James street. Main 877.

TO LET.

The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the Manager, 142 St. Peter street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TO LET, FOR SUMMER, TWO FURnished double bedrooms, also sitting-room, with light housekeeping privileges; nicely situated. Write, 76, 'Witness' Office.

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NOTRE DAME DE GRACE, 126 MAYfair avenue, 5 rooms, kitchen, suitable for small family; modern conveniences; situation high; 100 yards from Sherbrooke street. Phone connections; train or car service. Phone West 2289.

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COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET, ARGYLE COTTAGE, UP among Brome Mountains; pure spring water, 8 large rooms, wide verandahs, shady lawn, daily mail, room enough for two families. Apply, H. H. BEARD, Iron Hill, Que.

TO RENT, AT HUDSON, QUE., A COTtage, containing seven rooms; good grounds and situation. Apply, J. M. STEPHENSON, Hudson, Que.

TWO SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT, Address, RAOUL VIAU, Val Morin, Que.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, MAINE. — To Let, New Ocean front cottages, with garages; modern 9 room furnished cottage; best location to rent rooms. DAVIS & HARMON, Old Orchard, Maine.

SUMMER COTTAGE TO RENT, AT Como, Que., furnished, modern conveniences; $100 for season, from June to September. Apply Box 83, 'Witness' Office.

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APARTMENTS TO LET, DESIRAble locality; new building; four, five, six and seven rooms each; heated in winter, ice furnished in summer; hot and cold water the year round. Rents moderate, and include all taxes. Apply to Janitor, No. 105 St. Luke st., or to JOHN M. M. DUFF, 146 St. James street.

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Splendid office in practically new building; light on both sides; four very large windows. Best advertising sign advantages in the city. Splendid view of St. James street.

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THE WATERBURY HOSPITAL, WATerbury, Conn., gives a 3 years' course in nursing, to women of good moral character, and having a good common school education. Salary, $8.00 for the first 15 months, $10.00 for the next 12 months, and $20.00 for the remaining 6 months. Pupils are wanted at once. Apply to Supt. of WATERBURY HOSPITAL, Waterbury, Conn.

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LOST, LEFT IN WINDSOR-ST. LAWrence car on May 7th, about 7.40 a.m., a Gold Mounted Umbrella. Monogram on Top, A.D., and address on band. Reward, 109 Stanley street.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig st. Tel. East 3067.

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TEACHERS FOR NOTRE DAME DE Grace Schools, holding Advanced Elementary diplomas. State salary. R. L. HERRING, Chairman, 287 Hampton avenue, Montreal.

WANTED, THREE PROTESTANT Elementary teachers for district schools; all situated near churches and good location. Apply, stating salary wanted, to NORMAN E. VAN VLIET, Lacolle, Que.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT Teachers for the Dissentient Schools of St. Anicet; salary, $275 for ten months; term begins Sept. 3rd next. Teachers must hold Elementary or Model diploma. Apply to J. O. STEWART, Cazaville, Que.

WANTED, A PROTESTANT TEACHer, holding Model diploma, for Grenville School, No. 2; salary $300, for term of 10 months, beginning Sept. 3rd, 1912. Apply to N. LOUGHREN, Secretary-Treasurer, Grenville, P.Q., with references.

WANTED, TEACHER HOLDING MODel Diploma for the Chateauguay Dissentient School; term 10 months, commencing Sept. 1st, 1912. Initial salary $350.00. Average number of scholars, 14. Apply, giving references, to ROBERT ORR, Secretary-Treasurer, Chateauguay Basin, Que.

WANTED, PROTESTANT LADY Teacher for English Elementary School, near Lake Megantic. Six months' term. Salary, twenty dollars monthly. Apply, Mr. RIDER, Agnes, P.Q.

WANTED, PRINCIPAL FOR BULWER Model School (Protestant); term to commence Sept. 3rd, 1912. Apply, stating experience and salary expected, to A. E. BRIDGETTE, Secretary-Treasurer.

TEACHER WANTED, HOLDING ELEmentary diploma, for the year 1912-1913. Write, stating experience and salary expected, to W. ALBERT ELDER, Secretary-Treasurer, Cambria P.O., P.Q.

TEACHERS WANTED. — APPLICAtions will be received by the undersigned, up to June 30th, 1912, for four teachers for the Shawville Academy, Protestant, viz., Principal, Male or Female; Model, Senior Elementary, Junior Elementary. Applicants to state grade of diplomas, experience, and salary expected. Shawville, May 6th, 1912. W. W. IRELAND, Sec.-Treasurer, Shawville, Que.

LONGUEUIL MODEL SCHOOL. — Experienced tacher wanted to teach Grade 1, Model and Grade 4 Elementary. Must have Model diploma, and be able to teach singing and French by the Natural method. Good salary to the right person. Apply to G. R. GRAY, Sec.-Treasurer, Box 88, Longueuil, Que.

WANTED, TEACHERS FOR ALL grades in Public Schools, including Principals. Applicants are requested to write, stating qualifications and salary required, and must be prepared to undergo an examination by the School Medical Officer if required. Applications to reach the Secretary's office by noon of Tuesday, June 4th. L. AVORY WHITE, Secretary, Board of School Trustees, New Westminster, B.C.

PUPILS WANTED.

A PARIS FRENCH LADY TEACHER will give private lessons. Apply to Miss THIBAULT, Box 600, 'Witness' Office.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE AGENTS.—Wanted, Agents for Plate Glass Insurance Company; good renumeration. Write or call for rating book. COMMERCIAL PLATE GLASS ASSURANCE CO., 701 Quebec Bank Building. Telephone Main 2267.

FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.25; Cut Hardwood, $3.25; Mill Blocks, $2.00 per load. J. O. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 462.

EMERSON (BOSTON) SQUARE Piano, four round corners, carved legs, full metal frame. Rich tone, superior action. Reduced to $145. Payable $5 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West, corner Stanley.

FOR SALE, MILK ROUND, 40 GALlon custom trade; horse, waggon and sleigh. Price, $600.00. Apply, Box 777, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, OLD BREECHES BIBLE, bearing date 1594, in good state of preservation. Apply to W.B., 387A La Salle Road, Verdun.

LAYTON BROS CABINET GRAND Piano. Superb instrument, almost new, 7 1-3 octaves. Very rich tone. Reduced to $265. Payable $10 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West, corner Stanley.

MASON & RISCH UPRIGHT CABINET Grand, walnut case, full compass; very rich tone, fine condition. Bargain, $275. Payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West, corner Stanley.

R. S. WILLIAMS UPRIGHT Cottage Piano, pretty case, overstrung, very good tone and action. Price this week, $195. Payable $10 cash and $6 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West, corner of Stanley.

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Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and gangs.
1 Three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
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These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2284, Montreal.

SUMMER BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.

BELLEVUE. — THIS WELL KNOWN Summer Hotel, situated at River du Loup Point, and one of the most picturesque country places in the Dominion, will reopen on June 1st next, under a new manager, Mr. Fortunat Martin. This very courteous gentleman will be seconded by a carefully selected personnel of experience, who will give every satisfaction to the patrons of the establishment. All tourists, old acquaintances or new, will be given the most attention. To secure choice of rooms, apply early to the Manager of Bellevue Hotel, River du Loup Point, P.Q., or to the Proprietors, GILBERT MARTIN & CO., 35 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT for small family; good wages and good home for a desirable person. Apply 2290 Mance street, or telephone St. Louis 2413, between 10 and 12 in the forenoon and 7 and 10 o'clock in the evening.

WANTED, SHOEMAKER, FOR Repairing, steady job to the right man; chance to learn the harness trade. Apply, H. L. PATCH, Harness Maker, Knowlton, Que.

A SMART YOUTH IS WANTED AS junior clerk by a British Fire Insurance Company. Must have some office experience and write a good hand. Good chance for promotion for bright youth. Reply in own handwriting to P.O. Box 1267.

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STENOGRAPHER. — YOUNG MAN for railroad office. Salary, $50.00 per month. Apply in handwriting, stating age and experience. Box 400, 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED AS INVOICE Clerk in a Wholesale Woollen House. One with experience preferred. Apply in own handwriting to P.O. Box 820.

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR MILK delivery; references required. Apply, Box Y.M., 345, 'Witness' Office.

BOY WANTED, A GOOD STRONG Boy. Apply, at once, to THE YALE LITHO. AND PRINTING CO., 226 St. Paul st.

WANTED, WAITRESS, FOR PALM Room; young girl, 17-18 years of age. J. E. TREMBLE, 644 St. Catherine street West.

WANTED, SMART GIRL FOR OFFICE. Some experience; state full particulars. Apply, Box 393, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A YOUNG WOMAN AS OFfice assistant. Apply to 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

GIRLS WANTED TO WORK IN MAILing Room. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

YOUNG MAN OF GOOD ABILITY FOR work in warehouse. Apply in handwriting, stating age, and qualifications, mentioning references, to LYMANS, Limited, 474 St. Paul street.

LADY CLERK WANTED; GOOD EDUcation; experienced. Permanency. Address, MANAGER, New P.O. Box 3116, Montreal.

BOY — BRITISH FIRE INSURANCE Company has opening for a bright boy; must write a good hand; rapid promotion for the right youth. Apply P.O. Box 1267.

BE A TRAINED NURSE. EARN $15 to $35 weekly. Train at home in a short time. Free catalogue. ROCHESTER NURSES' INSTITUTE, 770, Rochester, N.Y.

I WILL START YOU EARNING $4.00 daily at home in spare time silvering mirrors; no capital; free instructive booklet, giving plans of operation. G. F. REDMOND, Dept. 361, Boston, Mass.

BOYS — GIRLS — FREE! ROLLER skates, air rifle, doll, etc., for few hours' work. Send name and address. TRADERS SUPPLY CO., 216 Macdonell avenue, Toronto, Canada.

WANTED, AT ONCE, GENERAL Servant, with knowledge of sewing preferred. No cooking nor washing. Good wages. Apply at once to 455 Mitcheson street.

BE A NURSE — THE ALBANY GUILD for the care of the sick, has three vacancies for pupil nurses. This course is thorough, and completed in two years. Our nurses are recommended by the best physicians. Send for full particulars to Head Nurse, Miss BETZ, 390 Madison ave., Albany, N.Y.

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For Bindery. Apply 'Witness' Job Department.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

BOOKKEEPER, EXPERIENCED, MARried, steady, accurate, partly occupied, wants additional work; city references. Apply Box V.W.T., 'Witness' Office.

PERSONAL.

'BECAUSE I LOVE YOU,' THE Latest Song Hit, only 20 cents; professional copies, 10 cents. Write to-day, MURFIN MUSIC CO., Box 222, Guelph, Ont.

Subscribers not getting their paper regularly from the carrier boy will confer a favor on the Publishers by notifying us either by 'phone or card. Main 4090. JOHN DOUGALL & SON.

The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents:—

ST. LAMBERT.
MISS DAVIS, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis Street.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

MONTREAL SOUTH.
MR. SLATER, Lafayette Avenue.

LACHINE.
G. A. RANSOM, 870 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL WEST.
JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNROE, Decarie St.

VERDUN.
G. MONETTE, 449 Lasalle Road.
MRS. BAILIE, 141 Galt Ave.
MRS. COX, 1311 Wellington.
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COTE ST. PAUL.
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If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.

CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

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For
The 'WITNESS.'

MAY BE LEFT WITH
A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 861 Wellington Street, West of Subway;

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-Hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.
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Other articles For Sale.
20 Words for 10c.
½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.
Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.
The above rates are Cash with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

Details of the career of the late Isadore Straus (lost on the 'Titanic') have now arrived. Isador Straus was born in Rhenish Bavaria in 1845, and went to the United States with his parents in 1854. He was educated in Galveston. He became an LL.D. of Washington in 1905. His wife, who perished with him, was Miss Ida Blun. He was engaged in a company, at the time of the Confederacy, for the purchase of steamers and supplies for those states. In 1866 he formed a pottery and glassware firm in conjunction with his brothers. He was also interested in the Macey departmental stores. He was very prominent in the counsels of the Republican party of the State of New York. In charity and philantrophy he was connected with a very great number of institutions.

* * *

The sale of the late Mr. Wertheimer's great collection of antiquities and art objects is to take place early in May. Some magnificent art objects and antique furniture will thus come on the market, and some record prices will probably be paid for them.

* *

An interesting question will shortly have to be decided by the British military courts. A Jewish soldier, being refused leave, which in previous years had been granted, for the Jewish Passover, absented himself for that period without leave. The question has now to be decided by the court as to whether he deserted or not.

* * *

For the first time since the advent to power of M. Kokovizeff, his official organ, 'The Rossia,' has sounded a pro-Jewish note attacking the anti-Semitic standpoint. The occasion of its favorable remarks was the visit of the English parliamentary visitors and two Jewish Cabinet ministers of England, to Russia. The 'Rossia' attacked the anti-Semites for their action in the Yuchinsky 'blood accusation case.'

* * *

The Passover and Easter holidays passed in Russia without riots all over Russia, as threatened by the anti-Semites. But many Jewish communities spent the time in terror. Fortunately, as the government was determined to have no Jewish massacres no Jewish massacres occurred.

* * *

Mr. Nathan Strauss, on his way from America to attend the International Tuberculosis Congress in Rome as a delegate of his government, spent a few weeks in Palestine with Dr. J. L. Magnes, of New York. His visit was a red letter one for all Palestinian Jewish institutions. He has deposited with Palestinian banks the sum of $200,000. The interest on this large sum is to be devoted to various Jewish institutions. Of these the Jewish Soup Kitchen of Jerusalem is to receive the sum of $10,000 annually. This will be for the relief of poor Jews and non-Jews. The management of the soup kitchen is to be under the charge of Rabbi Horovitz; Dr. Levy, of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, will look after the finances, and Dr. Segal will supervise the hygienic arrangements. Mr. Strauss has also given $40,000 to the Astronomical Institute of M. Aronsohn (agricultural investigation).

* * *

Some frightful revelations have recently been made in Russia as to the operations of the dreaded secret police. These persecutors of the Jews, and all other decent people, have been proved to have instigated the murder of M. Stolypin, and various other unsavory happenings.

* * *

A new synagogue which has been erected to replace that lost in the recent earthquake at Kingston, Jamaica, was consecrated last month. The synagogue has accommodation for eight hundred persons, but fully one thousand were present at the opening service. Among those who witnessed the ceremony were His Excellency the Governor and Major Windham, A.D.C., the Mayor, the Hon. H. Cork, and Mr. Justice Cargill. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. A. E. Debrin (who preached the sermon), and the Rev. M. Solomon. The new building is a most beautiful structure, and is a great credit to the congregation.

* * *

The appointment of Dr. Angelo Sacerdoti, as Chief Rabbi of Rome, came as a surprise to the Italian Jewish community. An older man had been expected in the person of Dr. Margulies, of Florence. Dr. Margulies however, did not wish to leave his congregation, but nominated the present incumbent. Dr. Sacerdoti will probably be a great success. This is the first time that so young a man has been given the spiritual charge of so important a community. But the movement for the renascence of the Jewish spirit in Italy has been initiated by the younger Jews, and that Dr. Sacerdoti is one of the leaders of the new school.

* * *

The Russian Minister of the Interior has declined to permit Jewish Rabbis, or other religious officials, to reside in the Amur district of Siberia. The one gleam of light in this unpleasant situation is the decision of the ministry of Commerce that the new Nationalist Bill to forbid Jews to take part in the exportation of grain is undesirable and impracticable.

* * *

A Jewish merchant of high integrity and business ability was recently murdered in Egypt while on his way home for the money he carried as proceeds of some sales. The body was found in a trunk in the Nile.

* * *

In 1893 the President of the Alliance had to refer to the persecutions to which the Jews of the Province of Hamadan, Persia, were subjected by the Chief Abdul Medjid. Strange to say, at the present moment the eldest son of this self same chief, is attending the school of the Alliance in Hamadan.

* * *

Two notable Frenchmen have just passed away who were staunch defenders of Captain Dreyfus in that celebrated case. These gentlemen were M. Henri Brisson, the venerable President of the Chamber of Deputies, who rendered the decision at the retrial possible by making it a burning question in Parliament while he was Prime Minister. The other gentleman was the historian, Professor Gabriel Monod, who paid a striking tribute to Emile Zola's fearlessness after the publication of the famous 'j'accuse,' in the 'Aurore,' and in August, 1899, when the trial came up, entered the lists on Dreyfus' behalf by a letter published in the 'Figaro.'

ONE MAN SECURED NATIONAL PARK.

(From 'Country Life in America.')

One morning in the spring of 1866 a thirteen-year-old boy arrived at a school house in Kansas after a five mile walk across the prairie. At noon, after eating his lunch, he picked up the crumpled newspaper in which the lunch had been wrapped and in this read what purported to be a description of a wonderful 'sunken lake' in Oregon.

It was a sensational largely imaginative, inaccurate account, but it took such a strong hold on this boy, Will G. Steel, that two years later he arrived in Oregon in quest of this lake. It was not until after nine years of questioning, however, that he at last met a man who had actually seen Crater Lake.

In 1885 he himself stood for the first time upon its wild and romantic shore. Before leaving it he resolved to have it made a national park. For years he spent money, time and energy to accomplish this; he went to Washington again and again. In 1902 he triumphed, and the Crater Lake region became a national park.

Mr. Steel has had an important place in the forest conservation movement in the Northwest from its beginning, and he commenced this agitation in 1886. For a short time in Portland, Ore. he published a little magazine called 'Steel Points.' He is the author of a book, 'The Mountains of Oregon,' long out of print. It was he who, on the top of Mount Hood, on July 19, 1894, organized the Mazamas, the now famous mountain club of the Northwest. Mr. Steel was born in Ohio in 1854, and is now living in Portland.

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