Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 153. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906. PRICE, ONE CENT.

THE HORSES OF THE MONTREAL FIRE BRIGADE.

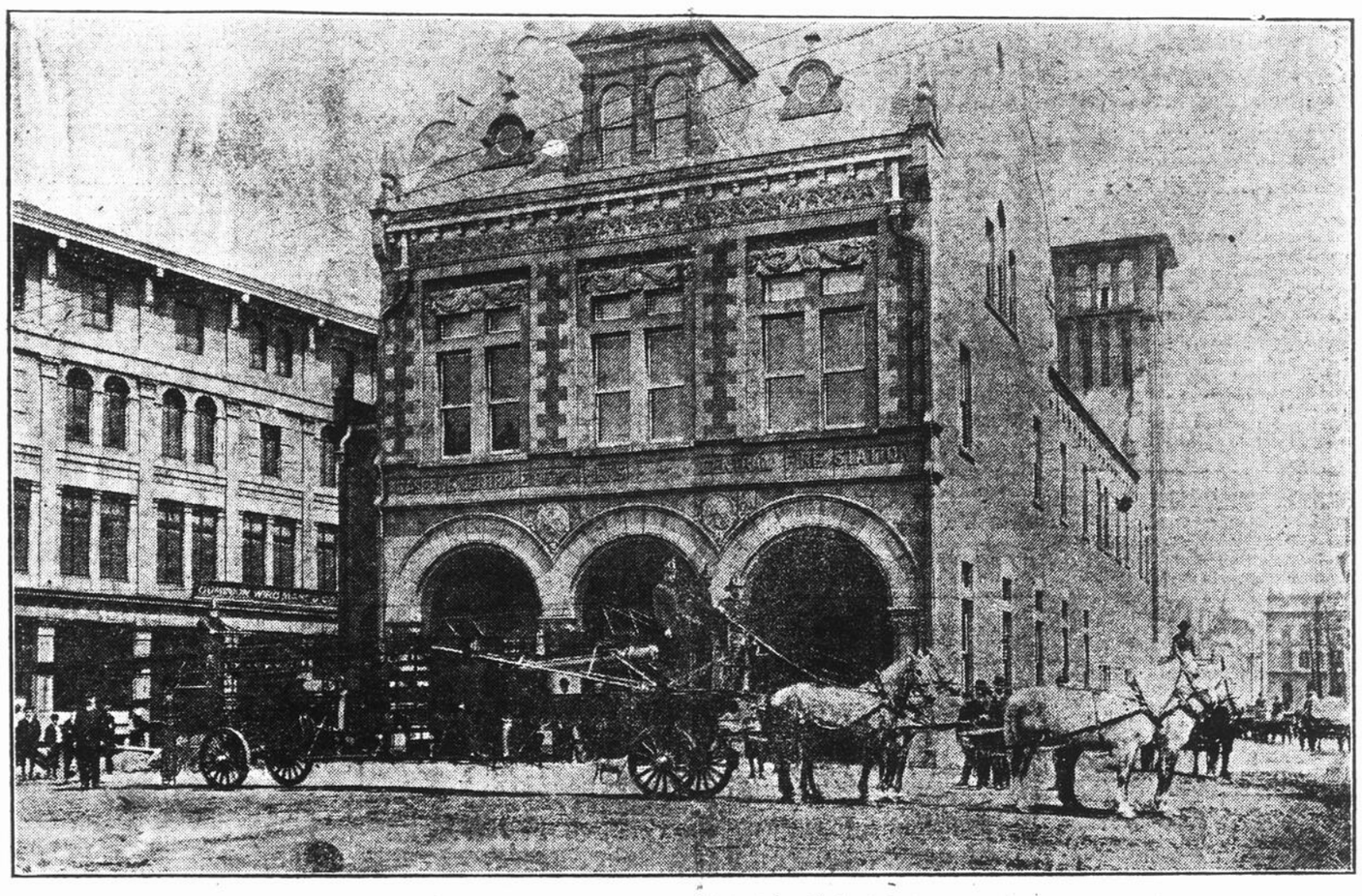


SOME TIME in the future electric motors will whisk the fire brigade apparatus to the scene of fires, no doubt. But for the present the horse is all important.

The men may be the smartest on earth, the apparatus (as is the case in every city) may be superior to anything on the continent, but it is upon the horses primarily that the real test of the efficiency of a fire brigade depends. Let the horses be out of condition, unintelligent, too heavy for speed, too light for strength, or not pulling well together. It makes all the difference. Precious minutes are lost, and meanwhile a small fire may have become a great blaze. It is the first five minutes at a fire that is the most important, most critical period, and every second lost during that five minutes has to be dearly paid for afterwards. That is why the power and the quality of the horses means so much to the efficiency of a brigade. That is why in Montreal, as in all large cities, the well-being of the horses is the first consideration in the fire brigade.

The 187 horses of the Montreal brigade live like princes. Their fare is of the best. They have a whole army of men to wait upon them—to wash them, to comb their tails, to manicure their feet, to brush their coats till they shine like burnished metal, and to go out with them while they take the air of a morning. Pampered pets they are for the most time, but when real work comes to be done, how they will work! And even then the equine superiority to which they have been elevated is evident, for all other traffic has to stop and give them a clear road. See them as they rush out of their stalls in response to an alarm, and take their place under the hanging harness, and watch them as an instant later they dash away with the apparatus, straining every nerve for speed. No need to whip them. They know the value of time.

These breathless rushes, hither and thither through the crowded city at all hours of the day and night make exacting work, but the horses soon get to love the importance and excitement of it, and their attachment to the work often remains long after they have left the brigade. There was an old horse whom we will call 'Jimmy,' having forgotten what his real name was. When he was retired from the brigade he was set to the ignoble work of hauling a dust cart round about the city. Very dejected and ashamed of it the old horse looked sometimes when he and his master were round the streets collecting the city's dirt. One day, some months ago, he was standing near a fire station with the dirt cart when an alarm was rung in. Well enough the old horse knew the sound of the gong. Up went his head, his ears were pricked forward, and his old limbs began to quiver with excitement. Two horses attached to a hose cart dashed out of the station, and away to the source of alarm. 'Jimmy' hesitated not a moment. Forgotten were the indignities of dust-gathering. The alarm was rung, and he was wanted. So away he started with the dust cart, at a gallop, his nostrils distended, and his eyes blazing. Stop there, you trolley cars, out of the way you lumbering teams of dray horses, stand back you mere tradesmen's hacks. Jimmy was king of the road once more, and everything must make way. Following the fire waggon, he had a clear passage through the streets. He pulled up in a businesslike way at the fire, and stood there champing his bit. The astonished firemen who were early on the scene found that Jimmy was there as soon as any of them. And what was more to Jimmy was that he had brought the dust cart with him—the fire. There it was if wanted, ready for immediate use. One of the firemen who recognized him patted him on the neck and praised him. Jimmy asked no more, and when the begrimed and perspiring carter came to fetch him back to the dirt hauling business he went away as meek as a lamb.



A FINE TEAM OF GREYS.

These splendid horses, which are kept at No. 1 Station, are always greatly admired when they dash through the city streets hauling the heavy water tower.

It is astonishing how proficient these horses become in their share of the work. The first stroke of the alarm sets them quivering with eagerness and excitement; indeed, some of the firemen declare that the horses can feel an alarm coming.

'I can't explain it,' one of them said, 'but the fact remains that often just a few seconds before an alarm is rung in, the horses will suddenly be on the qui vive, as though they had already heard the first stroke. Whether they can feel the current coming, or what it is, I don't know, but we've often noticed it and talked about it.'

The instant they are released from their stalls the horses rush each to his own place at the waggons, and the moment the collars are snapped over their necks they are off. Perhaps the most intelligent horse in the brigade in this respect is the fine bay called 'Doctor,' at No. 7 station (corner of Notre Dame and Beaudry streets). He will work his way into the harness no matter in what position he finds it, and it is commonly believed that if the harness were lying on the ground when the alarm came in he would lie on the floor and roll himself into it.

Many of the horses strike up fervent friendships with the firemen or with one another. Down at No. 1 station, in Youville square, were two horses, 'Sullivan' and 'Ned,' who ran side by side in the waggon, and who never could bear to be out of sight of each other. If one was taken out of the stable to be shod, the other would be neighing, pawing the floor and pulling at his halter in a state of nervous excitement until his friend came back, and then the two would rub noses and behave in the most ridiculously affectionate manner towards each other. They loved each other's company so much that even at a fire, they had to be tied to the same post, or else, sure as fate, one or other of them would break his halter. Their friendship had a tragic ending, for on Victoria night, when the boys with their fire crackers had given the brigade a number of sharp runs, "Ned" dropped in his harness on William street, and died without a kick or a groan. It was a death not uncommon with the fire brigade horses. His heart had given out under the terrific and continuous strain. For a time 'Sullivan' was inconsolable, but, contrary to what the firemen thought, he got over it, and now runs in double harness with 'Mouton," apparently as happy as ever.

'Mouton' is a twelve-year-old, who has built up for himself a sinister reputation. He has the pace that kills. There is no horse in the brigade with the speed and stamina that he possesses, and one after another four of his mates have dropped dead in the streets trying to keep up with him. 'Sullivan' is his fifth mate, and 'Mouton' looks at him thoughtfully sometimes as though wondering how long it will be before he, too, will drop by the wayside. He has not the least fear about himself, nor have any of the firemen who know him.

As a starter there is none to beat the brown horse at No. 7 station, facetiously called 'The Baby.' This fine creature is 1,800 pounds in weight, and is by far the biggest horse in the brigade, besides being the strongest. He has the reputation of having snapped more whippletrees than any other two horses put together, and all because of his impetuosity. His only thought after an alarm has been rung in is to get there, and instead of gradually working up to his full speed, he starts off at top speed with a mighty bound, which sometimes threatens to carry him clear of the harness. But he is skilful with his strength, and has proved his value on many tough runs.

Another character in his way was 'Citron,' whose quarters used to be at No. 4 station (Chaboillez square), but who was killed a short time ago in an accident. One day when 'Citron' came rushing out of his stall to take his place in the hose cart, a chair happened to be in his way. Instead of swerving to one side he jumped clean over it, and the next minute was in his appointed place. The firemen, glad of any diversion to while away the hours of waiting, gave 'Citron' an opportunity for developing his talent for jumping and for some time before his death they would now and again even lie on the floor while 'Citron' jumped over them.

A horse which never has fallen down, and which, it is said, never could be thrown by the most reckless or careless driver is 'Joe Patchem' (named after the famous American racer) at No. 5 station, 2120 St. Catherine street. He will run with the hose cart at the most headlong speed on wet asphalt, greasy wood blocks, car tracks, down the steepest hill, or, in fact, anywhere, and never a fear is there that he will fall. His surefootedness and dexterity in passing obstructions is the talk of the brigade.

Very few of the horses in the brigade carry any of the marks of accident, for a serious accident usually means that the horse concerned is retired. But 'Moscow,' the fine leader on the ladder at No. 19 station, 540 Fullum street, carries in his head the reminder of an accident. He got run into by another horse, and the opposing shaft made a hole right through his jaw. 'Moscow' made light of the accident, and so was kept in the brigade. The wound healed up quickly, leaving a big hole in the jaw, of which 'Moscow' seems rather proud.

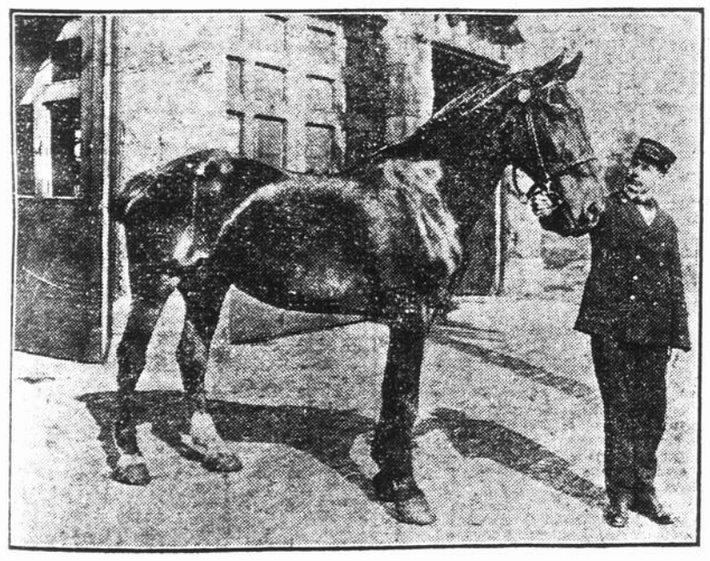
Many a horse has been turned out of the brigade for want of brains, but the other day one was sold for a new cause. He had brains, but lacked enthusiasm. His name was 'Jerry,' and he belonged to No. 4 station. It was he who, a month or two ago, ran out of the station when an alarm was rung, followed the other horses to the fire, and came back with them as far as the fire station, taking care that no one should catch him. Then he ran away, and nothing was heard of him until two days later, when a man from St. Laurent brought him back. He was given another chance, but his thoughts kept wandering from his work, and he was sold.

One of the veterans of the brigade is 'Jubilee,' who is now located at No. 9 station, Point St. Charles. 'Jubilee' got his name because he was one of the two horses which Chief Benoit took over to England with him when he went to take part, as one of the representatives of Canada in the Diamond Jubilee celebrations. 'Jubilee' is the only horse in the brigade who has had the distinction of having travelled across the Atlantic twice. When he was led out by Foreman Mooney a day or two ago to have his photograph taken he took quite an intelligent interest in the proceedings, and he really seemed to understand what was being said when Foreman Mooney chatted about the trip which he and 'Jubilee' had to the Mother Country on that never-to-be-forgotten occasion.



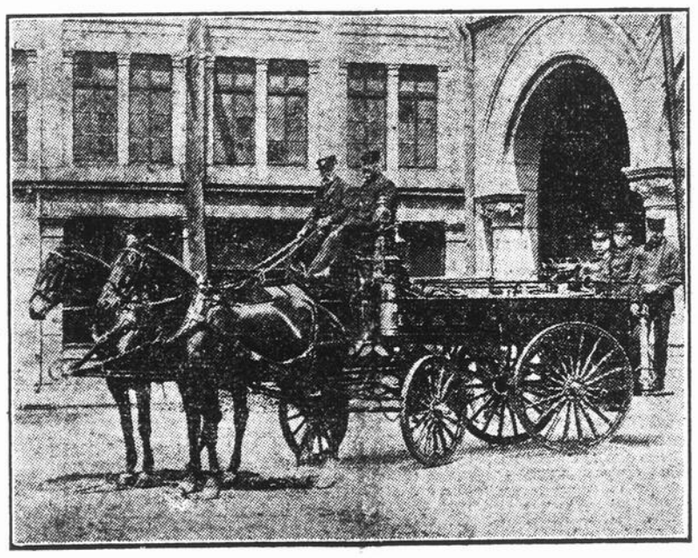
"THE BABY."

This horse has broken more whippletrees than any other in the Brigade.

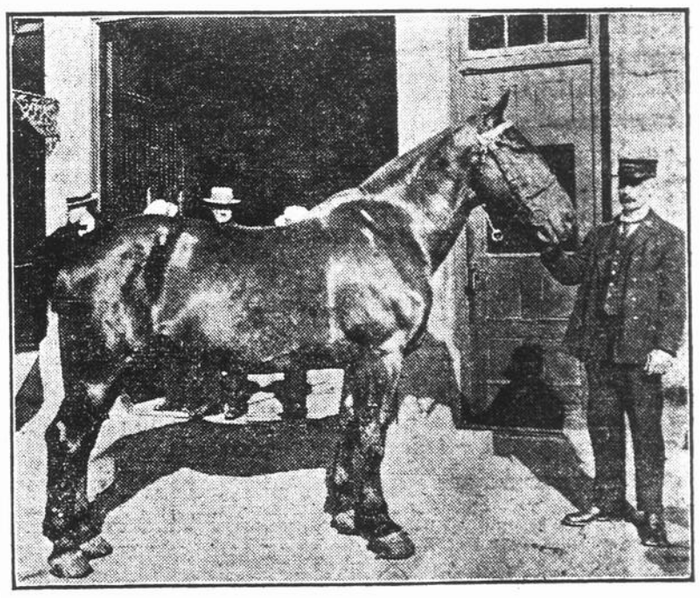


"JUBILEE" AND FOREMAN MOONEY

Who together made a trip to England for the Diamond Jubilee celebrations.



"MOUTON" AND "SULLIVAN,"



"JOE PATCHEM."

The horse that can not be thrown down.

LEADING SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.



OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

RE-OPENS SEPT. 12th.

The Ottawa Ladies' College has no superior in this country as a Home-School for Girls and Young Ladies.

CALENDAR ON APPLICATION.

Mrs. J. GRANT NEEDHAM, Lady Principal

Dunham Ladies' College

Church School for Girls in the Diocese of Montreal.

PRESIDENT

The Most Reverend W. B. BOND, LL.D.,

Lord Archbishop of Montreal, Metropolitan of Canada.

Re-opens on September 12th, 1906. The Course of Study is that laid down by the Council of Public Instruction for Superior Schools of this Province. Students will be prepared for the A. A. Examination and University Matriculation as well as for entrance into McGill Normal School. French, German and Music are special features of the curriculum. Fees, per annum, $185. For Calendars and other information apply to the LADY PRINCIPALS, Dunham, P. Que.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Entry must be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situate.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

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

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased), or any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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

THE 'CHAUFFEUR DOG.'

Paris dog-fanciers are devoting their attention to the 'chauffeur dog,' which is trained to watch a motor-car when left at the roadside, and to accompany his master on his journey. But it is necessary to choose a dog which takes kindly to high speeds, and to the fur coat and goggles in which he is dressed. The bulldog refuses to wear spectacles, and fox-terriers are too nervous for long trips. Collies and poodles, it is declared, make the best motor-car dogs. There is a poodle in the dog show now being held in Paris which refuses to have his goggles off at all.—'St. James's Gazette.'

GULLS AS SCAVENGERS.

Gulls love society. They always meet in colonies and live together the entire year. They are most useful birds about the water-fronts of our cities. These gulls have developed certain traits that mark them as land birds rather than birds of the sea. In Southern California and Oregon I have watched flocks of them leave the ocean and rivers at daybreak every morning and sail inland for miles, skirmishing about the country to pick up a living in the fields, following the plough all day long, as blackbirds do, and fighting at the farmer's heels for angle-worms. I have seen others rummage daily about pig-pens and gorge on the offal thrown out from the slaughterhouses. If any bird is useful to man, the gull is certainly of great economic importance as a scavenger.—'American Magazine.'

In various parts of Holland are 'butter control stations,' which are described in detail by the agricultural editors. A chemist is at the head of each station, with a staff of analysts under him. Inspectors, instructed by the chemist, unexpectedly visit dairies, stores, creameries, etc., and collect samples of butter and all materials used in it. These samples are analyzed, and the results are registered, so that the officials connected with the 'control' know almost exactly what the chemical composition is of the butter at each creamery, etc., and at any time of the year.



DOMINION LINE
STEAMSHIPS

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool

OTTAWA	July 7
DOMINION	July 14
SOUTHWARK	July 21
CANADA	July 28
KENSINGTON	Aug. 4

FIRST-CLASS, $70.00-$75.00, according to steamer.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.

On steamers carrying only one class of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer.

$42.50 and $45.00 to Liverpool; $45.00 and $47.50 to London.

Third Class passengers booked to principal points in Great Britain at $27.50, berthed in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

For all information, apply to Local Agents, or to

DOMINION LINE,

17 St. Sacrament Street Montreal.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP CO., Ltd.

RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.

THE WELL and favorably known SS. 'CAMPANA,' 1,700 tons, lighted by electricity, and with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 2 p.m., 2nd, 16th, and 30th July; 13th and 27th August; 10th and 24th September, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Quebec, Gaspe, Mal Bay, Perce, Cape Cove, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottstown, P.E.I.

BERMUDA

Summer excursion, $35, by the new twin screw SS. 'Bermudian,' 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York fortnightly, from 6th June to 21st November. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.

The finest trips of the season for health and comfort.

ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.

For freight, passage and Staterooms, apply to

J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,

211 Commissioners street, city.

A CHARMING TRIP
Down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, SS. "GASPESIEN,"

$27.00.

Montreal to Gaspe and Return.

The above rates include meals and berth.

People desirous to escape from the dust and hurry of city life during the hot months of the summer, should take the trip from Montreal to Gaspé, on the well fitted and comfortable steamer "GASPESIEN," sailing from Montreal every two weeks.

This trip of seven hundred miles, is almost equal to a transatlantic one, without the discomfort of sea-sickness. The steamer supplies a first class bill of fare, and the officers are most obliging.

Leaves MONTREAL, Victoria Pier, at 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY.

June 26th.	Aug. 7th.
July 10th.	Aug. 21st.
July 24th.	Sept. 4th.

For Freight or Passage, etc., apply,

A. LEMIEUX, Agent,

118 Coristine Building.

BLACK DIAMOND SS. LINE

The Popular Passenger Steamer

"BONAVISTA"

Is intended to sail

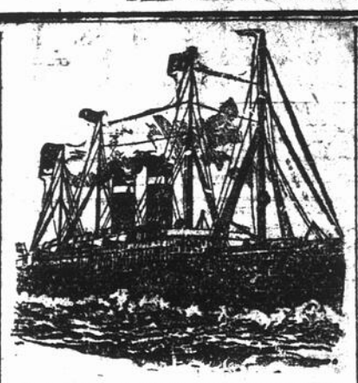
10 p.m. JULY 9th.

For CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.
The SYDNEYS, C.B.
And ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland.

For fares, accommodation, etc.,

Apply to **J. E. COOKSON,**
Gen. Pass. Agt.,

Tel. Main 4491. 112 St. James St.



ALLAN LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
21 June—	VIRGINIAN	5 July	9 a.m. 11 p.m.
28 June—	TUNISIAN	12 July	5 a.m. 5 p.m.
5 July—	VICTORIAN	19 July	9 a.m. 11 p.m.
12 July—	IONIAN	26 July	4 a.m. 3 p.m.

It is to be noted that the Allan Line steamers sail from Montreal, and the hour of sailing has been arranged so as to give the passenger a view of the noble St. Lawrence by daylight. The trip down is a moving panorama the whole way.

TUNISIAN'S record passage Rimouski to Moville, is 6 days 5 hours.

VIRGINIAN'S record passage Moville to Rimouski is 5 days 20 hours.

VIRGINIAN and VICTORIAN are the largest, finest, and fastest pair of Turbine steamers in the world. The engines of His Majesty's yacht and H.M.S. Dreadnought, the largest and most powerful battleships ever constructed, are after the same design as Virginian and Victorian. Their great merit being absolute freedom from vibration.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS $70 and up,
SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool, Londonderry, $42.50 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.

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

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

Sicilian . ... 4 July. Numudian. . 18 July
Pretorian .. .11 July. Mongolian . 25 July

One class cabin called second. Rate $40 and upwards. Third class, $26.50.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

CANADA AND MANCHESTER.

From Manchester.	From Montreal.
7 June—*Manchester Commerce	June 20
14 June—Manchester Importer	July 7
21 June—Manchester Shipper	July 14
5 July—*Manchester Trader	July 28
19 July—*Manchester Commerce	Aug. 11

Some of the above Steamers have first-class accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICAN JOINT SERVICE TO CAPETOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN.

*Wyandotte . ... Aug. 10

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

For further particulars apply to

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., LIMITED,
AGENTS, . . . MONTREAL.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW
WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. SALACIA . ... June 23
SS. LAKONIA (Cold Storage) . ... July 5
SS. PARTHENIA (Cold Storage) . July 12
SS. MARINA (Cold Storage) . ... July 19

Accommodation for a limited number of passengers. Rates—Cabin, $35.00 to $42.50. Steerage, $25.00.

DONALDSON BROS., Glasgow.

THOMSON LINE LONDON
WEEKLY SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.

SS. LATONIA . ... June 30
SS. CERVONA . ... July 7
SS. HURONA . ... July 14

All steamers fitted with cold storage and cool air.

LEITH SERVICE.

SS. BELLONA ... June 30

ABERDEEN SERVICE.

SS. ESCALONA . ... July 10

AGENTS—Cairns, Noble & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; William Thomson & Co., Limited, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.; W. Thomson & Co., Leith; R. A. Cannon, Reid & Co., Aberdeen; W. Thomson & sons, Dundee, Scotland.

LORD LINE TO CARDIFF.

SS. LORD IVEAGH .....

AGENTS—Thos. Dixon & Sons, Belfast; Guthrie, Heywood & Co., Cardiff.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE
FINEST AND FASTEST

"EMPRESSES"

MONTREAL, QUEBEC and LIVERPOOL.

July 7, Sat. .. ..Lake Erie
July 12, Thurs. .. ..Empress of Ireland
July 21, Sat. .. ..Lake Manitoba
July 26, Thur. .. ..Empress of Britain
and weekly thereafter.

MONTREAL to LONDON DIRECT.

July 3, Montrose (One Class) $40.00
*July 8, Montezuma.
*July 15, Montreal.
*July 22, Mount Royal.

*These steamers do not carry passengers.

SS. Lake Champlain and Lake Erie carry only One Class of Cabin passengers (Second Class), to whom is given the accommodation situated in the best part of the steamer at $42.50 and $45.00. 3rd, $26.50.

Lake Manitoba—1st, $55.00 and upwards; 2nd, $40.00; 3rd, $26.50.

Empresses—1st, $80.00 to $500.00; 2nd, $45.00 and $47.50; 3rd, $28.75.

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament St.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION DEPOT
SUMMER TRAIN SERVICE.

7.25 A.M. **DAY EXPRESS**—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Rimouski and Little Metis.

Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. Parlor Car Montreal to Little Metis.

12 NOON. **"MARITIME EXPRESS"**—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.

Leaves at 12.00 noon daily, except Saturday. Through sleeping car to Halifax.

7.30 P.M. Train de Luxe. **"OCEAN LIMITED"**—For Levis, (Quebec) Murray Bay, Cap a L'Aigle, Riviere du Loup, Cacouna, Little Metis, Matapedia, Moncton, St. John and Halifax.

Leaves 7.30 p.m., daily, except Saturday. Through sleeping cars to Riviere Ouelle Wharf (for Murray Bay points); Little Metis, St. John and Halifax.

11.45 P.M. **NIGHT EXPRESS for QUEBEC and Intermediate Stations.**

Daily, except Sunday, at 11.45 p.m. A sleeping car is attached to this train, which passengers can occupy after 9.00 p.m.

GASPE AND BAY CHALEUR.

Passengers leaving by the Maritime Express at 12 noon, Tuesdays, and 7.30 p.m., 'Ocean Limited,' Fridays, will connect at Campbellton with SS. 'Lady Eileen.'

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN.

7.45 p.m. Thursdays, direct connection at Rimouski with Royal Mail Line Steamers for Liverpool.

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

CITY TICKET OFFICE.

St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Depot. Tel. Main 615.

J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass & Tkt. Agent



R & O CHEAP Excursions

Dominion Day

To all points on line and return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going dates, June 29, 30, July 1 and 2,

Return Limit, July 3rd, 1906.

MONTREAL-TORONTO LINE.—Steamers leave at 2.15 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

MONTREAL-HAMILTON LINE.—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 2.15 p.m.

QUEBEC LINE.—Steamers leave daily at 7 p.m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST., Opp. Post Office.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co

DOMINION DAY
EXCURSIONS.

TO OTTAWA AND RETURN—$2.50.

Tickets good to go 29th and 30th June; return, 4th July.

EXCURSION TO CARILLON—$1.00. Delightful Trip.

Take 8 a.m. train for Lachine to connect with STR. DUCHESS OF YORK, HOME BY THE RAPIDS at 6.30 p.m. Breakfast and Dinner served on board. The Carillon trip is the best day's outing of all.

AFTERNOON TRIPS—RAPIDS.

To Hudson-on-the-Lake and return, $1. Take C.P.R. train at Windsor Station at 1.30 p.m.

To ST. ANNE'S, by G.T.R. or C.P.R. Round trip, 80 cents.

To LACHINE, by 5 p.m., G.T.R. train. Round trip, 50 cents.

Ticket Offices, 178 and 128 St. James st.; Windsor Hotel and Bonaventure Station, G.T.R., and at St. Henri Station, G.T.R.

For further information telephone Main 1029. 166 Common street.

AFTERNOON TRIP UP LAKE AND DOWN RAPIDS.

STR. PRINCESS will lave Canal Basin, foot of Duke street, at 1.30 p.m. for trip up Lake St. Louis and down Rapids, arriving at foot of McGill street at 6.30 p.m. Tickets, 50 cents, to be had on board steamer.

Rutland Rd

WINDSOR STREET STATION.
DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
—TO—

NEW YORK, BOSTON
and New England Points

The scenic SHORT LINE across the Islands of Lake Champlain and through the Green Mountains.

Leave Montreal, †9.35 a.m., *7.10 p.m.
Arrive Boston, †8.00 p.m., *7.00 a.m.
Arrive New York, †9.00 p.m., *7.18 a.m.
†Daily, ex. Sunday. *Daily.

Buffet (Broiler Service) Parlor Car on day trains and Sleeper Car on Night Trains.

T. M. FALLON, City Passenger Agent. **F. E. BARBOUR, General Agent**

CITY TICKET OFFICE 130 St. James St.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

DOMINION DAY.

REDUCED FARES TO

St. Johns	$1.00	Peterboro	$8.15
Quebec	$4.50	Toronto	$10.00
Sherbrooke	$3.35	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	$3.50	London	$12.95

And all other points in Canada and Return at

SINGLE FIRST CLASS FARE

Going Dates until July 2, inclusive, Return Limit, July 3, 1906.

CHEAP WEEK END TRIPS

GOING—Saturday or Sunday by any train.
RET'G. until Monday by any train, as follows:—

Abenakis Springs	$2.35
Alexandria	2.00
Belœil	.80
Cornwall	2.25
Bluff Point (Cliff Haven) N. Y.	3.15
Burlington, Vt.	3.15
Hawkesbury	2.10
Hemmingford	1.25
Highgate Springs, Vt.	1.95
Howick	1.10
Huntingdon	1.65
Lancaster	1.80
Massena Springs	2.80
Ormstown	1.35
Otterburn Park, including one admission to park	.95
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	3.00
Quebec	4.50
Richmond	2.65
River Beaudette	1.45
Rouse's Point	2.05
Sherbrooke	3.45
Ste Anne de Bellevue	.80
St. Hyacinthe	1.30
St. Remi	.80
St. Johns	1.10
Valleyfield	1.25
Vaudreuil	.90
Ottawa	*3.60

ALSO MANY OTHER POINTS.

*Good returning until Monday morning trains only.

SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS
From and To Montreal.

(For additional train service see Company's Time Tables.)

FOR VAUDREUIL — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.40 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

ST. ANNE'S — 9.40 a.m., 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 7.30 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.01 a.m., 8.39 a.m., 11.35 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 6.30 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

BAIE d'URFE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.45 p.m.

BEAUREPAIRE and BEACONSFIELD—9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.39 a.m., 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.45 p.m.

PT. CLAIRE and LAKESIDE, VALOISVILLE, STRATHMORE— 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

DORVAL — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 8.00 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m, 10.35 p.m.

DIXIE and LACHINE — 9.45 a.m., 1.30 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 6.25 p.m., 8.10 p.m., 10.35 p.m.

FOR BROCKVILLE and INT. STATIONS—9.45 a.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 8.10 p.m.

ST. HYACINTHE and RICHMOND—8.00 a.m., 8.01 p.m.
Retg. arr. Montreal 7.00 a.m., 6.50 p.m.

ST. JOHNS—9.01 a.m. Retg. arr. Montreal, 10.15 p.m.

MONTREAL—TORONTO

Leave Montreal *9.00 a.m., †9.45 a.m., *8.00 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto *4.20 p.m., †9.20 p.m., *6.10 a.m., *7 a.m.

Elegant Cafe Parlor Car on 9 a.m. train. Pullman Sleeping Car on 8 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. trains.

MONTREAL-OTTAWA.

Leave Montreal †8.00 a.m., *9.40 a.m., †4.10 p.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa †11.00 a.m., *12.40 a.m., †7.10 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Leave Ottawa *8.35 a.m., *3.30 p.m., †5.00 p.m., †7.15 p.m. Arrive Montreal *11.35 a.m., *6.30 p.m., †8.00 p.m., †10.15 p.m.

*Daily. †Week days.

Pullman Buffet car on 8.00 a.m. from Montreal, and 5.00 p.m. trains from Ottawa.

Parlor Cars on all trains between Montreal and Ottawa.

FAMOUS ALGONQUIN PARK.

Parry Sound (Rose Pt.), Georgian Bay Points.

Those desiring to visit above points can leave Montreal at 8.00 a.m., daily, except Sunday. Through Pullman buffet car on above train.

PORTLAND-OLD ORCHARD.

Leave Montreal *8.01 a.m., *8.15 p.m. Arrive Portland *5.45 p.m., *6.40 a.m. Arrive Old Orchard *6.32 p.m., *7.35 a.m.

Sleeping and Parlor Car service between Montreal, Portland and to Old Orchard.

Elegant Café Car Service on day trains between Montreal and Portland.

MONTREAL—POINT LEVI (Quebec).

Parlor Car Service is now running to Pte Levi on train leaving Montreal at 8.00 a.m. Returning leaves Pt. Levi 1.10 p.m.

MONTREAL—NEW YORK.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m.

Arrive New York †8.00 p.m., †9.00 p.m., *8.10 a.m., *1.30 p.m.

MONTREAL—PLATTSBURG.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., †10.15 a.m., *6.45 p.m., *8.10 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Arrive Plattsburg †9.50 a.m., †12.15 p.m., *9.00 p.m., *10.15 p.m., *1.40 a.m.

MONTREAL—ST. JOHNS.

Leave Montreal †7.21 a.m., *9.01 a.m., †10.15 a.m., ||1.35 p.m., o2.25 p.m., †4.50 p.m., †6.20 p.m., *6.45 p.m., *8.10 p.m., *8.40 p.m., *11.30 p.m. Arrive St. Johns †8.14 a.m., *9.45 a.m., †11.00 a.m., ||2.30 p.m., o3.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †7.12 p.m., *7.35 p.m., *8.55 p.m., *9.25 p.m., *12.17 a.m.

MONTREAL—WATERLOO, P.Q.

Leave Montreal †8.45 a.m., †4.45 p.m. Arrive Waterloo †11.15 a.m., †7.20 p.m. Leave Waterloo †7.00 a.m., †3.35 p.m Arrive Montreal †9.25 a.m. †6.05 p.m.

MONTREAL—MARIEVILLE.

Leave Montreal †4.45 p.m., †6.30 p.m., ||1.31 p.m. Arrive Marieville †5.44 p.m., †7.31 p.m. ||2.29 p.m. Leave Marieville †6.55 a.m., †8.24 a.m., ||3.00 p.m. Arrive Montreal †8.00 a.m., †9.25 a.m. ||3.58 p.m.

6.30 p.m. train runs through to St. Cesaire. Returning leaves St. Cesaire 6.20 a.m., arrive Montreal 8.00 a.m.

*Daily. †Week days. ||Saturday only. oExcept Saturday and Sunday.

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC

DOMINION DAY.

CHEAP TRIPS.

Toronto	$10.00	Hamilton	$10.65
Ottawa	3.50	London	12.95
Quebec	4.50	Peterboro	8.15
Sherbrooke	3.35	Farnham	1.30
St. Johns, Q.	1.00	St. John, N.B.	14.15
St. Agathe	2.00	Labelle	2.20
Magog	2.75	Knowlton	2.10

and all other points in Canada, Fort William and East at

LOWEST ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE

Good going June 29th, 30th, July 1st and 2nd.

Good for return until July 3rd, 1906.

Special Train Service.

On Monday, July 2nd, an extra train will leave Nomining at 5.15 p.m., and St. Agathe at 8 p.m., for Montreal stopping at intermediate stations to St Jerome, arriving Place Viger at 10.30 p.m. Train due to leave Nomining same day at 4.00 a.m. will be cancelled.

IMPROVED

Motor Car Service

BETWEEN

MONTREAL—VAUDREUIL

and intermediate stations.

Leave Windsor Stn.	Ar. Vaudreuil.
8.10 a.m.	9.00 a.m.
12.20 p.m.	1.10 p.m.
2.00 p.m.	3.50 p.m.
8.00 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Leave Vaudreuil.	Ar. Montreal.
10.20 a.m.	11.10 a.m.
1.30 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
5.30 p.m.	6.20 p.m.
9.10 p.m.	10.00 p.m.

This improved service will be daily, Sundays excepted.

New Station at Pointe Claire.

A new stopping place has been established for all local trains and motor car at Pointe Claire, just opposite the golf links. The new station will be styled Pointe Claire, and the old station will be called Cedar Park.

MOTOR CAR SERVICE FROM BEACONSFIELD.

On Tuesday, July 3rd, the Motor Car will leave Beaconsfield at 11.00 p.m. for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations for the accommodation of passengers attending the Fancy Fair at Beaconsfield in aid of the Brehmer Rest at St. Agathe.

SPECIAL SUNDAY SERVICE
LEAVE MONTREAL

For Lake of Two Mountains, Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil, Caledonia Springs, Plantagenet and Ottawa.

(Windsor Street) 10.00 a.m., Sundays, returning arriving Montreal 10.00 p.m.

For Dorval, Valois, Pointe Claire, Ste. Annes and Vaudreuil.

(Windsor Street) 12.04 p.m., Sundays, arrives Montreal 5.05 p.m.

For Laurentian Mountains, Shawbridge, St. Margaret, Ste. Agathe.

(Place Viger) 9.15 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.30 p.m. Seven hours at Ste. Agathe

Fast Train for Ste. Agathe, St. Faustin, Mont. Tremblant, Labelle and Nomining.

(Place Viger) 8.45 a.m. Sundays. Returning arrives Montreal Sundays at 10.30 p.m.

St. Rose, St. Therese and St. Jerome.

(Place Viger)—9.35 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.00 p.m.

St. Eustache.

(Place Viger) 8.30 a.m., 9.35 a.m., Sundays returning arrive Montreal 8.45 p.m.

For Joliette, St. Gabriel and Three Rivers.

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m., Sundays, returning arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

For Terrebonne, L'Epiphanie, Lanoraie

(Place Viger) 8.55 a.m. and 2.20 p.m. Returning will arrive Montreal 9.55 p.m.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE
MONTREAL
—TO—

BOSTON
and New England Points.

Lv. Windsor Station 9.00 a.m. and 7.45 p.m.
Arr. Boston .. .. .. 7.30 a.m. and 8.10 p.m.
Parlor or Sleeping Cars on above trains.

Sleeping and Parlor Car Service
Between
Montreal and Portland, Me.

A through Sleeping Car leaves Windsor Station daily at 7.45 p.m. for Portland, Me. Parlor Car leaves daily, Sunday excepted, for the White Mountains and Portland, Me., at 9 a.m.

On and after June 25th this service will be extended to Old Orchard.

St. Andrews-by-the-Sea

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE—Through Sleepers leave Windsor Street, 7.25 p.m., Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, for St. Andrews, N.B. Returning, leave St. Andrews Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, arriving Montreal 8.05 a.m. next day.

Homeseekers' Excursions.
COLONIST CLASS TO THE
CANADIAN NORTHWEST

JULY 3rd and 17th **1906**

Good to return within 60 days.

Winnipeg, Man.	$32.00	Brandon, Man.	$33.50
Mowbray, Man.	33.50	Moosomin, Sask.	34.70
Deloraine, Man.	33.50	Lipton, Sask.	35.75
Lyleton, Man.	34.00	Regina, Sask.	35.75
Estevan, Sask.	35.00	Saskatoon, Sask.	37.25
Souris, Man.	33.50	Moosejaw, Sask.	36.50
Arcola, Sask.	34.50	Pr. Albert, Sask.	38.00
Lenora, Man.	34.00	No. Battleford.	39.00
Miniota, Man.	34.00	Macleod, Alb.	40.00
Binscarth, Man.	34.25	Calgary, Alb.	40.50
Yorkton, Sask.	35.00	Red Deer, Alb.	41.50
Sheho, Sask.	35.50	Strathcona, Alb.	42.50

Proportionately low rates to other stations

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

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Winds and Showers

VOL. XLVII., No. 153 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

GOLD DISCOVERED IN QUEBEC

Prospector Brings in Wonderful Samples of Ore, Literally Covered With Free Gold

Mr. Ussher, of the C. P. R., this morning received the following telegram from Mr. J. McOrmond, the C. P. R. agent at Temiskaming:—

'Man just arrived from Home Seal Lake, 70 miles north of Ville Marie, with wonderful samples of free gold ore discovered near that lake. The ore shows that it is from a large vein, and is literally covered with free gold. Figure on a big boom, and an immense rush of prospectors.'

Home Seal Lake is in the Province of Quebec, in a district rich in minerals. Those who know the country have for some time asserted that a development similar to that taking place around Cobalt, would be sure to come when its resources became known, and this prediction seems on the eve of fulfilment now that the discovery of gold has been made, for the news will attract the attention of the whole continent to this rich portion of the province.

Temiskaming, Que., June 30.—A wonderful discovery of free gold has been made about seventy miles north of Ville Varie, at the narrows of Opasatica Lake, two miles south of the Height of Land. The finders, A. Renault and A. Collier, are on the way to Quebec to perfect their discovery.

Haileybury, Ont., June 30.—A mass meeting of the mining community of the Temiskaming district was held at Haileybury on Thursday night. Mr. Cyril T. Young, a prominent mining broker and investor, presided. A resolution was carried urging that licensees be given ninety days to prospect a claim.

WALADOTTA DEAD

Famous Indian Chief Succumbs to Consumption at Prince Albert

TOOK PART IN CUSTER MASSACRE, AND GREATLY AIDED CANADIAN TROOPS IN REBELLION OF '85.

Prince Albert, Sask., June 29.—Waladotta, a well known Indian chief, of the Tetton tribe, was buried here to-day. The Revs. A. D. Dewdney and J. F. D. Parker, officiated, and a large number of citizens followed. Waladotta, whose name signified 'Grey Eagle,' was popularly known as Lord Beaconsfield, owing to his resemblance to the great British statesman. He was a magnificent specimen of his race, having stood over 6ft. 4 ins. in height, and years ago was a great warrior. He took a leading part in the Custer massacre, but after this affair came to Prince Albert, eschewed the tomahawk and rifle, and settled down to peace and domesticity. He returned to warfare in the Rebellion of '85, when he took the side of the Government, and rendered many valuable and heroic services to the troops in this vicinity. His children were brought up in the Christian faith and sent regularly to the public school, and for many years he had been a model citizen, never being known to indulge in drink or dissipation of any kind. On holidays, a smart top hat made him a conspicuous figure. A short time before his death, which was from consumption, Waladotta was baptized and became a member of the English Church.

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 29.—Lord Strathcona was present at the King's birthday dinner to-night as the guest of the Colonial Secretary. Colonel Drury, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, was the guest of the Secretary of War. Later, Lord and Lady Strathcona were present at the reception of the Premier and ministers in the Foreign Office.

London, June 29.—Geoffrey Drafe, in an article in the 'Fortnightly,' says that cheap postal and telegraphic communications do more for the unification of the Empire than any other single reform. He says that during the present year he has brought the Pollock scheme for an imperial advisory council and intelligence department to the attention of the leading chambers of commerce of the Kingdom, with very satisfactory results.

London, June 29.—At the Derby Exhibition, the 'Scotsman' says, the King paid special attention to the exhibition of Canadian grain produce.

London, June 29.—The 'Standard' prints a long letter from its Ottawa correspondent contrasting the Canadian canning and packing methods with Chicago to the advantage of the former.

HARBOR BOARD

EMPLOYEES WILL ENJOY HOLIDAY ON MONDAY WITH HALF PAY.

The following is the 'authorized' report of yesterday's meeting of the Harbor Commissioners:—The issuing of a debenture for $40,000 was authorized to cover the advance from the Government on account of the new steel sheds.

Accounts from Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, amounting to $7,180, for extra work on the new wharf sheds, were ordered to be paid.

It was decided to sell by auction the commissioners' tug St. Louis, which is no longer required.

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries wrote that a bill had been introduced in Parliament to authorize the commissioners to obtain a loan of $250,000 to retire debentures maturing on July 5.

An agreement was authorized to be signed with the St. Lawrence Sugar Refining Company, giving permission for laying two cast iron water pipes through harbor property.

The men in the employ of the commissioners will be given a holiday on Dominion Day, and will be allowed half pay.

CANON RENAUD PROTESTS

Is Opposed to Street Car Tracks on Sherbrooke Street

OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS LAID BEFORE THE ROAD COMMITTEE.

The Rev. Canon Renaud appeared before the Road Committee yesterday afternoon, and protested against any contemplated street car lines being placed on Sherbrooke street. Because the western section of the street, he said, might be more beautiful, that was no reason why the eastern section should be sacrificed. He thought the residents of that portion of the street would express their opinion strongly against the proposed innovation. Personally, he objected because it was largely with the assurance that no car lines would be run there that the new St. Thomas's Church at the corner of Sherbrooke street and Delorimier avenue was being erected.

Alderman Lariviere, the chairman, placed himself on record as being opposed to any car lines on Sherbrooke street, and Alderman J. B. A. Martin expressed the same opinion.

Canon Renaud also brought the attention of the committee to another matter. He said that two new streets —Dumont and Dorion—must have been built up partially of refuse matter, for whenever any excavation or drain is made, it causes such an unpleasant odor as to constitute a menace to the health of the residents in that vicinity. It was his belief that in filling up the street some garbage had been dumped, and that the stench arose from its decomposition. The odor was so strong, he declared, that many of the residents found it necessary to have their doors and windows closed throughout the day.

The committee instructed Mr. Barlow to investigate the matter, and take steps to prevent a continuance of the conditions.

Canon Renaud thanked the committee for their courtesy in giving him a hearing.

The application of the G. T. R. to construct an underground tunnel between the present building of the company and the new one to be erected on the opposite side of the street, was explained to the committee by Mr. M. C. Riobot. No objection was raised by any of the aldermen, and a favorable report will be made to the council on the matter.

Owing to the many complaints made by residents in various parts of the city regarding the condition of the streets, Mr. Barlow had been asked to submit estimates on the cost of the most necessary improvements. They amounted to $92,645, being apportioned as follows:—

Grading and macadamizing Cuvillier street, from Ontario to Hochelaga streets, $15,000; macadamizing St. Patrick street from Island street to western ward limit, $23,540; macadamizing Hibernia road, from Wellington street to the G. T. R. property, $5,000; paving Seigneurs street from Notre Dame street to the Lachine canal, and Shearer street from the canal to Centre street, $9,664.70; paving Shearer street, $30,000; paving Canning street, from William street to Notre Dame street, $4,000; asphalting McCord street, from William street to Ottawa street, $5,440.

It was decided that the report should be adopted, and a request made to the Finance Committee for funds to carry on the repairs proposed.

THE LATE WILLIAM HENDRIE

FUNERAL AT HAMILTON LARGELY ATTENDED.

Hamilton, Ont., June 29.—With services impressive in their simplicity, the remains of William Hendrie were laid at rest this afternoon in Hamilton cemetery. The funeral, which took place at 3 o'clock from the homestead, was one of the largest in Hamilton's history. The Rev. Dr. Lyle, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, officiated. The floral pieces received from all over Canada and the United States, were magnificent, and filled several carriages. The Ontario Cabinet was represented, and several of the Government officials attended, as well as many representative people from Detroit, Toronto and other points.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE

Amusement Companies and Sunday Newspapers Got up a Mass Meeting

MR. BOURASSA WAS THE PRINCIPAL SPEAKER, AND HE SPOKE IN CHARACTERISTIC VEIN.

Mr. Henri Bourassa, M.P., was the principal speaker at the mass meeting held last night on the Champ de Mars to protest against the adoption of the Lord's Day Bill now before the Federal Parliament. The member for Labelle, who was loudly cheered by the audience, which numbered about four thousand people, made a characteristically vigorous speech in which he condemned the bill in emphatic and unmeasured terms, and said the man or the Government that was endeavoring to force such iniquitous legislation down the throats of the people was unworthy of the name of Liberal.

The following resolution of protest, moved by Mr. Bourassa, was carried unanimously:—

'The citizens of Montreal and its suburbs, in public meeting assembled, strongly protest against the adoption of the Lord's Day bill now under discussion in the federal parliament.

'That measure is a derogation of all the customs which have existed from all time past in the province of Quebec, and intringes deeply upon the civil rights and the social organization of which the inhabitants of that province have heretofore been possessed, both under the French regime and the various constitutions which Great Britain has granted to them since the Treaty of Paris.

'The citizens of Quebec, as well as those of Ontario, are anxious to preserve the religious character of the Lord's Day, and to assure to the working classes the rest to which they are entitled.

'Deeply imbued with the principle of liberty and with respect for the conscience of their neighbors, they acknowledge without any reservation to the citizens of the other provinces the right to accomplish as they think fit, that Christian and social duty; but they believe they are entitled equally to the right of practising the same duty, within the limits of their province, according to their national and religious traditions and to their public laws and customs, older as they are than those of any other province in Canada.

'Such a question, involving as it does crede, racial tradition, family habits, civil right and social organization, should remain within the sphere of action covered by provincial legislation; and according to the declaration made by the Minister of Justice, the legislature of each province could enact, under a different form, laws for the observance of Sunday in conformity with the needs and wishes of the people of such province.

'At all events, the federal parliament should restrain its action to the adoption of a law regulating the circulation of trains and steamships on Sunday.

'The citizens of Montreal hereby appeal to the members of the Senate and the House of Commons, without regard to race, creed or party, in the name of the peace which should reign undisturbed between the two great social elements of which the people of Canada is mainly composed, and request them most urgently to have regard to provincial rights in this matter, and not to impose on the province of Quebec a law contrary to the customs, the sentiments, the interests and the civil rights of its inhabitants.

'It is hereby suggested that if a majority of the representatives from the other provinces are anxious to press the adoption of this measure, a clause should be inserted therein providing that the act shall come into force only in those provinces where the legislature shall enact that the said act shall apply to their respective territory and inhabitants.

'In consequence of all that is above stated, this meeting approves of the attitude of the members of the House of Commons who have heretofore opposed this measure and of their efforts in endeavoring to have it amended, and affirms that their duty, as well as the duty of every representative of the people anxious to preserve the liberties of the people, is to oppose by his vote the third reading of the bill unless such a clause is added as will reserve absolutely to the provincial legislatures a ratifying power.'

Mr. G. Boivin, of the Eden Musee, and Mr. Achille Latreille, acted as joint chairmen. They were introduced by Mr. O. Asselin, of the Sunday paper, the 'Nationaliste,' who himself delivered two addresses to the crowd.

Mr. L. A. Rivet, M. P. for Hochelaga, in the course of an interesting speech, said he was in favor of the Lord's Day Bill in principle, though opposed to it in its methods of application. The principle of every man having one day's rest in seven had his hearty support, but he opposed the bill because of its restrictions on the Sabbath. Mr. Piché's amendment, which had been carried in the House of Commons, however, was sufficient to allay the fears which had existed in this city and province as to the effect of the bill.

Mr. Bourassa, who followed, maintained that Mr. Piché's amendment was not sufficient to allay their fears.

'Before I left Ottawa,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'an entente was reached between us—a small group of French-Canadians, determined to fight the bill—whereby two amendments were to be moved, one by Mr. Piché and one by myself. The effect of my amendment would have left the matter of Sunday observance entirely to the discretion of the several provincial legislatures. But I have been betrayed. My amendment has been ignored by the men who agreed to act in concert with me, but I will return to Ottawa to-morrow and meet the traitors face to face. There are times when principles should stand first, and this is one of them. It is not a question of party, but of justice, and when the liberty of my fellow-countrymen is at stake, my party is justice.'

Mr. Bourassa went on to denounce what he termed the violation of the pact that had been entered into between Mr. Piché and himself, and maintained that perfidious methods were being employed by people in high places to hide the true character of the bill. There were, he said, cowardly and misleading politicians, who covered their conduct with the mantle of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Montreal.

'Mr. Bruchesi,' declared the speaker, 'asked that certain Sunday excursions, where liquor was drunk to excess, and other disorders were indulged in, should be forbidden by statute. He did not wish to prohibit legitimate excursions and deprive a poor widow from ekeing out an existence by selling lemonade and Sunday newspapers. The attitude of the supporters of the measure in claiming that the Archbishop is favorable to this iniquitous piece of legislation is a piece of subterfuge to hide the hypocrisy of the measure.'

Mr. Bourassa continued to argue that the bill was a direct attack on the liberty of the subject, and he appealed to their sentiment by declaring that it would prohibit them from purchasing a few flowers and carrying them to the cemetery to deposit them on the tombs of their deceased relatives.

'The supporters of the bill,' Mr. Bourassa continued, 'also pretend that it will only affect the cities, and that the rural districts are not interested. What,' he asked, 'will sane men think of a law that does away with a time-honored custom of a farmer, who lives several miles away from the authorities of his municipality, and who, after church, calls to pay his taxes to the secretary-treasurer. Of course,' Mr. Bourassa added, 'Mr. Arthur Dansereau considers legislation highly perfect that will prevent Sunday newspapers from telling the truth about the large dailies.'

The chief reason, Mr. Bourassa declared, why it took the public so long to realize how iniquitous the bill really was, was that it had been drawn up in a most perfidious manner. It had been drawn in such a manner as to sweep away the rights and liberties which the British people had secured after the shedding of blood and three hundred years of incessant combat. The most sacred liberties of our people, he declared, had been trodden under foot. True, he said, policemen could not now enter people's houses without a warrant, yet the bill threw the citizens into the hands, perhaps, of the most ignorant and retrograde magistrates that the bad concessions of our province had ever produced.

'Just like Russia,' said a voice in the crowd.

'Yes,' replied the member for Labelle, 'like Russia has been for the past hundreds of years, but the voice and the protestations of that long suffering people are now being heard.'

Mr. Bourassa said that to hear Mr. Rivet one would suppose that all the bad features had been eliminated, but Mr. Bourassa declared that neither Mr. Piché, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Borden, or the ablest lawyers in the House could say that Mr. Piché's amendment was workable. Thirty years ago able men of this country considered that they were framing legislation that would guarantee for all time to come the rights of minorities, yet the highest court in the Empire had proclaimed that it was not worth the paper it was written on. He would not claim that Mr. Rivet and Mr. Piché had been prompted by dishonest motives, he thought they were honest men, but the spirit of party was so strong in this country that, like many others, they shut their eyes to the true meaning of the bill, and for a miserable party triumph, sacrificed the dearest rights and liberties of their fellow countrymen. He said with regard to his own attitude in Parliament, that he had been ever ready to treat the champions of the measure in a most conciliatory spirit, but he would never consent to have the liberties and customs which his fellow countrymen had from time immemorial held dear to be trampled under foot. The false statement had been set up that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been obliged by his fanatical English supporters to bring down this legislation. He would throw no such insult in the faces of the English-speaking people of this country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the remedy in his own hands. The other day the Minister of Justice himself declared that the provinces had the legal right to enact just such legislations. 'Let Ontario adopt such a measure if she desires,' said Mr. Bourassa, 'and let all the other English-speaking provinces follow suit, but when it comes to the question of imposing such a law upon the people of Quebec, Sir Wilfrid Laurier should have had sufficient courage to politely show Mr. Shearer the door. That gentleman day after day sits in the gallery, and, looking down upon the representatives of a free people, he demands them to do his business. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had said the other day that we must put a little water in our wine, that we must apply the policy of give and take, but to this, Mr. Bourassa gave a most energetic repudiation, especially when a sacred principle was at stake.

Leaving the matter exclusively to the provincial Legislature, Mr. Bourassa contended, was the only remedy, and he declared that to adopt the contrary policy would be a national crime. 'I say,' in fact,' went on Mr. Bourassa, 'that a man or a government endeavoring to make the people follow such legislation is guilty of a national crime and unworthy of the name of Liberal.'

Mr. A. Verville, M.P. for Maisonneuve, also addressed the gathering, arguing that the bill would weigh unjustly upon the working people.

Alderman Laviolette and Mr. Armand Lavergne, M.P. for Montmagny, condemned the bill.

Mr. Bruneau, M.P. for Richelieu, then came forward, but when it was observed that he was not quite in unison with the other speakers an effort was made to shout him down.

Mr. Latreille appealed for a fair hearing, and this was then accorded.

Mr. Bruneau said Mr. Bourassa's objections to the bill were wiped out by the Piché amendment. Mr. Bourassa was not a lawyer, and subsequent events would show that his remarks were misleading.

Mr. Bourassa replied with another vigorous speech, in which he maintained the ground that he had already taken on the question.

Mr. L. T. Marechal, Mr. Asselin and Mr. J. Arthur Beauchesne also spoke, and the meeting, after carrying the resolution quoted above, terminated at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

A letter which was expected to be read from Mayor Ekers, expressing his sympathy with the agitation against the bill, was not mentioned.

THE 'CANADA'S' VIEWS

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGAN GIVES ADVICE REGARDING THE SUNDAY BILL.

Referring to the Sunday Observance Bill, the 'Canada' requests the people of the province of Quebec to remain calm and not forget that the proper place for the discussion of the terms of this bill is the floor of the House of Commons, and not the Champ de Mars. It then points out that the new law is not due exclusively to the Protestant element, but that several members of the Catholic hierarchy have pronounced themselves in favor of legislation having for its object the securing of Sunday rest.

The article further declares that, with the Piché amendment, the customs of the province of Quebec are fully protected, and it adds: 'Again we repeat that the law is one of liberty and not of oppression, and as regards our province it will simply leave matters in their present state. Our fellow citizens will not be more troubled to-morrow in their manner of observing Sunday than they were yesterday. We will continue to respect the teachings of our religion on Sunday rest as we have always done in this province, without, however, giving up the recreations sanctioned by custom and tradition. When the law has been adopted in its definite shape, our fellow-citizens will find that the principle of the autonomy of the provinces has been respected to its full extent.'

BADLY CUT BY GLASS

LACROSSE PLAYER SERIOUSLY HURT WHILE PLAYING ON FLETCHER'S FIELD.

Last evening Richard Dixon, 29 years of age, residing at 1373 Cadieux street, fell on a piece of glass while playing lacrosse on Fletcher's Field, and sustained a severe cut on the left leg. He bled so freely that he was taken in an ambulance to the General Hospital for treatment. Many complaints regarding the condition of this playground on account of broken glass, etc., have been heard this season.

NEW G.T.R. BUILDING

TEN-STORY STRUCTURE ON McGILL STREET TO BE WELL ADVANCED BEFORE WINTER.

Tenders for the construction of the ten-story office building which the Grand Trunk Railway Company is going to erect opposite their present headquarters on McGill street are to be called for next week, as the company is desirous that the work shall be sufficiently advanced before winter to permit of the carpenters and plumbers continuing the interior work during the cold weather. The new structure will cost about $250,000, and will house a number of G. T. P. as well as Grand Trunk offices. A sub-way under McGill street will connect the two buildings.

BARGAIN HOLDS GOOD

EXCHANGE DID NOT AFFECT CONDITIONS OF SALE.

In a case of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. vs. Soulier, the plaintiff sued to recover $106, the price of a cream separator sold to Soulier on notes, with the condition that the separator would remain the property of the company until fully paid for. The action was based on the ground that by disposing of the cream separator, Soulier had lessened the company's security. The Superior Court maintained the action.

That judgment, however, was reversed by the Court of Review yesterday. Their Lordships held that the term granted by plaintiff was not lost to the defendant, nor was plaintiff's security lessened by the exchange of the separator, and plaintiffs had no right to offer back the notes and sue on the sale.

The same judgment was rendered in three other similar actions taken against other defendants by the same plaintiffs.

NO 'WITNESS' ON MONDAY

As Dominion Day will be celebrated on Monday, the 'Daily Witness' will not be issued.

NEWS IN BRIEF

The Czar is described as being virtually a prisoner in the small inner palace at Peterhof. An elaborate system of wireless telegraphy connects the palace with the fortresses of Cronstadt, Viborg and Helsingfors, and with the warships in the gulf, and the imperial yacht lies with steam always up two hundred yards from the palace.

The committee enquiring into the Bialystok massacre charge that the police employed roughs under the guise of firemen to beat the Jews; and that the Jews were dragged to the police station, and with the knowledge and sometimes in the presence of Kodarefsky, the police chief, all were maltreated and some actually killed.

An English irrigation company is planning to spend over a million dollars in irrigating some 500,000 acres on the Bow and Belly rivers, west and south of Medicine Hat. The region, they say, is specially adapted for raising vegetables and small fruits, and they propose to erect a canning factory and a beet sugar factory, the latter the largest of the kind in Canada.

Waldotta a well-known chief of the Letton tribe, is dead at Prince Albert, Sask. He took a leading part in the Custer massacre, but since he came to Prince Albert, shortly afterwards, he has been a model citizen, and gave valuable help to the Government in the Indian uprising of 1885. He stood 6 feet 4 inches high, and was popularly known as Lord Beaconsfield, from his striking resemblance to the British statesman.

A wonderful discovery of free gold is reported in the Temiscaming district.

Halifax has organized a Civic Improvement League, the object of which is to educate both grown ups and children to do what each one can to improve the appearance of everything about the city.

The Rev. Canon Renaud is opposing the running of street cars on Sherbrooke street east on the ground that the site for the new St. Thomas Church, on the corner of Sherbrooke and Delorimier streets, was chosen in the belief that no cars would run there.

Mr. Henri Bourassa was the chief speaker at a mass meeting on the Champ de Mars last night to protest against the passing of the Sabbath Observance Bill. The meeting was got up by Sunday newspapers and Sunday amusement companies, and when Mr. Bourassa denounced the bill as 'a national crime' he was cheered to the echo.

MOVILLE AS PORT OF CALL

Memorial Forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier from Britain Urging its Retention

SIGNED BY IRISH, SCOTCH AND NORTH OF ENGLAND M.P.'S.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 30.—Mr. Hugh Barrie, Unionist M.P. for Derry, has just forwarded a memorial to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, urging the retention of Moville as a port of call. It is extensively signed by Irish, Scotch, and North of England members.

TWO MEN DROWNED

A SAILOR AND A CATTLEMAN LOSE THEIR LIVES PROBABLY THROUGH DRINK.

An unknown man, supposed to be a cattleman, was drowned last night in the harbor. He was walking along the edge of the wharf, near the Harbor Commissioners' elevator, at a spot where there is a very narrow margin between the carriers and the water. He struck a conveyor and was thrown into the river near the SS. Lake Champlain. Several sailors on the vessel saw him fall and threw a rope. He came to the surface once, but made no attempt to catch it. It is believed that he was intoxicated.

During the present stay of the Thomson Line SS. Latona in port she lost Robert Lehmann, a fireman, by drowning. He had been out with a party of friends drinking, and on reaching the gangway of the vessel he overbalanced himself, and fell into the river between the ship and the wharf. The friends threw a rope, but he did not rise to the surface. The accident occurred on Thursday night, but there was considerable delay in reporting the matter to the authorities.

NEW MONTREAL COMPANY.

To-day's 'Canada Gazette' announces the incorporation of the Canadian Newcomb Motor Company, with authorized capital of $600,000, and headquarters in Montreal, to manufacture motors and other vehicles and machinery. The charter contains the names of William F. Borland, Duncan Macdonald, Willim J. White, F. L. Winklyn and Peter F. Ribardson, all of Montreal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

FULTON — On June 25, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Fulton, a daughter.

YALE.—On Sunday, June 10, 1906, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Milton M. Yale.

MARRIED.

CRAIG—MOTTRAM.—On June 27, 1906, at All-Saints' Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Arthur Baldwin, Annie Harper Mottram, R.T.C.M., eldest daughter of Dr. J. H. H. Mottram, Los Angeles, California, to Andrew Thomas Craig, of Toronto.

CRIPPS—RITCHIE.—On June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., Mr. Bernard H. Cripps to Miss Jessie Pearce Ritchie, daughter of Mr. Wm. A. Ritchie, of Montreal.

HOWE—HYDE.—At the 4th Avenue Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. W. W. McMaster, on Tuesday, June 26, 1906, Alfred Howe to Marion May, second daughter of Wm. Hyde, 118 First Ave., Glebe.

JOHNSON — STEPHENS — On Thursday, June 28, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, 20 Summerville avenue, Westmount, by the Rev. John E. Duclos, B.A., B.D., of Valleyfield, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Scott, Robert Billings Johnson to Claira Luella (Lulu), youngest daughter of Mrs. W. Barclay Stephens.

Toronto and Winnipeg papers please copy.

LAMBKIN—McCALLUM.— At St. John's Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Pollard, on June 27, 1906, Herbert James Lambkin, of Halifax, to Evely S. W., youngest daughter of Daniel McCallum, of St. Thomas, formerly of Ottawa.

LOVE—BELL.—On June 26, 1906, at the residence of her father, 500 Parthenais street, by the Rev. J. T. Pitcher, assisted by the Rev. E. E. Scott, Ruth Bell to Herbert J. Love, of Toronto, Ont.

PURCELL—ROARKE.— At Christ Church Rawdon, Que., on Monday, June 25, 1906, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. Benjamin Purcell to Miss Annie V. Roarke, daughter of Mr. R. Roarke, all of Rawdon, Que.

SARGENT — BURBIDGE. — At Christ Church, Rawdon, Que., on Wednesday, June 27, 1906, by the Rev. W. Davies, incumbent, Mr. John H. Sargent, of Montreal, to Miss May Burbidge, daughter of Mr. F. Burbidge, of Rawdon.

SCHNEIDER— NUGENT. — In Mitchell, Ont., on June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. D. Rogers, president of London Conference, and uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. W. G. Howson, Mr. J. Benjamin Schneider to Miss Luella Nugent, only daughter of the late Rev. F. E. Nugent, both of Mitchell, Ont.

WHITHAM — DOCHSTEADER — On June 27, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, Township of Winchester, by the Rev. D. Winter, Mr. J. P. Whitham, Hintonburg, to Millie, daughter of Mr. Nelson Dochsteader.

DIED.

HALL—At Brome, Que., on June 27, 1906, Adelah V., beloved wife of Geo. F. Hall, in her 57th year.
Funeral at Brome, on Friday, June 29, 1906, at 10.30 a.m.

HENDRIE.—At his late residence, 'Holmstead,' Hamilton, Ont., on June 27, 1906, William Hendrie, in the 75th year of his age, born Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 11, 1831.

KOLLMAR.—At No. 7 Iberville Terrace, St. Cunegonde, on June 30, 1906, E. L. M. Kollmar, aged 68 years, son-in-law of the late Thomas Fessenden, Esq.
Funeral from his late residence on Monday, at 2.30 p.m. He leaves a wife, four sons and one daughter to mourn his loss. Peacefully at rest, loving father. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend.
Stuttgart papers please copy.

MACDONALD.—At Williamsport, Pa., on June 25, 1906, Hugh Macdonald, aged 54 years, manager of the Demorest Sewing Machine Co., and only brother of J. K. Macdonald, of Montreal.
Interred at Williamsport.

MACDONALD.—At Columbus, Ohio, on June 28, 1906, George Townsend Macdonald, grandson of the late George Macdonald, of Montreal.

NEWERS.—On May 21, 1906, at Topsfield, England, Isabel Marian, second daughter of the Rev. James Edward Lawrence Nowers.

YALE.—On June 14, 1906, Grace Reta, infant daughter of William and Ella Yale.

IN MEMORIAM.

TAYLOR.—In loving memory of Robert A. Taylor, accidentally drowned on July 1, 1905, aged 21 years and 7 months.

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

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.

The Karn Piano possesses a rich, solid tone. Layton Bros., Sole Agents for Montreal and vicinity. Warerooms, 144 Peel St.

TEES & CO'S
DESKS
ARE A GOOD INVESTMENT
TEES, 800 St. James St

THE BIG STORE AND EARLY CLOSING.

Monday, July 2nd, being Dominion Day, this Store will be closed, and besides closing at one o'clock on Saturdays during July and August, The Big Store will close at 5.30 instead of six o'clock on the remaining nights of the week.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
Saturday, June 30.

GRAND ANNUAL
JULY CHEAP SALE
Opens Tuesday Morning, July 3rd

Thousands are Waiting for it. Thousands More Will Visit it.

EVERY ARTICLE REDUCED IN PRICE

This Store will be closed Monday as a matter of course, but we shall be ready Tuesday morning with more and better bargains than you or we ever remember. Every day this week and next week we shall offer you special lines in new and worthy goods, and it will be worth your while to watch the papers.

GREAT JULY SALE OF LADIES' FINE WHITEWEAR.

The grandest collection of bargains our July Whitewear Sales have yet offered; vast new stocks of pure White garments, made full and exemplifying the best quality and workmanship are ready for this remarkable event. Plan to be present Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock sharp. Special display to facilitate quick and easy choice.

20c. Corset Covers, 12c.
Ladies' Corset Covers, made of good quality White Cambric, in neat styles, a very full garment. Regularly worth 20c. July Special Sale price 12c

30c. Drawers, 19c.
These Fine White Cambric Drawers are made with neat lawn frill, trimmed with two wide tucks. Regularly worth 30c. Special July Sale price 19c

ENORMOUS JULY SALE OF DRESS GOODS
All Summer Favori es Reduced

40c FANCY ETAMINES, a fine all Summer Dress Goods, in a nice range of dark colors. Worth 40c. Special July Sale price.. 12½c

45c FRENCH CHALLIES, in a good range of Fancy Stripe effects. Regular value, 45c. July Sale price only 25c

65c FANCY, ALL-WOOL LLAMA CLOTH, in Phantom checks, good 65c, value. Special July Sale price.. 39c

65c FANCY CREPOLINE in beautiful shadow checks, good 65c quality. Our Special July Sale price 39c

All Previous Records Broken in this
JULY SALE OF SUMMER WAISTS

The immense July Sale of Waists purchased from Manufacturers at reductions that have shaken trade circles in Canada's largest cities, has aroused other makers to action, and they, too, have come to us, ready to make a sacrifice unprecedented in the Shirtwaist Business. Hence a fresh purchase of

5000 Stylish New Summer Shirtwaists

WORTH $1.65. This beautiful White Lawn Waist, superior in quality, exquisite in design, finished in front with clusters of fine pin tucks and three rows of embroidery insertion, buttoned at back and trimmed with two clusters of pin tucks, has the new short sleeves which with collar is finished with embroidery insertion. Remember a regular $1.65 value. July Special price 98c

A Mammoth Sale of Fine Summer Wash Fabrics.

80 pieces of beautiful Muslin in a very large variety of Floral designs, on White Ground, in a host of new shades. This exceptionally pretty Wash goods is a delight to all who buy it. Regular 12c value. Our Special July Sale price 7c

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

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

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 30.

QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

(We invite questions on all possible subjects of general interest, to which we shall do our best to obtain correct answers, and shall insert such queries and replies as we can make room for. This must not be used, however, as an advertising column or as an enquiry bureau for matters not of public interest. Every query must be accompanied with the name and postal address of the sender, and no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.)

GENERAL.

THE VEGETARIAN SOCIETY.

M.M., Province of Quebec, asks for the address of the Vegetarian Society in Montreal.

POEMS RECEIVED.

Mrs. K. McLenaghan, Perth, and Mrs. K., Montreal, have kindly sent the poem, 'Love not, love not, ye hapless sons of clay,' asked for by C.V.

Miss Effie A. Johnson, Truro, N.S., and Mr. F. Macnab, Perth, have sent copies of 'The California Brothers,' asked for by J.C. Miss Johnson has also courteously copied and sent the long poem, 'Voyage around the World,' which has been forwarded to Miss E. J.

Mrs. E. E. Gibson, Calgary, has kindly sent the poem, 'The Child's Prayer,' asked for by S.H.

SIR WILLIAM LOGAN.

An Old Subscriber.—What was the date of the late Sir William Logan's death? Are there any of his mineral specimens in the Montreal Museum? Ans.—Sir William Logan died on June 23, 1875, in Wales. There are several specimens from the mineral collections of the late Sir William E. Logan, LL.D., F.R.S., in Montreal, the largest being that in the Redpath Museum of McGill University. The Natural History Society has also several specimens, but not the complete collections which will be found in the University, or in the Government Museum in Ottawa, where the bulk of Sir William's collections are kept.

VERSES ASKED FOR.

Mrs. A. F. L. asks for the words of an old song beginning:—

'Angels have hung out their lamps in the sky,
Evening has shadowed the brow of the day,
Papa, come, sit down and answer me why,
Death stole my beautiful mother away.'

TANNING SMALL PELTS.

A.J.C.—Please give a simple recipe for tanning small skins with the fur on. Ans. Mix bran and soft water sufficient to cover the skins. Immerse them in this and keep them covered for twenty-four hours; then remove them, wash clean, and carefully scrape off all flesh from the inner side. In a gallon of hot water dissolve one pound of alum and one-quarter pound of salt. When dissolved, and the mixture is cool enough for the hand to bear it, immerse the skins and leave them for twenty-four hours; then shake out and dry them in the shade, and rub the skin side. Finally, immerse the pelt in warm water and oatmeal for twenty-four hours, partially dry in the shade, and rub until quite dry. This method is for tanning skins while they are fresh. If they have been allowed to dry first, they will require special treatment. In that case soak the pelts in pure soft water just until soft enough to be worked. Clean off any bits of flesh still adhering to the skin side. Tack the pelt carefully on a board, flesh side up. To do this, put a tack or two through the head to hold in place, then tack the hind legs in position, and work upwards. Sprinkle the flesh side with alum and salt in the proportion of two to one. The skin will absorb this, but if any remains on the surface the second day sprinkle with water and leave it to be taken up. Otherwise, moisten by sprinkling, and rub on a little more of the salt and alum. The third day, soften the skin by rubbing carefully.

THE LAPLANDER.

The following poem, credited to Miss Aikin, is published by request. It was a favorite poem of school boys and girls who learned from Lovell's series of school books published in the sixties in Montreal. 'The Laplander' was in the Third Book of the series:

With blue cold nose and wrinkled brow,
Traveller, whence comest thou?
From Lapland's woods, and hills and frost,
By the rapid reindeer crost;
Where tapering grows the gloomy fir,
And the stunted juniper;
Where the wild hare and the crow
Whiten in surrounding snow;
Where the shivering huntsmen tear
Their fur coats from the grim white bear;
Where the wolf and northern fox
Prowl among the lonely rocks;
And tardy suns to deserts drear,
Give days and nights of half a year;
From icy oceans, where the whales
Loss in foam their lashing tails;
Where the snorting sea-horse shows
His ivory teeth in grinning rows;
Where tumbling in their seal-skin coat
Fearless the hungry fishers float.
And, from teeming seas, supply
The food their niggard plains deny.

A REMINISCENCE.

A correspondent sends the following, asked for by a subscriber, Welland:

Hae ye mind o' lang, lang syne, when the summer days were fine,
And the sun shone brighter far than he's ever dune sin syne?
Dae ye mind the Hag big turn, where we guddled in the burn,
And were late for the skule in the morning?

Dae ye mind the sunny braes where we gathered hips and slaes,
And fell amang the bramble bushes tearing a' oor claes,
And for fear we would be seen, we gaed slipping hame at e'en,
And were licked for oor pains in the morning?

Dae ye mind the miller's dam when the frosty winter cam,
We slid across the curlers' rink and made their game a sham?
When they chased us through the snaw,
we took leg ball yin an' a',
But we did it ower again in the morning.

Oh, what famous fun was there, wi' oor games at houn' and hare,
When we played the truant frae the skule, because it was the fair,
And we ran by Pattie's mill, through the woods at Winning hill,
And were fear't for the taws in the morning.

Where are a' those bright herts noo that were then sae leal and true?
Oh, some hae left life's troubled scenes and some are struggling through,
And some hae risen high in life's changeful destiny,
For they rose wi' the lark in the morning.

Noo oor life's sweet spring is past, and oor autumn's come at last,
Our summer day has pass'd away, life's winter's coming fast;
But tho' lang the night may seem, we will sleep without a dream,
Till we wake on yon bright Sabbath morning.

READING WANTED.

J. G. McR., Sarnia, would like to obtain a copy of an old reading or recitation, 'The Bible a Wonderful Book,' beginning, 'A nation must be truly blest who is governed by its laws,' etc., mentioning the different professions. It was published in the 'British Workman' about 1860.

THURSDAY.

Dense.—Is Thursday named after anybody or anything? Ans.—After Thor, the most valiant son of Odin, a deified hero worshipped by the northern nations, particularly by the Scandinavians and Celts. His authority was said to extend over the winds, seasons, thunder and lightning etc.

'IN THE HIGHLANDS.'

Scottie.—Please give me the poem on the Highlands that Robert Louis Stevenson wrote:

In the Highlands, in the country places,
Where the old plain men have rosy faces,
And the young fair maidens
Quiet eyes;
Where essential silence cheers and blesses,
And for ever in the hill recesses
Her more lovely music
Broods and dies.

O to mount again where erst I haunted:
Where the old red hills are bird-enchanted;
And the low green meadows
Bright with sward;
And when even dies, the million tinted,
And the night has come and planets glinted,
Lo, the valley hollow
Lamp-bestarred!

O to dream, O to awake and wander
There, and with delight to take and render,
Through the trance of silence,
Quiet breath;
Lo! for there, among the flowers and grasses,
Only the mightier movement sounds and passes;
Only the winds and rivers,
Life and death.

LEGAL.

ONTARIO.

NOTICE OF QUITTING.

Tenant, Ont.—A house is rented for $10 per month, payable quarterly. How much notice must be given on either side to terminate the lease? Ans.—A month's notice—the month of the notice to end with some month of the tenancy.

A FATHER'S ESTATE.

To Subscriber, B.C., Carleton Place, Ont.—We cannot comply with your request to give answers to your legal queries unaccompanied by questions. But in response to one of the seventeen, whether you had better see a lawyer of your own town, we would say, yes.

PRIVATE TELEPHONE CROSSING RAILWAY.

D.A.H.C., Ont.—We want to construct a telephone line between our two farm houses, which are half a mile apart. We have to cross a G. T. railway track which runs through our farms which are joined. 1. Have we to get permission from Railway Co. to put wires over their line, (a) with poles on public road (we have permission of council); (b) with poles on our own land? 2. What height, if any, have wires to be above rails? 3. To whom would we write to get permission? Ans.—1. Yes. 2. It would be for the railway to prescribe such height when granting the necessary permit. 3. To the general manager of the company.

GOODS GONE ASTRAY.

X.Y.Z.—A manufacturing company ships a consignment of ploughs and plough repairs to a customer. Said goods are billed to a flag station, but not prepaid. Customer pays the freight at nearest station, and agent agrees to forward same. Shortly afterward customer pays the manufacturing company in full for goods, expecting them to arrive in a day or so; but goods never came. Customer notified railway company several times, and now they claim they are not responsible for goods at flag stations unless consignee can prove they were never put off. There is a long platform on which all freight is piled, and all previous shipments had remained thereon in safety. Of course it would be difficult to prove that they were never put off. Can consignee have any claim against the railway company or against the manufacturing company. Consignee was in a position to visit freight platform a few times each day. Consignee can prove that agent who agreed to forward goods after receiving freight charges has denied the presence of freight when said freight was in the shed and bills for same in his hand. Ans.—We think so, as against the railway company, unless the company can prove that the goods were put off at the flag station.

MEDICAL.

(Letters for this department should be addressed "Medical Editor," 'Witness,' Montreal. Should a subscriber ask any question which is not suitable for publication, a reply will be sent by mail if a stamped addressed envelope and $1, physician's fee, be enclosed with such question.)

BARBER'S ITCH.

'Elderly Gentleman' is suffering from eruption on the face thought to have been contracted in a barber's shop. Ans.—The hair over the affected parts must be kept clipped short with scissors, but not shaved. If the pustules seem to be collected about particular hairs, the hairs must be pulled out. Wash the affected part with tincture of green soap, allowing it to remain on for a few minutes before washing off with hot water. Then apply an ointment of oleate of mercury of ten percent strength.

ASTHMA.

'An Old Subscriber' asks for a cure for a remedy that will give relief in a case of asthma. Ans.—You are asking something very difficult. For the attacks tobacco smoking will sometimes give relief by its anti-spasmodic action. The druggists also prepare cigarettes containing stramonium which are sometimes useful. Hot demulcent drinks, inhalations of steam, and cold compresses to the chest will often relieve. The burning of nitre paper in the room before retiring will sometimes ward off an attack. The paper is made by steeping ordinary soft unglazed paper in a strong solution of nitrate of potash and drying. Flatulency often increases the tendency to asthma. Starchy and sugar foods should therefore be taken with great moderation. The heavy meals should be taken in the early part of the day. Asthmatics should not go to bed until digestion is completed. Coffee is a more suitable drink than tea.

NUMBNESS.

'A Subscriber' has been in good health until a month ago. Then a strange feeling of numbness began to creep over the limbs, the knees sometimes feeling quite stiff, especially in the morning. Has a peculiar sensation as if there were a weight tied on the back below the waist. Her appetite is good and she has been able to do her work right along. Ans.—I think the wisest plan you could adopt would be to consult your nearest doctor. The symptoms you complain of may be caused by a number of different conditions, some serious, others not, and it is impossible to say what the trouble is from a description.

ECZEMA.

D. W., Mich.—About four weeks ago was bitten by some fleas, which resulted in large red itchy spots appearing on the body and limbs. These would change into blisters, when the skin would rub off and leave a raw sore. About the time they disappeared the flesh became very itchy and like 'prickly heat.' On rubbing the skin was covered with little red spots about the size of a pin head. Since then the itchy sensation has remained, making him feel very uncomfortable. Is a single man, twenty-eight years of age. Diet is mostly meat and vegetables. Eats well but sleeps very little, sometimes only two hours in twenty-four. Never has slept more than five hours at a time in the last six weeks. Ans.—It is likely that the trouble is an irritative eczema, the result of the poison of the fleabites. Take some epsom salts every second day for three or four doses. Take a diet largely of milk for a week, avoiding the use of meat altogether. Bathe the skin with a strong solution of baking soda. Take also twenty grains of sublimed sulphur at bedtime.

POOR CIRCULATION.

E.J.M. suffers very much with cold feet and hands. The feet are cold all day but on lying down at night they become quite warm. Enquirer is a young woman, twenty-five years of age, robust in appearance. Has suffered for years with tubercular synovitis in the right knee. The knee is still somewhat swollen and weak, but the disease is not active. That foot is purple with cold and greatly affected with chilblains. Asks also what makes the palms of the hands perspire when slightly excited. Ans.—The cause of the cold feet is poor circulation. It is likely that the tubercular disease of the knee has affected the vessels in the neighborhood, preventing the outflow of blood from the part. If strong, you should try the effect of a cold sponge bath every morning on rising, followed by a rub down with a coarse bath towel. Gentle massage of the limbs from below upwards will improve the circulation. The best thing to wear would be felt slippers lined with fleece. The chilblains will be improved by painting them occasionally with tincture of iodine. They are probably due to warming the feet by artificial heat, as by hot water bottle or at a stove. The perspiration of the palms of the hands from nervousness is a common trouble. It perhaps denotes that the general system is a little run down. Bathe the hands with a little vinegar and water.

RED FACE.

W.J.K. asks what will take superfluous red out of the face. Ans.—I suppose you mean the generalized flushing of the face that some have, and not the red birthmarks. If so, I do not think that anything can be done. The condition is constitutional. Of course, exposure to wind and weather will make such a condition worse. Take plenty of exercise, and keep the bowels open. Avoid alcohol. You might tone the color down a bit by dusting with violet or talcum powder.

BRONCHITIS.

'A Reader' has a child, eleven years old, who is troubled with bronchitis. She is well during the day, but on lying down she at once begins to cough in a croupy manner. She keeps this up more or less all night. She complains of feeling hot, and gets red in the face. There is no pain. The appetite is fair. Ans.—It seems to me that there is something more than bronchitis at work, otherwise she would cough during the day as well. A number of different things might cause the condition; all of them apt to be serious. You had better see a doctor about her at once and have her properly examined.

SQUINT.

D.C. has a little boy, nine years of age, who when he started to go to school some three years ago appeared to be near-sighted. He got a pair of spectacles, but after a time they seemed to cause him to squint. He only wore them a few weeks, but the squinting continues in an erratic manner. One eye will squint for a few minutes, and then straighten out as if he had no control over it. Of late, the eyes appear to be tired, and he wants to rub them. Ans.—It is almost certain that the squint is due to some error of refraction of the eyes. Probably he is hyperopic, that is to say, long-sighted. Squint that is not constant, as you describe this to be, is probably due to over-strain of the eye muscles, due to the constant attempt to focus on objects with defective eyes. No lotion is likely to have the slightest effect in curing such a case. You would be wise to take him to an eye specialist, not an optician, but a physician, and have him properly fitted with glasses. If you do not do this you will find that he will get along badly at school, and will probably develop headaches and get nervous. The longer it is left the worse it will become.

CHRONIC TONSILLITIS.

Subscriber has a daughter, twenty-five years of age, who had a severe attack of tonsillitis at the age of sixteen. Since that time small cheesy particles occasionally come in the sides of the throat. These drop out and leave little hollows. Asks if it is dangerous, and what can be done for it. Ans.—The cheesy plugs are hardened secretion which forms in the ducts or 'crypts,' as they are called, of the tonsils. They sometimes result from attacks of tonsillitis, but may occur without obvious cause. Owing to the accumulation of the secretion the crypts enlarge and are filled with this offensively smelling material. The condition is not dangerous, but is unpleasant, as it imparts a disagreeable odor to the breath. It is hardly likely you can do much for it by home measures, as the crypts need to be painted inside in such a way that only a doctor can properly do it. This might result in cure. If you can reach the tonsils with the finger the plugs may be squeezed out at intervals, and the throat may be gargled with alum and water in the strength of nine grains to the ounce.

Your Collars,

If they are to look well and wear well require the best of Laundry Care. We use only the best English starch, and produce results that cannot be accomplished with inferior material. We return your collars with a correct finish, but pliable and easy to put on. A trial order will show the superiority of our collar service.

Main 3644-3645—Main 5447—
Main 1893—Main 3818—
Up 1999.

TROY LAUNDRY,
Office and Factory,
VERDUN.

TOO MUCH URINE.

Nemo asks if it is dangerous for a person to void too much urine, having, for instance, to get up three or four times in the night, and also having frequency during the day. Also, if there is danger of disease developing. What can be done for a person who has always more or less since her youth been troubled when driving, and after with weakness and vomiting, and who never feels right till she has a good sleep. Pulse is fifty-seven. Ans.—The fact that too much urine is being passed suggests that there may be some disorder of the bladder or kidneys to cause it. The condition itself is not likely to cause disease subsequently. It is an effect, not a cause. Of course, it is not necessary that organic disease should be present, nervousness or too much acid in the urine might do it. The only way to find out is to consult a doctor and have the urine examined. It would be worth while, and may save you trouble afterwards. With regard to the weakness, it may be nervous, and of the same nature as sea-sickness. The only thing you can do is not to go driving if it affects you so. The pulse is certainly slow, but that does not necessarily mean anything special.

DANDRUFF.

'Winnipeg.' — A young girl, attending school, is much troubled with dandruff. Many remedies have been tried without success. There is nothing like an eruption or any kind of sores on the head, but simply an accumulation of white, scaly dandruff that appears among the hair, like flour or meal. The scalp is constantly itchy, and can neither be combed nor washed free of the scales. Asks if singeing the hair is ever advisable, particularly in cases where the hair is broken and uneven. Asks also what are the various uses to which talcum can be put. Ans.—As there are different forms and stages in dandruff every case must be treated on its merits. I think it would be advisable to cut the little girl's hair somewhat short until the scalp is healthier. You need not hesitate to do this, as it will promote its growth, and in any case will enable you to treat the affection more thoroughly. In any case, where there is much dandruff the nutrition of the hair will eventually suffer, and it may fall out or turn grey. The head should be washed once a week, using spirits of green soap and hot water, according to the directions so often given in this column. Then night and morning apply the following lotion Resorcin, three drachms; boracic acid, two drachms; glycerine, two drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms, oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. Singeing is not good for the hair under any circumstances, as it dries the hair, and injures its vitality. Hair that is brittle, frayed or broken, should be cut shorter, and attention paid to the removal of the cause, which may be either dandruff or other disease of the scalp or some deterioration of the general health. Strong soaps should never be used for the hair. Talcum is a soft unctuous substance, used chiefly as an ingredient of dusting powders.

IRREGULARITY OF BOWELS.

W.R.D. is a man fifty-six years old. He is troubled with irregularity of the bowels. They move sometimes two, three or four times a day, occasionally at night. Has pains on the left side, mostly in the lower bowel. Has never been costive at any time for more than a day. Asks what is gastro-intestinal catarrh and consumption of the bowels. Ans.—Gastro-intestinal catarrh is simply an inflammation of the stomach and bowels which may be acute or chronic. The stools are frequent often [illegible] of an egg, and sometimes mixed [illegible]. The food seems to irritate the bowels. Consumption of the bowels is not [illegible] except in connection with [illegible] consumption. It may present [illegible] there may be slight pain and [illegible] diarrhoea. Loss of strength [illegible] sistent. There is no drug that [illegible] lied on to cure the disease, but [illegible] get well under supporting [illegible] ing and fresh air. It is [illegible] may have a tapeworm. [illegible] search the stools for [illegible] taking some castor oil. [illegible] present it causes indigestion [illegible] in the abdomen, worse when [illegible] is empty and relieved [illegible] Diarrhoea may also [illegible]

BY ROYAL WARRANT

TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING

BOVRIL

Every ounce of BOVRIL is prepared under the most hygienic conditions as required by the laws of Great Britain.

In the preparation of BOVRIL absolutely nothing but the choicest lean beef is used, our main source of supply being the Argentine Republic, where cattle are so plentiful and the consuming population so small that the best parts of the beef can be obtained by us at a very reasonable cost.

BOVRIL is a specialty, not merely a bye-product of a packing house like many meat extracts.

BOVRIL LIMITED

LONDON, England, and MONTREAL, Canada

302



TO ENJOY AN OUTING

Get One or More

of our new Soft Bosom Shirts, with turn-over cuffs and soft collar to match, in White Duck or Striped Ceylon Flannel, $1.50 to $2.00 each.

Cool Cellular Shirts, white and neat stripes, with collar attached or neck-band, $1.00 and $1.25 each.

Soft Bosom Cambric Shirts, new designs, 50c, 75c and $1.00 each.

Silk Stripe and Pure Silk Shirts, collar attached, $1.00 to $3.50 each.

Boys' Shirts in great variety, with or without collar, 50c and 75c each.

New Soft Lounge Collars, in white or colors, 25c each.

Safety pins for same, also new Safety Scarf Pins, 15c to 75c each.

Outing Hats in white and brown linen or crash, 25c, 50c, 75c each.

Knockabout Soft Felt Hats, 25c to 75c each.

Men's Fine Straw Hats, $1.00 to $4.00 each.

French Palm and Fine Rice Straw Hats, very light, $1.50 to $4.00 each.

Newest Leather Belts, 35c, 50c and 75c.

White Duck Pants, well made and extra quality, $1.25 a pair.

Open To-night and To-morrow to 11 p.m.

John W. Reid & Co.

223 St. Catherine West.

One door from Bleury.

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS LOST.

Ottawa, June 29.—Judgment has been given in the Superior Court, Hull, in favor of the defendants in the case of the School Commissioners of Aylmer vs. Hull Electric Railway Company. The action was to collect school taxes on the movable property of the company, which would amount to $418.75. The judge ruled that only the real estate of the company was liable for school purposes, which would reduce the amount by $200, and rendered judgment in favor of the company, the commissioners to bear all costs.

PURE FOOD BILL PASSED.

Washington, June 29. — The conference report on the pure food bill was favorably acted upon in the Senate and House to-day. This passes the bill.

WITHDRAWS FROM FRANCE.

New York, June 29.—The 'Times' to-day says:—

'It was announced last night that the Mutual Life Insurance Company had decided to withdraw from writing new business in France on account of the new French law compelling reserves to be kept there against all the French business both of the past and future.'

THE WHITE MURDER

Has New York Gone Down to the Level of a Mining Camp

TRIAL OF HARRY K. THAW WILL PROBABLY NOT COME ON UNTIL OCTOBER.

New York, June 29.—After Harry K. Thaw had been remanded yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Knott, in response to the question, 'What is there in this case?' said it is simply a question of whether New York has gone down to the level of a mining camp, or whether a man has some chance for his life here.'

Thaw's counsel requesting leave to amend the plea of not guilty has been taken as a possible indication that the final line of the defence has not been determined upon, although it is probable that emotional insanity will be the grounds offered. Every effort will be made to secure evidence of the former life of White, and his pursuit of Mrs. Thaw after her marriage.

There is hardly any possibility that the trial can take place before October.

Mrs. Thaw had a long conference with her husband's attorneys to-day, during which she is said to have related at length her whole life history, especially that portion pertaining to her acquaintance with White prior to her marriage. As a result of this conference, it was decided that Former Governor Frank S. Black will take a leading part in the defence. Mrs. Thaw did not visit her husband in the Tombs to-day. The investigation of Thaw's counsel into the career of Stanford White and the John Doe proceedings instituted by the District Attorney's office, and designed to probe every possible avenue that may throw any light upon the motive of the tragedy, promise to result in some startling disclosures of the so-called Bohemian under world of the metropolis. Scores of detectives are now delving into this subject in behalf of the prosecution and defence, and fresh developments are almost of hourly occurrence. Among the many witnesses examined at the District Attorney's office to-day were Thomas McCaleb, a Californian, who was with the Thaws at dinner in the Café Martin on the evening of the tragedy, and Truxton Beale, who was with Mr. White and his party in the restaurant at the same time. Assistant District Attorney Garvan stated that Mr. McCaleb had accompanied Mrs. Thaw from the Madison Square Garden after the shooting, and had escorted her to the home of one of his friends. He also said that Mr. McCaleb had made a complete statement of everything he had observed during the dinner, and afterwards on the roof of the garden, where White was shot. A witness was found to-day by counsel for Thaw, whose testimony, it is said, will be of the utmost importance to the defence. This man, whose name is withheld, is said to be an old friend of Thaw, and will testify that he talked on Monday night on the Garden roof with Thaw, who appeared to be normal in his demeanor and entirely at his ease. Suddenly, according to this informant, Thaw turned pale, his eyes glared, and, turning suddenly away, he walked toward the place where White was seated, and the shooting followed.

Thaw's counsel consider that this testimony indicates that Thaw did not go to the roof in quest of White, and that it was only when his eyes lighted suddenly on the man whom he believed had wronged him that his passion for vengeance suddenly blazed out.

LEOPOLD AND THE CONGO.

Brussels, June 28.—It is stated that King Leopold will appoint ministers from the Congo State to the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, instead of entrusting Congo affairs to the Belgian ministers.

THE SATURDAY MAIL.

PRODUCE MEN STILL HOPE TO GET IT.

A special meeting of the Montreal Wholesale Produce Association will be held early next week for the purpose of passing a resolution to be forwarded to the government, requesting an immediate arrangement for the despatch of week end mails for England by the Dominion Line steamers which sail from Montreal every Saturday morning.

The association has already written the federal authorities regarding a Saturday mail service from the St. Lawrence, but nothing that has been done at Ottawa meets the situation.

The Dominion Steamship Company officials are prepared, it is said, to hold their steamers at Quebec for several hours each Saturday in order to take on the mail, which could be despatched late the same afternoon from Montreal by train, affording sufficient time for the produce trade to complete their correspondence relative to their British shipments.

APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT.

Dr. C. D. Rilance, a graduate of McGill, who has just been appointed superintendent of the Jeffery Hale Hospital, Quebec, is a son of the Rev. William



DR. C. D. RILANCE.

Rilance, of the Montreal Conference of the Methodist Church, and grandson of the late W. Rilance, a retired merchant and agriculturist of Oakwood, county of Victoria.

AFTER FORTY YEARS.

Mr. Robert Semple, of Eau Galle, Wis., is in the city on the way to Vacars, Que., his former home, to visit his brother after an absence of forty years. Mr. Semple follows farming in Wisconsin, and has prospered during his long residence in the West.

A DROP IN ICE.

There was a sudden drop in ice this morning at Beaver Hall square and Dorchester street. A shaft of one of the City Ice Company's delivery waggons snapped, and a ton of ice—more or less—was deposited hurriedly on the pavement. A trusty juvenile mounted guard until the driver procured another vehicle.

MRS. JAMES TANNER KILLED.

Helena, Mont., June 29.—Mrs. James Tanner, wife of the commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was killed in an automobile accident.

NORDHEIMER

PIANO & MUSIC CO., LIMITED

Established 1840.

589 St. Catherine Street West.

Manufacturers of the NORDHEIMER PIANO, Canadian representatives of the STEINWAY, and the only place in Montreal where the METROSTYLE PIANOLA and the PIANOLA PIANO are on daily demonstration.

Full value allowed for old instruments taken in exchange, and the Nordheimer methods and one-price system applied to the purchase of every instrument.

Orders for tuning, repairing, moving and renting pianos will receive prompt attention.

STRIKE A FAILURE

LABORERS REPLACED ON MACDONALD COLLEGE, AND WORK GOING AHEAD.

The strike of the laborers on the Macdonald Agricultural College at Ste. Anne's has had a speedy solution, for the strikers have been replaced by 125 Italians, Swedes and Slavs, and the contractors are well satisfied with the state of things. A couple of big wooden shanties have been erected on the grounds to house the men, and there they live and board themselves quite happily. The bricklayers and masons returned to work yesterday, and they, too, are thoroughly satisfied.

The superintendent states that what the strike has really done is to relieve him of a lot of poor workmen, and give him a lot of good ones. The Italians are good steady men, worth the $1.75 a day they are paying, while the others preferred to stand around and smoke during working hours, and knock off work for a few days every week to go fishing. 'We came here,' he said, 'to put up buildings, and not to run a charitable institution for such men.' As for the strikers, they are kept off the grounds by a couple of special constables, and are now looking for other jobs. Some of them express the intention of applying to be taken back for the same wages as the Italians are getting, $1.75 for a nine-hour day; previously they were getting $1.50 for ten hours.

The work on the new college is going on well, according to the superintendent for the Grace Company, the contractors, and will probably be completed in about eighteen months. The main college building, the biology and chemistry buildings, and the men's and women's residences are almost ready for roofing, while the foundations for the horticultural building, the big barns and the power houses are well under way.

JEWS IN TERROR

RIDICULOUS PANIC OF HEBREW MOTHERS IN NEW YORK.

A hatless young Jewess with hair flying in the wind and the look of a mother tigress in her eyes, said the New York 'Sun' on Thursday, ran across Broome street toward Public School 110, in Cannon street, yesterday morning about ten o'clock crying in Yiddish: 'The Christians are cutting my baby's throat!' and within a few minutes the hair trigger East Side had broken out into panic and riot.

Before 11 o'clock more than 50,000 children were pushing and surging through the narrow streets south of Houston and east of the Bowery, school windows were being broken by maddened parents, window screens were being torn off and mounted police, patrolmen and roundsmen were charging the mobs in an effort to restore order.

Starting at Broome and Cannon streets, the news that Jewish school children were being butchered flew in some mysterious way in all directions. From the crowded tenements there tumbled a shrieking crowd of parents, whose one object was to throw protecting arms around little Sarah or Isidor before the butchers killed him.

When the rioting was at its worst it was a dangerous thing to go through the East Side wearing eyeglasses. Two reporters scurrying around in the crowds wore glasses and were promptly mistaken by the mob for doctors.

'Murder the butchers! Kill the cutthroats!' began to greet them, and although the yells were in Yiddish the reporters quickly understood that they were disliked, especially when the fruit from the pushcarts came sailing through the air toward them.

Noon had almost come before the East Side had gone back to normal, but for many hours there was a restive spirit abroad, like a herd of colts just getting over a fright. Mounted policemen slowly patrolled the streets, with watchful eyes, pushcarts were righted, and remnants of stock gathered together. Practically all the twenty-five or thirty schools in the district were closed for the rest of the day.

Who set on foot the rumor that children's throats were being cut could not be learned. The best explanation of the uprising is that given by an official of the Board of Education, who says that when some of the cheap medical practitioners of the district heard that the Board of Health physicians were making an examination of the school children's throats to remove adenoids and enlarged tonsils where necessary, East Side doctors of a certain brand sent a man or men around to the parents yesterday morning warning them that yesterday was to be given over to a general throat-cutting in the schools. The object of the East Side doctors, this official says, was to get for themselves the 25 or 50 cent fee for each operation which the Board of Health doctors do free, but not till they have the written permission of parents in each case.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

BLICKENSDERFER TYPEWRITING MACHINES.

For years the public has been looking for a practical low price portable keyboard Typewriter, one that equals any of the high-priced in capacity and quality of work, and excels them all in convenience; such a Typewriter is the BLICKENSDERFER No. 5 and 7; prices, $40.00 and $55.00. Telephone Up 2651, and our Agent will call with sample.

POCKET KNIVES and SCISSORS.

JOSEPH RODGERS & SONS

MEN'S POCKET-KNIVES, in Pearl, Ivory and Stag.
LADIES' POCKET-KNIVES in Pearl and Ivory.
BOYS' JACK-KNIVES, in Stag, Ivory and Bone.
COMBINATION KNIVES, in Stag and Pearl.
SCISSORS in all sizes, also Cases of Scissors containing 2, 3, and 4 pairs.

H. BOKER & CO.'S

SCISSORS, in Embroidery, Cutting Out, Manicuring, Buttonhole and Pocket Scissors.
CLAUSS SHEARS, in Nickel and Japan, straight and bent, all sizes.
DESK SETS, in Pearl and Gun Metal and Ivory.
MANICURE SETS at all prices.

Jewellery.

Complete Line of Souvenir Brooches, Belt Pins, Cuff Links, Hat Pins, Bells, Frames, Napkin Rings, Trays, Match Safes, Card Cases, Spoons, Forks, Paper Knives, Book Marks and Pen Knives.
Special Line of SPOONS, "King Edward," regular $1.50 for $1.00.
Special TRAYS OF SOUVENIRS, at 20c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Wash Belts.

In large assortment of styles in Pique, Duck and Linen, at 25c, 40c, 50c and 75c.
The New FRITZE SHEFF BELTS, in White, Black, Pale Blue, Mauve, Navy, Brown, Tan, in Kid and Leather.
BATHING CAPS, in Navy, Black, White, Turkey Red, Pale Blue and Black and White Check.

HENRY MORGAN & CO.

MONTREAL.

Ships that sail for sunny Isles, but never come to shore; wanderers o'er Eternity, whose bark drives on and on, but anchors ne'er.—BYRON.

A MAN of indecision is a man of no character. Largely, character is habit in the concrete.

KNOW WHAT YOU WANT;
Put the Knowledge into Commission—
GET WHAT YOU WANT

You have wanted A KODAK

Combine Pleasure and Profit. Get one—Within the means of the most frugal.

GEO. BARRAT & SON,
146 PEEL STREET,
MONTREAL.

For all Photographic Supplies—Uptown 964.



THE A.O.H.

TROUBLE WITH QUEBEC GOVERNMENT SETTLED.

Quebec, June 29.—Messrs. J. J. O'Flaherty, president of the local branch of the A. O. H., and J. Gallagher, provincial secretary, called on Premier Gouin this morning in connection with the order-in-council passed during the week forbidding that organization from transacting business, as they had not sent in their annual reports. Messrs. O'Flaherty and Gallagher alleged that the A. O. H. was only a benevolent association, which looked after their sick and dead. The Hon. Mr. Roy, provincial secretary, was also called upon, and, after hearing the explanations of both gentlemen, the matter was settled, and the A. O. H. will transact business in this province as in the past.

SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army will celebrate the anniversary of confederation on Monday by holding a 'field day' at Girdwood's grove, on the Back river line of the Park and Island Railway. Great preparations have been made for the event, and the soldiers from all the city corps, as well as many friends, will be in attendance. The officers expect that this event, which is an annual one, will be the best of its kind ever held by the local corps.

The cars will leave the following places at 8.30 a.m.: The Citadel, 25 University street; Point St. Charles Subway; corner of Delorimier avenue and St. Catherine street. All cars will meet at Victoria square and make one long procession, headed by a big brass band. They will proceed to Girdwood's grove, a private grounds, hired by the Army for the day. Refreshments will be provided on the grounds. Everybody will be welcome.

Brigadier Turner went to Smith's Falls yesterday, and held a special meeting there last night. He goes to Ottawa to-day to conduct the Sunday meetings, and will return on Monday in time for the picnic at Girdwood's grove.

To-morrow evening Staff-Captain Moore, accompanied by a number of candidates and corps cadets, will conduct the meeting in the French Army hall on St. Lawrence street, near Milton street.

Local Salvationists are looking forward with much pleasure to the visit to the city of Commissioner Cadman, who will give a lecture on the story of his life, in the Citadel, University street, on Wednesday night. The commissioner was the first officer in the Army to receive the title of 'captain'—in fact, he was a member of the organization before it was an Army.

Weekly Calendar.

MOUNTAIN ST. METHODIST, CALVARY CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

UNITED SERVICES.

11 a.m.—Calvary Church (Guy Street).
7 p.m.—Mountain Street Church.

The Rev. E. H. TIPPETT will preach.

Evening Subject—"THE BIRTH OF A NATION."

Everybody Welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

ST. CATHERINE STREET.

11 a.m., subject "The Message of the Flowers."
7 p.m., subject "Andrizesthe, or the Motto of True Patriotism."

REV. DR. YOUNG will preach at both services.

Sacrament of Lord's Supper in the Evening. VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOMED.

ST. GABRIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

288 St. Catherine Street West.

Service 11 a.m., preacher, the Pastor, REV. ROBT. CAMPBELL, D.D.
" 7 p.m., " MR. J. W. WOODSIDE, Assistant.
" 3 p.m., Sabbath School.

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

REV. J. A. GORDON, M.A., D.D., Pastor.

Public worship will be held To-morrow

(and every Sunday thereafter until further notice, pending the erection of the New Church Edifice),

IN STRATHCONA HALL,

McGill Y.M.C.A. Building, Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.

At 11 a.m. Rev. G. R. WHITE, B.A., President of the Maritime Baptist Convention, will preach on "THE ROYAL LAW."

At 7 p.m. the Pastor will preach. Subject: "OUR COUNTRY'S HOPE."

During the months of July and August there will be no session of the Bible-school. The mid-week prayer and praise service will be held as usual on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock.

All welcome. Strangers to the city and all who have been in the habit of attending at the former place of worship especially invited.

DOMINION PARK

GROWS IN PUBLIC ESTEEM EVERY DAY.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS FOR COMING WEEK:

Morin's French Military Band | DeRenzo and Ladue in Revolving Pole Act

GATES OPEN

Dominion Day (Monday) at 10.30 A.M.

Every other day at 1 p. m.

ADMISSION { ADULTS ..... 10 Cents. CHILDREN ..... 5 Cents.

Tickets for sale at all Street Railway ticket offices. All cars going east lea to the Park.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

ART ASSOCIATION

23 PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Galleries of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Bronzes, and Casts.

Open daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (except Sunday). Admission 25 cents.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock.

The Young Men's Meeting this evening will be conducted by MR. W. H. GOODWIN.

Special music and an interesting time expected.

SUNDAY, 3 P.M.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS.

Leader this week, MR. J. E. MERRITT, Phy. Director.

Subject—'Christ and the Woman of Samaria.'

TUESDAY, 7 P.M.

WEEK NIGHT BIBLE STUDY.

Leader—MR. J. STUART JAMIESON.

Topic—'The Early Church under Persecution.'

All young men cordially invited to these meetings.

Montreal Horticultural Society and F. G. A. of Province Quebec.

COTTAGE GARDEN COMPETITION.

ENTRIES CLOSE 30th JUNE, 1906.

1.—CITY GARDENS—
Best kept Garden within City Limits.
2.—SUBURBAN GARDENS—
Best kept Garden outside City Limits.
3.—FRONT GARDENS—
Best kept Front Garden.
4.—BACK YARD GARDENS—
(Garden in rear of house.)
Best kept Back Yard Garden.

Competitors can only enter in one of the above sections. 1st and 2nd Trophies offered in each section.

A. J. BOWLES,
P.O. Box 773. Secretary-Treasurer.

SUNDAY, JULY 1.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Corner Mance and Milton.

Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D.

Pastor,

will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

MEN'S OWN,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 1st July, 3 p.m.

Speaker—REV. J. L. GILMOUR, B.D.
Soloist—MRS. HELLYER.

The weather is just now somewhat changeable. No change in the Men's Own—always good. Come and try for yourself.

MONDAY, JULY 2.

ARENA ONE WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, JULY 9

BLACK DIKE BAND.

SIX NIGHTS, CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.

Popular Prices 2,000 Seats 10c 1,000 Seats Reserved 25c

Box Seats, 50c Each.

Sale of seats at Star Branch Office on and after Thursday, July 5th.

THE RIGHT TRIP FOR DOMINION DAY.

S.S. Beauharnois,

Cap. and owner J. A. A. Desrochers.

Steamer leaves Nazareth St at 1 p.m for **Lake St. Louis** and **Rapids.** Back at 6 p.m.

Round Trip 50 cents.

FRIDAY, JULY 6.

HO FOR CORNWALL!

A MASS MEETING

of the Sons and Daughters of the Town of Cornwall and of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, will be held at the Y.M.C.A.,

FRIDAY, July 6th, at 8 p.m.,

for the purpose of organizing and completing arrangements for a Special Excursion to the OLD BOYS' RE-UNION, at Cornwall, Aug. 11-14.

A special invitation is extended to the ladies.

H. J. HARRISON, M.D., President.
G. H. PORTEOUS, Secretary.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, and EUROPE CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

June.			Per SS.
27	9.30 a.m.	"	Deutschland, H. Amer.
a28	6.00 p.m.	"	Ionian, Allan.
29	9.30 a.m.	"	Etruria, Cunard.
*29	6.00 p.m.	"	" Supplementary.

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

a—Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Allan steamer; the last time of mailing being 5.30 p.m. on Thursdays.

PARKS AND PLAYGROUNDS

The treasurer acknowledges the following subscriptions to the Parks and Playgrounds Association:—

Arch. Allan, $2; the Misses Atkinson, $2; Mrs. W. F. Angus, $2; Dr. Maud Abbott, $1; W. R. Baker, $5; Miss Budden, $2; Miss Colly, $1; Mrs. John Cox, $5; Christ Church Cathedral Sunday-school, $4; Church of Messiah Sunday-school, $5; Mrs. M. A. E. Crawford, $10; Mrs. A. J. Doull, $2; Mr. T. J. Dawson, $1; Mrs. T. J. Dawson, $1; E. B. Featherstonhaugh, $5; Mrs. J. Fogarty, $1; Wm. I. Gear, $2; Mrs. Hamilton Gault, $10; Mr. George Hooper, $10; Mrs. Johnston, $2; Mrs Geo. Kohl, $5; Mrs. Henry Lyman, $5; Mr. H. Lyman, $5; Mrs. Lansing Lewis, $2; Mrs. David McFarlane, $1; Mrs. David Morrice, $5; Mrs. Alex. Murray, $1; Mrs. Northey, $1; Mrs. Norman Trenholme, $1; Mr. Farquhar Robertson $10; Mrs. Grant Stewart, $1; Miss Scott, $5; Lady Van Horne, $1; Miss Van Horne, $10; Prof. and Mrs. Walton, $5.

Subscribers to coin card collection:—R. A. Ailan, Agar E., C. J. Alloway, R. A., Miss Angus, Mrs. R. B. Angus, Miss M. F. Angus, Henriette de Beaujeau; E. E. Belcourt, Mrs. Baird, R. E. Boyd, C. A. Barnard, Mrs. C. A. Barnard, Miss Barnard, S. H. Bethune, D. A. Budge, T. C. Collins, Mrs. M. E. Cooper, Madeline Cartier; Miss Helen Crowley, A. G. B. Claxton, Bruce F. Campbell, J. P. Cleghorn, Mrs. Chisholm, E. Darling, M. Davidson, Muriel Denn, Mrs. M. No'an Delisle, Ralph H. Dawson, Thos. Owen Evans, M. Eagan, A. Stuart Ewing, Wm. Euard, J. Ellegood, T. A. Emmans, Mrs. Ewan, Mrs. G. M. Edwards, Gilles Forget, Mr. and Mrs. E. Muir Edwards, A Friend, Friend, Mr. French, Friend, Miss F., Henry Fry, Mrs. Girdwood, Mrs. P. R. Gault, F. A. Gascoigne, Mme. C. A. Geoffrion, Geo. Gillespie, F. J. Hackett, A. W. Hadrill, Angus Hooper, Mrs. F. J. Hart, Mrs. Haskell, Agnes Hunter, N. G. Idler, A. Ibbotson, A. S. I., A. M. I., Henri Jodoin, Mrs G. Jones, A. Joyce, Geo. A. Jordan, E. Jamieson, H. W. Jesmer, Mrs. J. Jordan, Dr W. H. Jamieson, Mrs. J. Kennedy, D A Kearns, D. J. Kearn, D. J. Kearney, Mrs. Robert Kerr, Little Mary, Mr. H. Labelle, A. Leclaire, A. G. Labelle, Dumont Laviolette, A. Lyman, Lady Lacoste, Mrs. T. D. Monk, Hugh Mathewson, Mrs. Macrae, Norman Macfarlane, Margaret Macfarlane, Herbert Molson, H. M. Molson, Gladys Marling, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Alex. Murray, Mrs. E. W. MacBride, W. R. McInnes, Mrs. McCutcheon, N. R. Mudge, Harold Mudge, A. McNaughton, Stella Miller, Miss Mussen, Mrs. M. Norris, J. A. Nantel, J. R. Nutter, Mrs. F. E. Nelson, H. W. Norton, Mrs. P. Nicholson, Alex. Nelson, Robert Neville, A. M. Nairn, J. O'Reilly, A. Forrest Ogilvy, Gerard O'Donnell, A. G. Ostell, A. H. Patterson, Miss Pasquin, Dorothy Ramsay, Rodier, Mrs. Ross-Ross, Joseph Rivard, J. H. Robinson, Miss Ryan, W. Oliver Smith, Mrs. W. A. M. Swift, Eleanor Seale, Mr. A. M. Smith, Mabel E. Sharp, Mrs. S. M. Todd, A. E. Taylor, A. S. Vallieres, Mrs. G. W. Warner.

Anonymously in small sums, $7.50.

STRUCK BY A STREET CAR.

Ottawa, June 29.—A carriage in which Mr. Robert M. Cox, of Liverpool, England, a millionnaire lumberman, was driving was struck by a street car on Sparks street, immediately in front of the 'Citizen' office, and the left forewheel was wrecked, but Mr. Cox escaped any personal injury. He blames the electric company for the wreck.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Dominion Day Excursion Rates.—Account Dominion Day the St. Lawrence & Adirondack Railway will make usual single fare rate from Montreal to stations in Canada, good going June 29th and 30th, and July 1st and 2nd; valid returning till Tuesday, July 3rd.

'Never Mind the Microbes.'—As you must use fresh boiling water to infuse 'Salada' Ceylon Tea, no harm can result, and you will enjoy a delicious cup of tea just the same. This is a pointer for Westmounters, who have been evidencing so much anxiety over the water problem.

Special Train Service, C.P.R. Nomining Branch, July 2nd.—On Monday, July 2, the Canadian Pacific has arranged for a special train to leave Nomining at 5.15 p.m., and Ste. Agathe at 8 p.m. for Montreal, stopping at intermediate stations to St. Jerome, arriving at Place Viger at 10.30 p.m. This train will be very suitable for passengers who desire to pass the holiday in the Laurentian Mountains, as they will have an opportunity to return on Monday evening, and avoid the early morning trains. Train due to leave Nomining same day at 4 a.m., will be cancelled.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

LACROSSE. — Souris team practiced yesterday.

BASEBALL — Buffalo here to-day and Monday. Amateur game arranged.

GOLF — Canadian championship commence to-day.

FOOTBALL — Some good games this afternoon.

CRICKET — Teams of Yorkshiremen to play on Monday at Longueuil.

SWIMMING—To-day's races at the Montreal Swimming Club bath.

BASEBALL

BUFFALO HERE TO-DAY.

This afternoon Buffalo will meet the Royals on the Baseball Park at 3.30, and on Monday will play a double header. The Royals have a lot to do to make up for the disasters that occurred at the time of their visit to Buffalo, and will do their best to achieve on their own grounds what they failed to do on the grounds of their opponents.

Keefe will, it is expected, officiate in the pitcher's box this afternoon.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Torohto—				
Toronto	10010100x—3	9	1	
Rochester	00000000 2—2	5	4	
Batteries—Currie, Toft and Doran; McLean and Carish. Umpire, Kelly. Time, 1.45. Attendance, 1,500.				
At Providence—				
Jersey City	00500002 1—8	11	2	
Providence	41000010—6	10	2	
Batteries—Moren, Moskiman and Butler; Poole, Cronin and Barton. Umpire, Kerin.				

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
Jersey City	33	19	.635
Buffalo	29	22	.569
Newark	28	23	.549
Baltimore	27	24	.529
Rochester	27	25	.519
Montreal	24	28	.453
Providence	23	32	.418
Toronto	16	33	.327

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Philadelphia—				
Brooklyn	00000010 00—1	8	3	
Philadelphia	10001003 x—5	7	0	
At Boston				
Boston	20001000x—3	8	1	
New York	02000000 0—2	4	4	
At St. Louis—				
St. Louis	00000101 0—2	6	0	
Pittsburg	00020102 0—5	10	1	
At Chicago — Cincinnati-Chicago game postponed; rain.				

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
Chicago	45	20	.693
Pittsburg	41	20	.672
New York	42	22	.656
Philadelphia	31	27	.534
Cincinnati	26	40	.394
Brooklyn	25	42	.382
St. Louis	24	39	.381
Boston	22	49	.333

AMERICAN LEAGUE GAMES.

		R.	H.	E.
At Detroit—				
Detroit	20000500x—7	8	1	
St. Louis	10001001 0—3	10	4	
At Cleveland—				
Cleveland	02300004x—9	15	0	
Chicago	00010100 0—2	7	2	
At New York—				
Boston	00400000 0—4	8	4	
New York	00040013x—8	12	0	
At Washington—				
First game—				
Washington	00000130 1—5	10	1	
Philadelphia	10202011 2—9	13	0	
Second game—				
Washington	00023010x—6	11	3	
Philadelphia	00000040 1—5	7	1	

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C
New York	37	24	.607
Cleveland	37	24	.607
Philadelphia	37	25	.597
Detroit	33	29	.532
Chicago	32	29	.525
St. Louis	32	30	.516
Washington	21	39	.350
Boston	16	46	.254

AMATEUR MATCH FOR MONDAY.

What should prove to be a good game of baseball has been arranged between two amateur teams for Monday, on the St. Denis grounds, corner of St. Joseph Boulevard and St. Urbain street, at three o'clock. The Athletics, leaders of the Provincial League, and the Opals, top-notchers of the Mount Royal League, will meet to decide which is the better team. The supporters of each claim that the one plays a better game than the other. Just which is really the better of the two, Monday's game will probably show.

GOLF

ELEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF C.G.A. OPENS TO-DAY.

Ottawa, June 29.—Practically all the players who will take part in the Canadian championships this week have arrived. For the greater part of the week the links of the Ottawa Club have presented a busy sight, the early arrivals going over the course with the object of becoming accustomed to it. It has been almost impossible to pick, with any degree of certainty, probable winners, although for the amateur championship the Beaconsfield player, T. D. Reith, is generally conceded to be the most dangerous candidate.

The greens, which have been unsatisfactory during the past few days show signs of improvement.

For the interprovincial match to-morrow the following teams have been selected:

Quebec—T. D. Reith, Montreal; H. D. Leveson Gower, Ottawa; P. Taylor, Montreal; Gerald Lees, Montreal; H. H. Hansard, Ottawa; R. E. MacDougall, Montreal; G. W. MacDougall, Montreal; T. Morgan, Victoria; A. Z. Palmer, Ottawa; H. McGreevy, Quebec.

Ontario—G. S. Lyon, Toronto; F. R. Martin, Hamilton; T. Blackwood, Toronto; D. Laird, Toronto; W. A. H. Kerr, Toronto; D. Dick, Toronto; A. Z. Palmer, jr., Kingston; R. H. C. Cassils, Toronto; H. J. Martin, Toronto; Gordon Southam, Hamilton.

THE ARGONAUTS.

ENGLISH EXPERTS GIVE THEM PRAISE

(Canadian Associated Press.

London, June 29.—The 'Mail' says, in physique, the Argos are the finest set of rowers ever seen at Henley, and that they will start as favorites.

The 'Chronicle' says, according to our English ideas the Argos continue to show an ugly, ineffective style, but it is a get-there one.

MORE ENGLISH OPINIONS.

London, June 29.—The Manchester 'Guardian' says that even in the absence of the Leander crew it is difficult to think that the Argonauts can win the Grand Challenge cup.

The 'Westminster Gazette' says the Argonauts have a good chance to win, and the victory will be a popular one.

The 'Pall Mall Gazette' says that victory is between the Canadians and Third Trinity.

LACROSSE.

SOURIS PLAYERS PRACTICED YESTERDAY.

The Souris team turned out on the Shamrock grounds yesterday afternoon, and after having been photographed by a 'Witness' photographer, put in an hour and a half's practice. In their uniforms the visitors look to be as big as they appear in their street clothes, and while very little in the way of organized practice was done they showed themselves to be clever stick handlers and to number a few wicked shots along them.

While neither officials nor players are loud in their opinions of their chances of lifting the cup there is none the less a quiet determination among them to stay with the game for all they know.

Souris is evidently a good sporting town. Although numbering only something like 1,200 inhabitants it supports a lacrosse team and a hockey team, the former at a cost, it is said, of approximately $3,000 a year. A game at Souris is the signal to put the shutters up and repair to the grounds; everybody in the town turns out and the farmers for miles around come in to see the games. The hockey club, connected with the town, has an intermediate team; and this coming year it will have one of the largest rinks in the West. At one time there was a football team attached to the town before serious attention was paid to lacrosse. When the famous Galt team made a trip west two years ago the lacrosse players turned out in their lacrosse clothes, running shoes and all, and played the Olympic champions a drawn game. When asked about the stand of the club towards the C.A.A.U. and the effect that the latter's threat of professionalism would have, one of the most prominent of the officials only laughed. 'We don't take any stock in the C.A.A.U.' he said, 'in fact until we had a letter from the Union a while ago the majority of our people had never heard of the body.' When a Winnipeg newspaper wired to the secretary of the club asking what the club intended to do after the Union had cautioned them that their amateur standing would be jeopardized by playing the Shamrocks, the secretary wired the question to the paper: 'What is this C.A.A.U. anyway?'

After playing the series with the Shamrocks for the Minto cup, the Souris players expect to play a few of the Eastern teams on the way back. When passing through Ottawa on the way down some of the officials of the Capitals met the train and talked over the likelihood of a game or a series of games in Ottawa.

While the majority of the players are genuine products of the West some easterners are among them: Bethune, Hawkshaw and McDonough were former players in the C.L.A. The game between Shamrocks and Capitals this afternoon will be watched with interest by the visitors. They expect to be able to get some sort of line on the style of play of the Irishmen.

FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Three senior league games will be played to-day. Westmount at Point St. Charles, C.P.R. at Outremont, and Y. M. C. A. at Valleyfield. Of these games that on the Points' grounds, at the Beaver Field, will be perhaps the most interesting. The Points are leading the senior division, but Westmount, after an indifferent start of the season, has been steadily improving, both by strengthening their team and by better play, and expect to give the Points the game of the season.

C.P.R. have a weakened team to play Outremont on the Fletcher's Field ground, and it would not be surprising if the Black and Whites won out.

Y.M.C.A., encouraged by last week's success, will do their best to make things warm for Valleyfield though the latter are a hard team to beat on their own ground.

The M.A.A.A.-Rosemount game has been postponed.

Intermediate games for to-day are: — Point St. Charles at Westmount, Y.M.C.A. at the Rangers, C.P.R. at Outremont.

CRICKET

Two teams of Yorkshiremen, chosen by Messrs. Naylor and Horsfall, of the Longueuil Club, will play a whole day match on the grounds of the Longueuil Club, which has been loaned for the occasion. The game will commence at 10 a.m. Ferry leaves foot of Poupart street at 9.15 a.m.

YACHTING

CRUISE TO HUDSON POSTPONED.

The cruise of the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club to Hudson, which was to have started this afternoon, has been postponed

SWIMMING

MONTREAL CLUB'S EVENTS TO-DAY.

To-day's events at the Montreal Swimming Club bath at St. Helen's Island will be:—

220 yards handicap, junior.
100 yards handicap, senior.
Diving competition, junior.
Greasy pole, senior.

ENDORSES CHURCH UNION.

Winnipeg, June 29. — The Diocesan Synod of Rupert's Land, at the concluding sessions this evening, passed a resolution warmly endorsing church union and expressing the hope that the basis of creed will be of such a character as will permit Anglicans to join with other Christian brethren.

YOUNG CRUSADERS

ST. ANTHONY'S JUVENILE TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY HOLDS CLOSING SESSION.

Last Sunday afternoon St. Anthony's Juvenile Total Abstinence Society held their last reunion before the holidays. The Rev. Father Thomas F. Heffernan presided, assisted by the Rev. Father Albin Smith, lately ordained, and a member of the Franciscan Order of Cincinnati, Ohio, and the Rev. Brothers Mark and Odoric, of the Archbishop's Commercial Academy. The audience consisted of the members of the society and a large number of parents and friends. The programme opened with two pretty choruses, 'Welcome,' and 'Home, Home,' both being well rendered. Master Joseph O'Connor gave an exercise recitation. Master Robert Smith gave a recitation entitled 'Heaven.' Master John McLaughlin read in a loud, clear voice an essay entitled 'Our Total Abstinence Cross.' The recitations 'Andrew Jackson,' 'Love of Country' were given with much spirit, while the singing of 'Farewell'—a tribute to the Rev. Father Thos. Heffernan—was a pretty selection. Master Frank Ryan's essay, 'The Money Spent on Drink,' was carefully prepared and very practical. The recitations of Master Raymond McDonnell, a tiny tot, proved very interesting and were loudly applauded. The Rev. Father Heffernan gave a lengthy address, congratulating the members of the society on their work since its foundation, and those who helped in any way in the work of the society's reunions. He said that a chain had been formed, each link being welded strongly together and written on each the word 'success.'

The Rev. Father Smith spoke in eloquent terms and boasted of being a total abstainer all his life. He told the boys that their best friend was their mother; that her advice and counsels should be the guiding star of their lives. He thanked God that he was blessed with a good mother, and he always followed her advice and he reached the goal of his ambition. He hoped all would be faithful to the pledge of total abstinence and their lives would be better in the sight of God and man. The meeting closed until September.

Master Ryan, in his essay, showed the terrible loss in money and lives that resulted from indulgence in strong drink. Statistics showed that 6,000,000 persons annually died through drink. Great Britain and Ireland spent annually $528,000,000. The excise statistics of the United States last year showed that the money spent in strong drink in that country in 1905 was over one billion dollars—amounting to one-eighth of the total amount spent for food. Canada's drink bill is about sixty millions per annum. Master McLaughlin's essay was on the objects and benefits of the society. Mention was made of the Archbishop's noble stand in starting the temperance crusade and the wisdom of having the temperance cross as an emblem, and a reminder of their pledge was referred to.

In the evening a church demonstration took place, at which sixty new members were given the pledge of total abstinence, and over one hundred former members of the society and the officers and members of St. Gabriel's senior and juvenile T. A. & B. societies, St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, and many fathers and mothers, old men, sisters and brothers stood up with the societies and solemnly pledged themselves to total abstinence. The scene was a solemn one, the most impressive ever witnessed in St. Anthony's. After the taking and renewing of the pledge, the Rev. Father Albin Smith blessed the temperance cross of St. Anthony's Juveniles. The eloquent sermon preached by the Rev. Thomas F. Heffernan had won many hearts in the congregation. He advocated not temperance, but total abstinence. It was the feast of St. John the Baptist, who was an admirable model as regards the virtue of total abstinence. He pleaded with the boys to be faithful to their solemn pledge, and they would walk fruitfully in the path of honor and happiness.

The singing of the boys' choir during benediction was a feature of the celebration, the Rev. Father Donnelly leading the choir. Miss Morgan presided at the organ.

EXCHEQUER COURT

IN KING VS. LOVEJOY JUDGMENT RESERVED.

Ottawa, June 28.—In the Exchequer Court this morning the case of the King vs. Lovejoy was argued by Mr. R. Lechereau for the Crown, and Mr. J. C. Hickson for the defendants. The case involves a claim by the Crown for some $1,679, customs duties, and $6,524 representing the value of the goods forfeited by reason of alleged evasion of the customs duties payable upon certain articles used by the dental profession, and imported into Canada by the defendants. The defendants do business in Montreal under the name, style and firm of the 'Dominion Dental Manufacturing Company,' and the articles imported include gold, platinum, solder, etc. As to certain entries, the defendants contend that the articles represented by them were purchased by them in Canada from an American manufacturer, who was in possession of the goods at the time in Canada, and they were, therefore, not liable for the duty. The claim for penalties under the statute amounts to some $77,000. Mr. Justice Barbidge reserved judgment at the conclusion of the argument.

Long vacation in the Exchequer Court begins on July 1, and extends to Aug. 31, during which time the court is only open for the transaction of ordinary business between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 o'clock noon.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Bowel Troubles of Childhood

It is impossible to exaggerate the value of FRUIT-A-TIVES as a medicine for children. They contain no alcohol — no morphine or cocaine—no dangerous drugs of any kind.

Fruit-a-tives are fruit juices—concentrated and combined with the most valuable tonics and internal antiseptics known to medicine.

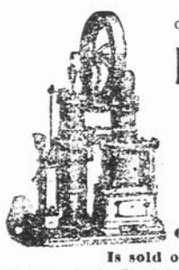
Fruit-a-tives are free of calomel, cascara, senna and the host of violent purgatives that simply act by irritating the bowels. Fruit-a-tives are made from fruit and tonics and are pleasant to take, and so mild in their action that they never gripe or pain.

During the summer, when children are so apt to eat improperly, mothers should have a box of Fruit-a-tives always handy.

At the first sign of Diarrhoea, Indigestion, Headaches, Biliousness, Peevishness, Vomiting — give Fruit-a-tives according to directions. These splendid fruit liver tablets will instantly correct faulty digestion—clean and sweeten the stomach—regulate the bowels, kidneys and skin — and so invigorate and strengthen the whole system, that the little ones can quickly throw off the temporary illness.

Get a box now—to-day. 50c. a box or 6 for $2.50 Sent on receipt of price, if your druggist does not handle them.

FRUIT-A-TIVES LIMITED, OTTAWA.



The original and only genuine

Rider & Ericsson

HOT AIR PUMPING ENGINE.

Over 30,000 in Use

Is sold only by

R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.,
234 Craig Street West, Montreal,
CANADIAN AGENTS.

Every Engine Fully Guaranteed.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

See Summer Piano Bargains Offered by LEACH PIANO CO., 560 St. Catherine St. West—between Stanley and Drummond. New and Used Pianos. Cash or Easy Payments.

TENDERS FOR TIMBER.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and endorsed on the envelope 'Tender for Timber for Prescott, Ont.,' will be received up to noon of the

THIRTEENTH DAY OF JULY, 1906.

for the delivery of dimension timber (British Columbia Fir and Oak) required for the use of The Dominion Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, Ont. The timber must be delivered on or before the 25th day of July, 1906.

Specifications showing the quantity and dimensions of the timber required can be procured at this Department, Ottawa, at the Agency of this Department, Montreal, and at the Dominion Lighthouse Depot, Prescott, Ont.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque equal to ten percent of the whole amount of the tender, which cheque will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to enter into a contract and deliver the timber. Cheques will be returned to the unsuccessful tenderers.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department, will not be paid.

F. GOURDEAU,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa Canada, 22nd June, 1906.

...rse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,
HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,
23 and 25 St. Maurice Street,
Cor. St. Henry street.
Quick Service, Good Work and Low Prices.

NEW ZEALAND EXHIBITION.

Ottawa, June 29.—The staff of the Canadian exhibition commission at the Christchurch, New Zealand, exhibition will be as follows:—Superintendent, W. A. Burns; associated with him: T. H. Race, R. L. Broadbent, A. W. Despard and H. C. Knowlton. The first consignment of goods for the exhibition was shipped this morning. It consists of manufactured articles, such as footwear, machinery, textiles, food product. In all about 60 manufacturers from all parts of Canada will be represented. The goods selected have been such as are suitable for New Zealand trade.

MORE STREET CAR LINES WANTED.

Street Railway Company Tells What it Will do if Given a Chance.

The Montreal Street Railway Company, in asking permission of the city authorities to extend its lines through several streets, has done so with the object of facilitating the present congested state of affairs in operating their cars during certain hours of the day. The management is prepared to improve the entire system if granted permission to lay more tracks, and this, the company claims, will give the citizens a more satisfactory service.

In speaking this morning of the request made by the company, Mr. Patrick Dubé, secretary of the Montreal Street Railway Company, said that something must be done to relieve the present congestion.

'Fifteen years ago,' said Mr. Dubé, 'when the electric service was introduced, the track mileage in the centre of the city was about what it is to-day. The population has increased, as the earnings would indicate. The daily average was about two thousand dollars per day, whereas to-day it is over eight thousand dollars. The necessity for new lines in the centre of the city cannot be disputed, as any observant person can testify who has been on Craig, St. James, or St. Catherine streets at rush hours when the cars follow one another in a continuous procession. This state of affairs is not conducive to a good service, as it is impossible to operate cars rapidly under such circumstances. A fire or a blockade of any kind, at rush hours on any of these streets means that the whole system of the company is affected, and people after a hard day's work will not be well satisfied to ride on a car that drags along at no greater speed than a man can walk for a distance of a mile or more.

'Parallel lines on Lagauchetiere or Vitre streets, and on Burnside place and Berthelet street to Atwater avenue, would ameliorate this state of affairs. The double tracking of St. James street from Little Craig to its terminus, west, would be a great boon to the large population of Cote St. Paul Boulevard, St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde, as it would mean that another line of cars would be operated on St. Antoine street to Atwater avenue, and thus giving a more direct service to those residing on St. Antoine street, which is now a very important thoroughfare.

'Notre Dame street, one of the most important routes in the system is double-tracked throughout with the exception of a short distance between the Court House and St. Lambert Hill, and from Dominion street to Atwater ave. The city should grant the company the right to construct their track along St. James street from the Court House to St. Lambert hill, and widen Notre Dame street between Dominion street and Atwater avenue, or else grant the right to run a track up Canning street and along Richelieu street to Atwater avenue. This would practically mean that Notre Dame street would be double tracked throughout and would enable the company to give a more efficient service. Any one standing at the corner of St. Lambert Hill and Notre Dame street any time during the day or night will probably see several cars standing there waiting until the westbound car has come to St. Lambert hill, or vice versa—people waiting at the Court House for cars going east from St. Lambert hill.

'This is rather unpleasant, to say the least, when it is considered that it could be so easily avoided. This is the longest route in the company's service and the city should offer the street railway every opportunity to give an efficient service.

'The residents of Point St. Charles as well as those of St. Henri and Ste. Cunegonde wards would greatly appreciate a direct service to and from those districts; if this could be secured from the council the company could construct a line on Atwater avenue from the 'Point' to St. James street. At the present time the only line running direct from the 'Point' to the western portion of the city is the Guy street line, and this service cannot be maintained owing to the conditions which exist, and a service as proposed would be of great benefit to all.

'The eastern part of the city is also growing rapidly and it is absolute'y necessary to open new lines there.

'The operation of a service on Papineau avenue, Maisonneuve, or Plessis streets throughout, would prove of great advantage as they are far enough distant from the existing lines; and, as those streets are thickly populated, as well as the immediate surroundings, a more direct service is required.

'The introduction of a line on Dorchester street as well as on Sherbrooke street east, is also greatly needed,' said Mr. Dubé, in conclusion. 'The opening of these streets for car service would greatly relieve the present congestion of traffic on the St. Catherine and Ontario street lines, and enable the company to give a more prompt and satisfactory service.'

INSURANCE ENQUIRY

Mr. Purdom, President of the Northern Life, Testifies

COMMISSION ADJOURNS UNTIL JULY 9, IN TORONTO.

London, June 29.—Mr. Purdom, president of the Northern Life, was again in the witness box this morning. When the Northern Life had $100,000 paid up on the subscribed stock, they invested $56,000 in debentures of the Huron & Erie Loan and Savings Company. Mr. Tilley enquired if this was not too much to put into one security. Mr. Purdom said not if it was safe. The Northern life deposited $75,000 with the Dominion Loan and Securities under a three-years' arrangement. The account carried four percent interest. For three years the balance was kept intact, but during the two following years the amount was gradually reduced, and the money placed in other securities, such as the British American and Western Fire Assurance Company's stocks. It was intimated that a director of the Northern Life, who was on the board of the British American Co., was instrumental in having the Northern take these stocks. 'The old story,' commented Mr. Langmuir.

Mr. Tilley was inclined to think the Northern Life should have kept its deposit account in a bank, and that the large deposit was in reality only a loan. He took exception, on the score of propriety, to the deposit being retained in the Dominion Loan after any director objected. Mr. Purdom contended that the arrangement was most beneficial to the Northern. When a call was made on stock some of the subscribers were unable to meet the call and the stock was assumed by the directors. The payments on the company's stock have been regular. Some have only paid up ten percent, some twenty percent, and some have paid up in full. In their endeavor to bring the stock to a uniform basis, the company passed a unique by-law. The force of this by-law was to allow four percent interest on a stockholder's payments, in excess of ten percent. Thus, if a man had paid his stock in full, he received four percent interest on ninety percent of his subscription. The company earned more than four percent and the ten percent shareholders got the benefit of the excess to compensate them for shouldering the liability on the unpaid stock. Mr. Tilley criticised the by-law as to its validity.

Mr. Purdom was in favor of the 'open door' policy, as regards investments. This finished Mr. Purdom's evidence, and counsel called John Milne. The witness told of a loan from John Ferguson, a director. To avoid showing more impairment, the company borrowed $10,000 from Mr. Ferguson. This sum was distributed among the expense accounts and the reduced amounts, only shown in the Government return, without showing the income. Five such loans were made. The loan was to be repaid by 2 percent. of the renewal premiums. The company now owes Ferguson about $39,000. The liability is a real liability but it has been disclosed in the company's statutory statements.

Mr. Kent says that while no doubt the company's intentions were the best the company had not revealed the real state of affairs either to the Government or the policyholders.

The Northern gives bonuses to agents. Mr. Milne said rebating should be punished and all parties should share in it. He said he knew of men who carried $10,000 of insurance, changed their companies from year to year, and paid hardly anything.

Regarding expense rate, Mr. Tilley said: 'I note that you have an economical management in several ways.' The commission also noticed the complete and satisfactory returns and statements received from the Northern.

Policyholders on the whole life plan have the automatic non-forfeiture plan. Mr. Milne did not approve of it, but had to meet the competition.

Mr. Milne said the reserve in the first year was too high. Not until the eighth year was it necessary to hold the full reserve. This bore heavily on young companies, as old companies could take, and did take, what they needed from surplus profits belonging to old policyholders.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.

The commission immediately took up the affairs of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Fitzgerald told of the routine administration of the society. The books of the Woodmen really constitute a series of memorandum accounts, appearing in the cash book; that, is no general ledger is used. The accountant of the commission had criticized the books and Mr. Fitzgerald testified that a new set of books would be installed at once. It would hardly be possible to ascertain exactly the true state of affairs from the present books without tremendous labor. The witness said that the transfer to the new set of books could be made in ten days, and the books brought to Toronto. The commission, on account of fairness, decided to postpone this examination and take it up later. The commission adjourned until July 9, in Toronto.

WINNIPEG SUNDAY CARS.

Winnipeg, June 29.—As a result of the passage of the Sunday street car by-law, Mr. Phillips, manager of the Street Railway Company, announced to-day that the company would be prepared to put on a service on July 8. The Street Railway union employees are uneasy as a result of the passage of the by-law, without compulsory one-day rest clause, and trouble is said to be brewing again.

SUCCEEDS DUKE OF ALMODOVAR.

Madrid, June 29.—Senor Peres Caballero, Spanish ambassador to Italy, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs, in succession to the late Duke of Almodovar. The new minister was associated with Almodovar at Algeciras, where the former was the chief Spanish orator in behalf of the Spanish-French contentions.

Sense and Dollars

Go hand-in-hand. The affluent of to-day are those who used good common sense yesterday and the day before. They made a point of saving something each week, and their wealth and independence grew and grew.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENTS
THE BANK THAT PAYS INTEREST
4
TIMES A YEAR
AT ALL BRANCHES

You can commence to-day.
$1.00 opens an account.
Interest paid 4 times a year.

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Put your money in a place where you can get it when you want it.

MAIN OFFICE—232-236 St. James Street.
UPTOWN BRANCH—2608 St. Catherine St., cor. of Guy St.

EXCELSIOR LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Head Office, Toronto. Montreal Offices, 107 St. James St.

New Insurance issued by this Company last year amounted to $2,443,281.00, an increase of $205,124.00.

STEWART & MUSSEN, Managers,
Province of Quebec.
Phone Main 3686. " " 5189.
Alliance Building, Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE REVIEW

Extracts from Bradstreet's:—

Montreal — Wholesale trade continues quiet in nearly all lines. Really warm weather is wanted to help the movement in summer lines of dry goods. Retailers are well supplied, but as yet the consumptive demand has been light. That trade would be brisk with the advent of hot weather is shown by the fact that the one or two hot days of last week had a very noticeable effect upon the general demand throughout the country. Fingering yarns and rubber goods are advancing. Fall trade is promising well, and some good orders are coming in. The demand for groceries is fair. Sugar advanced 10c per 100 lbs. during the week and stocks of canned goods are light, with prices firm. The hardware trade has taken on a rather quieter tone, but there is still a heavy demand for most general lines and building materials. General country trade has a better tone. The promises of a heavy make of butter and cheese are being borne out. Prices keep up fairly well, and it is noticeable that money is circulating well in districts from which butter and cheese are coming. The cheese exports show a very heavy increase over those of this time a year ago. The receipts of hides are light. Mills are being fairly well supplied with wool, and prices keep firm. Money is easier.

Toronto. — While wholesale trade continues quiet in tone, there is a fairly good movement in seasonable lines. The retail trade for summer dry goods has been affected by unseasonable weather, and the wholesale dry goods trade is confined to a light sorting movement. There is some business doing on account of fall trade, but it is yet light, although the prospects for later trade in this connection are bright. Grocers report a normal demand for staples, and there is no loss of activity in the hardware trade. Shipments of the latter to the west are heavy. Collections are generally good. From those districts of the province where the farmers are receiving returns from butter and cheese sold, they are exceedingly good. Recent rains have had a good effect upon pasture lands, and it is likely the make of cheese will be even heavier than was at first expected. Crops are looking well, although warmer weather will be needed to ripen them. Receipts of cattle here are not so heavy, and choice for export and butcher purposes are quoted higher. Hogs are slightly easier, but still scarce, and not likely to go lower. Wool prices rule high, and none too much is coming forward. Hides and leather are also firm.

Winnipeg.—All lines of trade continue active. There is a good demand for wholesale goods, and seasonable lines are meeting with a good retail movement. The hardware trade is particularly brisk, and dry goods houses report a good run of orders for the fall trade. Reports from the country continue to speak of a bright outlook for the crops despite the heavy rains of the past week. Values of country produce show little change, and collections at all points are fair to good. The steady expansion in bank clearings here instances the continued trade throughout the West.

Victoria and Vancouver.—There has been no change in trade conditions along the coast during the past week. The demands for wholesale goods continue so heavy that in some lines dealers say they find difficulty in handling the goods. Interior trade is exceedingly active, and provincial industries are busily engaged. The demand for lumber is unabated. The fruit crops look well, and the outlook for future conditions are bright. The shipping business along the coast is brisk.

Hamilton—Wholesalers report the sorting trade in seasonable goods as being rather more active. Collections are generally good. Country trade is showing a good tone, and the general outlook for fall business is bright.

London.—The movement of retail stocks in the surrounding country has shown improvement during the past week, and while local wholesale trade has still a quiet tone, the sorting trade is fair, and expectations favor good business later on. Receipts of country produce are fairly large, and crops are looking well.

Ottawa. — General trade conditions there continue satisfactory. Retail lines are moving more briskly, and there is a correspondingly better tone to the wholesale sorting trade. There is much activity in the dairy trade, and local industries continue busy. Collections are generally good

ST. BARNABAS'S CHURCH.

The Rev. Canon Dixon will preach in St. Barnabas's Church, St. Lambert, at the evening service to-morrow.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.

The new electric light plant has been installed in this church, and will be used for the first time at the Sunday evening service. It is regarded as one of the finest in the city.

HOW TO SPECULATE SENT FREE BY
BROWN, DELARONDE & CO
STOCKS & BONDS
97 ST JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

OUR NEW PREMIER ACCUMULATIVE ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS POLICY

for business and professional men contains new features never granted before in accident insurance.

Special benefits to the beneficiary.

Health insurance covering all diseases, surgeon's fees.

Schedule of injuries and fixed indemnities for same.

5 percent added to principal sum for period of ten years.

The Canadian Railway Accident Insurance Co.,
Room 10, 222 St. James St.
Phone Main 1886.
ERNEST PITT,
Agents wanted. Superintendent.

CATTLE MARKETS.

Chicago, June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; steady; beeves, $4 to $6.10; cows and heifers, $1.25 to $5; stockers and feeders, $2.65 to $4.40; Texans, $3.50 to $4.30; calves, $4.75 to $6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; slow, 5c higher; mixed and butchers, $6.45 to $6.80; good heavy, $6.65 to $6.80; rough, heavy, $6.40 to $6.55; light, $6.45 to $6.80; pigs, $5.65 to $6.45; bulk of sales, $6.70 to $6.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; 10c lower; sheep, $4.60 to $6.30; lambs, $5.50 to $7.75.

East Buffalo, N.Y., June 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 150 head; demand light; firm; prime steers, $5.60 to $6; shipping, $5 to $5.50; butchers, $4.50 to $5.25.

Veals—Receipts, 1,400 head; slow and steady; $4.25 to $6.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,600 head; active and 10c to 20c higher; heavy, mixed and yorkers, $7.10; pigs, $7 to $7.10; roughs, $6 to $6.25; dairies, $6.80 to $7.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,400 head; active; wethers, 10c lower; others, steady; wethers, $6 to $6.25.

FOREIGN CROP OUTLOOK

The Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, Limited, have received the following cable from their Liverpool office on the foreign wheat situation:

Roumania crop prospects are bad, shrinkage on the whole crop is estimated over forty percent under last year.

Russia south-west harvest has begun, and is progressing rapidly, and the wheat crop promises to be a large one. Russia East, poor, and in the important districts of Volga and Kama, seed failed to germinate, owing to drought. Certain districts will suffer famine. Total Russian crop expected largely less than last year. Shipments continue large.

Italy and Spain expect crop will exceed last year. France equal to last year. Germany, crops very promising.

CHEESE BOARDS.

Ottawa, June 29.—Boarded, 1,305 boxes of cheese, of which 1,034 were white; all sold at 11½c for colored, and 11⅝c for white. Three factories having low freight rates, received 11 9-16c for their cheese.

Napanee, Ont., June 29.—Boarded, 3,445 boxes of cheese, 1,510 white and 1,935 colored; all sold at 11⅝c.

Listowel, Ont., June 29.—At the cheese board here to-day there were no sales. Several lots sold on the street after at from 11 1-8c to 11¼c.

Iroquois, Ont., June 29.—Boarded, 1,055 colored, and 255 white cheese; half sold on the board, and balance on the surb at 11⅜c.

South Finch, Ont., June 29.—Boarded, 1,250 boxes of cheese; 500 colored, balance white. Price offered, 11⅜c for both.

Huntingdon, Que., June 29.—The Huntingdon Dairymen's Exchange met at one o'clock this afternoon, and boarded 594 boxes of white and 63 boxes of colored cheese, and 445 packages of fresh butter; 23 factories represented, and eight buyers present. Sales—100 boxes of white cheese sold at 11 7-16c; balance, white, at 11⅜c; colored, 11⅜c; fresh butter, 21⅜c; all offering sold except 41 packages of fresh butter

We Loan Money at the Lowest Rates in The City

$ on household furniture, pianos, organs, horses and carriages, without publicity or removing the goods. We loan in sums from $10 to $1,000 from 1 to 12 months. We give liberal discount, if paid before due. Your dealing with us strictly private, as we know you would wish. By courteous treatment and Fair, Honest Dealings, we are gaining new customers every day. You should be among them. Call and investigate. We will be pleased to talk the matter over with you, or telephone us Bell 3351 Main, and we will send one of our agents to see you.

MONTREAL LOAN & BROKERAGE CO.,
Room 204 New York Life Building.
Cor. St James street and Place d'Armes square.
CHARLES E. CAMPBELL, Mgr.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
MONEY TO LEND.
CUSHING & BARRON
Notaries and Commissioners.
Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Building.
112 St. James Street.

R. A. DUNTON & H. BABY,
Notaries, etc.,
Guardian Building, St. James Street.
Funds for Investment on Mortgage.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED, INSURANCE PLACED.
Representing CANADA LIFE, LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE.
Evenings 7 to 10
WILLIAM P. RANSOM,
226 Elm Avenue, - - Westmount.

W. J. HASTINGS
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR,
798 Dorchester Street

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

A Real Health Food,
"GOLDEN WHEAT" BREAD:
PHONE US FOR A TRIAL LOAF.
R.S.AULD, 537 St. Antoine, cor. Atwater Ave
TEL. MOUNT 13.

A. HODINA,
Practical Shoe Maker,
Repairs Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.
Main 5061. 4 BEAVER HALL HILL

HOUSECLEANING BRUSHES
Of Every Description, at Factory Prices
ULLEY'S BRUSH WORKS,
76—Victoria Square—78.
Carpet Sweepers Repaired. Tel. M. 2749

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
328 to 336 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4153.

Professional

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

VIPOND & VIPOND.
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
BELL TELEPHONE BUILDING,
1760 NOTRE DAME STREET.
ERNEST E. VIPOND H. SALKELD VIPOND
Telephone Main 351.

HENRY J. ELLIOTT, B.C.L.,
ADVOCATE, BARRISTER and SOLICITOR,
Commissioner for all the Provinces, New York and Massachusetts.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING,
189 St. James St., Montreal.

Tel. Main 3960
PATTERSON & BROWN,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors.
TEMPLE BUILDING, 185 St. James St., Montreal.
W. PATTERSON, M.A., LL.B.; E. N. BROWN, B.A., B.C.L.

MACLENNAN & MEAGHER,
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
New York Life Building, Montreal.
F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C. J. J. MEAGHER.

SMITH, MARKEY, MONTGOMERY & SKINNER
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.,
TEMPLE BUILDING
185 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C. FRED. H. MARKEY
GEO. H. A. MONTGOMERY
WALDO W. SKINNER.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO
CHARLES W. TAYLOR, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
Canada Life Building, Montreal

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

The Daily Witness.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address.

	worth	only
'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	$4.50	$3.80
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'	3.40	3.30
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	3.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.30
Weekly, 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	2.30

Postage included for Canada, (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus; also to the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

For postal union countries, excepting those mentioned above, add for postage, $3.50 for 'Daily Witness,' $1.00 for 'Weekly Witness,' 50c for 'Northern Messenger.'

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

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

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exercise all possible care in excluding from its columns all financial and other advertisements of a doubtful or suspicious nature, and accepting only such as they believe to be genuine and bona fide, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee these advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them.

F.M. 6 L.Q. 13	JUNE	N.M. 21 F.Q. 29				
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
..	..	..	.	..	..	.

The 'Daily Witness' will be mailed to those removing to the country, seaside or mountains for 25 cents a month, post paid. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.

Some interesting answers have come to the proposal to erect a great statue in Montreal to King Edward, expressing warm approval of it, and making suggestions. The Ottawa 'Citizen' wants a statue for Ottawa also, which all will approve. Ottawa has an easy way of getting monuments. She appeals to government, and government says 'let it be done.' Ottawa is not altogether her own. She belongs to Canada, and Canada has determined to make her the joy of the whole land. In Montreal a statue is a monument to the loyalty or love of the people, and our people would not have it otherwise. One correspondent urges that it be so arranged that every one can have a part in the King Edward statue, 'even though his subscription be small.' That will certainly be the wish of all. It was a dollar subscription that was proposed at the time the Queen's statue was erected. It had to be supplemented. There would need to be a very general consent to the enterprise before that method was ventured on.

New evidence is said to have been found in the Hackett case. A number of people are prepared to swear that, at the time of the crime, the convicted Hackett was in a bar-room in Ste. Cunegonde. Where were these bar-room scamps at the time of the trial that they let him be convicted for lack of their alibi? Witnesses are also prepared to prove that the gloves that were found belonged to a man who was the very picture of Hackett. Surely somebody knew about this man before, and some trace of him, if not after the crime, then before it, who he was and where he worked, can be found.

The Bricklayers at St. Anne's are said to be out, not because the men for whom they are working have acted 'unfairly' by their laborers, but because police have gone to protect the present laborers from assault. They say they have a rule that forbids them to work under police surveillance. Is not this rule anarchic—a declaration that no one shall be protected by law against assault by people on strike, however unreasonable their claims? Is it a rule that belongs to civilized society or to barbarism? Are those who support it in favor of law and order, or do they wish to see government replaced by the law of the strongest, however unreasonable and despotic the strongest may be? But, however good or bad the rule, it did not apply, in this case, as the police were called out to protect men threatened by the striking laborers, and had no reference to the bricklayers. Hardly any nobler service is done for society than that rendered by the police, that of securing men's safety and that of their property. It requires a high order of manhood, and is worthy of the highest respect. There is none of us who would be safe without such provision and none of us who would not call for the police in time of need. To make rules against their employment to keep down violence is to rebel against the very organism of society. The alternative would be either absolute mob despotism or civil war.

Certain architects in Toronto have confessed to taking bonuses from contractors. The charges made are more general than the confessions, and the statements imply that something of the kind is looked for. This is a revelation that calls for a very public investigation, one that will protect the honest from so heinous an offence, alike against the employing public and against the honest architect. The architect's position is one of trust. He is employed, and heavily paid, to see that the work is well and truly done. How can an architect bring a contractor to book who gave him a present 'out of pure goodness of heart' after his last job with him, or who expects a present from him 'out of pure goodness of heart' after the present job is finished? The proceeding is nothing short of criminal, and there ought to be a public investigation into it.

Alf. Allen was a bad man, a noted professional pugilist, what is called an 'all-round sport.' He himself says that pretty nearly all his life he lived the hardest, wickedest life he knew how. A day or two ago he wandered into the Torrey-Alexander revival mission at Ottawa, and what he experienced there led him to begin a changed life. It is often argued that character is a plant of slow growth, that no one can slough off habits that seem to be knit into the very fibre at the word of a revivalist, any more than a leopard can change his spots. It is true that emotionalism plays its part in after-meeting declarations or 'confessions,' and that 'backsliding' is not infrequent; but, granting all that, it is still an incontrovertible fact that miracles have been performed, whereby salvation has been as permanent as miraculous. The highest type of man has found something answering to God even in the vilest. Without the assurance that there was salvation for the worst, humanity would never have seen its Whitfield's, its Wesleys, and its many evangelists and philanthropists. No doubt, these so-called sudden conversions occur for the most part in the case of those who have already arrived at a divine disgust for the wastefulness and wrongness of their lives. No doubt, consciously or unconsciously, the question had never ceased to work in the mind of Paul whether the way which inspired Stephen, whom he slew, or the orthodox service he was rendering, was the most divine. Col. Hadley, of New York, who devoted himself to the reclamation of the fallen, used to say that some people needed to get down to the very bottom before the grace of God could reach them. Till then their pride was proof against it.

All reports coming from Morocco agree in describing the condition of that country as much worse than it was before the Algeciras conference was held. The tribes, who had little enough respect for the Sultan previous to the German Emperor's spectacular incursion, have none at all now that he has submitted to have Christian powers. France was managing fairly well. The unruly tribes were conscious of her neighborhood as a nation that had the strength and the will to reduce them to order, when they went too far in their lawless independence, and respected her accordingly. But since a miscellaneous lot of foreigners, who do not understand Morocco or its people, and are jealous and suspicious of each other, have undertaken to manage affairs, racial pride, religious fanaticism and hereditary hatred of restraint, have combined to make the prosecution of reforms, or even the establishment of a workable system of police administration impossible. The Moors simply defy all Europe, as well as their Sultan, and there is no way of reducing them to submission, except that of sending an allied army to Fez such as was sent to Pekin at the time of the Boxer uprising. As the potency of such a force would extend just so far as it reached, and last just so long as it remained, the plan meets with little favor. It would entail a protracted, enormously costly, and nugatory war with guerilla tribesmen in a roadless country intersected by lofty mountain ranges with an impenetrable desert hinterland. The Kaiser interfered only to meddle and muddle. The Algeciras conference has turned out a flat failure. Matters are worse than ever, and the prospect of improvement is indefinitely postponed. Things may get so bad that France will have to act on her own responsibility in self-defence, in which case she will have the concurrence of the powers, even should German hold aloof. Events are stronger than protocols.

The Winnipeg 'Commercial' justly complains that the popular fallacy of calling Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the 'North-West' is to the disadvantage of the settled parts of Manitoba and the new provinces, and asks the co-operation of Government officials and business houses in having the name withdrawn from general usage. It is claimed that the three provinces, together with British Columbia, form the south-western part of Canada, with Manitoba really too far to the east to be correctly included even in that title. Lake Superior is more in eastern Canada than Manitoba is in the west, and there is a great extent of territory lying to the north-west of all those provinces that are now freely spoken of as the Canadian 'North-West.' Strictly speaking, Manitoba should be, and frequently is spoken of as Central Canada, while the provinces nearer the Pacific should be designated Western Canada. There is perhaps some excuse for the ignorance of the British people regarding geographical Canada when so many of our own people so little appreciate the vastness of their heritage, with its four thousand miles from sea to sea and its Far Eastern, its eastern, its central, its western and its north-western districts, all of an extent and resource that are almost bewildering to the stay-at-home Briton or Canadian. If all these territories could be separately associated in the minds of people, a better understanding would obtain of the disposition of the several districts, especially west of Ontario, that are now incorrectly included in the one heading of Canadian 'North-West.'

Since the beginning of the season the price of cheese on the country boards has been almost ruinous, but the keen competitive demand has compelled active participation, if the exporter would keep open his connection with the houses on the other side. The extremely high quotations are not, however, the only worries of the exporter, the rate of exchange being even a sharper thorn in some respects. With the rapid decline in foreign exchange on the New York market, consequent upon the serious rupture of the international money markets since the San Francisco insurance claims were estimated and passed, the rates in this city have fallen to a level that has not been approached for many years, at this season, when exports and imports vie with each other for supremacy of tonnage.. Taking yesterday's rate of exchange, which was 9 1-16, or $4.84.72, Canadian shippers are not getting anything like a normal value for their exchange. This time last year the Canadian equivalent for 60-16, the rate at that time, was $4.86.94, a difference of about nine-sixteenths or a decline of 2.22 cents on the pound sterling. Considering the enormous amount of the turnover in export dairy products, a decline of 2 1-5 cents on the pound sterling means no slight loss.

More reassuring news has lately been coming from the wheat belt of Western Canada, and it now seems that the doubtful effect of a backward spring has been nicely offset by a continual spell of most seasonable weather in the different districts. There was, however, some damage reported in districts throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, estimated at about three per cent., the very high average remaining being very satisfactory considering the heavy winds, the excessive fall of moisture, and the presence of the cutworm in some districts. Nothing has yet been said of rust damage, although this is a disease that is very attractive to the average crop expert. Manitoba advices have been particularly good, and wheat has been shown to be in excellent condition in some of the most famous of the grain districts of that province. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has received crop reports from a hundred and sixty agents, and so satisfactory have been the conditions that not one complaint was heard in all the wide area the report covered. The concensus of evidence is that the plant is growing rapidly, and is now on the point of heading out for a splendid yield of wheat. Between Winnipeg and Swift Current section, a very rich country for wheat cultivation, there are nearly forty reporting stations of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and every one forwards favorable accounts. With the abundance of good news in this respect, it is satisfactory to note that there is less land speculation in the west. Last year speculation was universal, and nothing but a magnificent harvest saved the country from a financial crisis. The boom in Winnipeg real estate has also largely subsided, and farmers and tradespeople may now throw all their resources into legitimate channels of commerce and agriculture.

THE NATIONAL BIRTHDAY.

On Monday our Dominion will celebrate its thirty-ninth birthday, an evidence of maturity which involves responsibilities that do not belong to national childhood. Thirty-nine years of growth we have had, the last ten especially being marked by a marvellous development. It would be almost correct to say that Canada has been discovered during the last decade, and now the land which for centuries was regarded by Old and New World alike as merely 'some acres of snow' is manifest in her true character as one of the richest and most productive, as well as one of the most beautiful lands under the broad heaven. Wealth has flowed to us, to be repaid in abundant measure by field and mine. Better still, we are daily receiving the pick of the brawn and brain of the world, and are welding a composite population into a nation, intelligent, industrious, law-abiding and God-fearing. 'I would give five years of my life,' said a Hebrew gentleman at one of the school closings the other day, 'if the Russian 'authorities could see for themselves 'what it means for the Hebrew people 'to live under the Union Jack,' and certainly our schools, to which all nationalities are admitted on terms of equality, and in which all learn to sing loyally of 'The Maple Leaf' and 'Canada, the Home of the Free,' are a fine type of the many agencies which are transforming refugees from repressive governments of old Europe into self-respecting citizens of a free country. We have indeed a small anarchist colony in our midst, but its members are principally new arrivals, and only need to open their eyes to see the advantages which are offered by this land and its institutions to all who appreciate them.

With all these advantages we have very difficult problems to solve, of which we have had illustration only this week, when race sprang to arms against race over a measure which had been carefully drawn up under the best advice from the representatives of both races, but the struggle has also made manifest that our best and most representative minds, Roman Catholic and Protestant, French and English, were never so much at one as they are to-day in matters affecting the welfare of the people, and this is assuredly a prophecy of what the general mind of Canada will be when the mist of misunderstanding has lifted and the waves of prejudice have subsided. Archbishop Bruchesi and the hierarchy over which he so influentially presides are working shoulder to shoulder with all Protestants who labor to make our social life sweeter and nobler. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has more than once taken his political life in his hand in the endeavor to give justice to all and to bring our varied ideals into harmony. When great men take a stand for truth and justice, and maintain it regardless of fear or favor, they find that sooner or later the lesser men will be drawn to their side.

It seems unpatriotic not to observe Dominion Day as a holiday. It is for that reason that the 'Witness' would deliver it, like Sunday, from the newspaper, and would secure to its workers its full benefit. Dominion Day is practically, for those who can afford it, the beginning of the summer vacation. It is that pleasant period when, dropping the restraints of a too conventional civilization they may enjoy life as only children and escaped city folk can, and may for a longer or shorter period again gain rest and refreshment from surging surf, placid lake or wind-swept mountains. Well for these if they remember those without such opportunity, and who will contribute a little from their abundance to assist the noble Fresh Air Fund, the Children's Playgrounds or other similar worthy enterprises. Dominion Day, like Empire Day, is generally celebrated in the Old Country by a banquet, where an interchange of compliments takes place between representative Britons and Canadians. It is to be hoped that these pleasant events will, on our part, soon become the occasion of genuine expressions of filial affection rather than as happens too often these days, of chances to drop dark and preposterous hints as to the results if our Mother Land does not add to her burdens to suit us. But to most Dominion Day has only a passing sentimental significance, and is nothing more than a chance to escape from the strain and stress of business, and to rediscover themselves, their families and nature. Perhaps this is all the better, for after all love of one's country does not come—any more than love for a person—by cataloguing of graces and perfections, but by acquaintance and joyous companionship.

RURAL EDUCATION.

The position of rural populations with regard to schools calls for sympathy, and more than sympathy, on the part of those who live in cities, and of all who wish well to their country. It costs far more to educate a child in a scattered farming region than in a town or a city, where one teacher can take care of forty pupils, and these all at the same stage of proficiency. Even an equally good teacher would be at a very grave disadvantage with scholars of every age and at every stage. Yet to have an equally good teacher for a little school, where the attendance is five to ten, would mean paying four to eight times as much per scholar, so that the tendency naturally is to get a cheaper teacher for a smaller school. In many parts of Quebec the minority is growing less and more scattered, and the resultant tendency is to worse and worse education. It is obvious that only by equal or superior education will a minority under such conditions hold its own in the battle of life. To let the children grow up uneducated is, as a rule, to condemn them to the lowest walks of life, and to be hewers of wood and drawers of water to their brethren. In this province the effect will be that they will be simply edged out of their own country, with no advantages for success elsewhere. If this exodus is to be stayed, it must be by giving to life here the zest of beauty and culture which should be within the reach of every civilized man. Unfortunately our province has fallen far behind most other civilized countries in this respect, and is at this moment, owing to the rapid advances being made elsewhere, falling behind at a faster rate than ever. It is in view of the grievous disadvantages from which our country population suffers and the tremendous interest that our city population has in retaining and developing that country population that we strongly approved of the proposal of Mr. White, of Megantic, that the schools be aided by a small tax on all Protestant real estate. We would rather that this movement was adopted by both sections of the people, so that what is recognized as our chief defect might have some hope of being remedied. There is probably no community on the continent on this side of Mexico that spends so little per head on education as we do, and there is, perhaps, no population whose conditions demand more.

THE SUNDAY OBSERVANCE BILL.

Mr. Aylesworth, who is in charge of the Sunday Observance Bill in the House of Commons, has accepted an amendment from Mr. Camille Piché that Sunday business shall be subject to any laws that may hereafter be passed by provincial legislatures that are in their authority to pass. Earlier in the debate upon the bill a similar amendment was proposed and voted down, but since then the cry has been raised in this province that it is an Ontario Presbyterian measure, and the people are lashing themselves into fury over it. We were given to understand at the inception of the bill that the Roman Catholic clergy had approved of it. That it contained no features seriously obnoxious to them and had their general approval, was evident from the fact that Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Quebec, was the introducer of it, and that Senator Scott is its champion in the Upper House. These gentlemen certainly would not have undertaken such championship without knowing or believing that they had the Province of Quebec, or at least the moral forces of it, behind them. That backing would seem, however, to have melted away. We have seen no evidence of any attempt to stay the storm of sectional prejudice that has been aroused among the workingmen against a measure that was altogether in their interest. A fatal stroke at the possibilities of the bill was the striking out of the exemption from some of its requirements of Jews and Seventh Day Adventists so long as these should faithfully observe another day, and did not obtrude their industry in any way upon the public. There seems to us a spice of religious despotism in refusing this exemption, as every one has a right to follow his own conscience when he injures no one else. The enemies of the bill supported the proposal to strike this exemption out, so as to make the bill the less likely to carry. What the legal effect of Mr. Piché's amendment may be will probably be the cause of much dispute. Its purpose is to give this province power to open the pleasure parks and to legalize cigar shops and other forms of catering to pleasure or profit. The people are so worked up against the measure that the legislature is almost certain, in spite of the clergy, who abominate Sunday shows and excursions, to legislate us in as many ways as it can out of the Sunday act.

IN MEMORIAM.

ALEXANDER MUIR.

Queen of the woodlands, he who sang
Your song in strains undying,
Under the banner of your bowers,
Your singer now is lying.

Dead in the autumn of his years,
And now a name in story,
The laurels of his fame shall be
The garland of your glory.

Beneath your boundless shade he found
A spirit without pinion,
He heard the spirit's voice and gave
Its song to this Dominion.

His name immortal as the song—
Time can dispart them never,
While loyalty shall lift the strain:
The Maple Leaf forever.

J. C. M. DUNCAN

A STATUE TO THE KING.

(Ottawa 'Citizen.')

The 'Witness' is right. A statue to fit King Edward VII. would be one of the most splendid works of art of this or any age, and in a city where so many fine pieces of statuary adorn its sanctuaries, schools, galleries and parks a statue of Edward the Peacemaker may well be placed to express Canadians' appreciation of his kingly virtues and excite their laudable ambitions to become worthy subjects of such a Sovereign. The cost of a fitting statue would be considerable, but for such a wealthy city as Montreal it would not be a serious matter. While there are public-spirited citizens in the commercial metropolis of Canada, anyone of whose wealth would not be seriously impaired by defraying the cost of such a statue, it would be better in every way that it should be the free gift of the people. Designs should be invited from the most eminent of artists and the award made wholly on the ground of artistic merit. If the prize were to go to one who hitherto has not competed in a Canadian contest it might possibly result in the introduction of a variation from the prevailing characteristics of statues which already adorn Parliament Hill or other Canadian cities.

While recognizing the merit of the 'Witness's' suggestion and expressing the hope that it may come to fruitage, the 'Citizen' would also add its conviction that the natural place for such a statue of the King as Canada would erect is Parliament Hill and that it should be placed there at the cost of the people of Canada. When parliament shall be called up to inscribe upon its records its appreciation of the grace of our Sovereign in having in person visited for the second time this portion of his 'over sea dominions,' it may, it will, fittingly mark the event by a vote to erect in the Canadian Capital the finest statue of His Majesty that art can devise, money buy, or love desire.

OBITUARY

THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER.

San Anselmo, Cal., June 29.—The Rev. William Alexander, D.D., LL.D., professor of church history in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, died at his home here to-day. He was a graduate of Jefferson and Princeton theological seminaries.

ALBERT SOREL.

Paris, June 29.—Albert Sorel, historian and member of the Institute, died to-day at the age of sixty-four. He was designed for a diplomatic career, at one time held a post in the Foreign Office, but most of his life was devoted to historical research. He was the author of many important works and contributed extensively to continental periodicals.

CONTROL OF SEWERS.

The Hygiene Committee held a short session yesterday afternoon, when the question of which of the civic committees have the right to build sewers was discussed. At the present time it is necessary for a petition from the citizens asking for a sewer to be built in a certain locality to be sent in to the Road Committee, and the question reported on by Mr. Barlow, the city surveyor, before one can be built. Ald. Gadbois expressed the opinion that the rights of the different committees over sewers could easily be fixed by having it understood that the Road Committee was to have charge of the building of the sewers, but after they were completed the Hygiene Committee should have full control of them. Ald. Gadbois incidentally remarked that the Hygiene Committee did not always get satisfaction from the Market Committee as to the sanitary condition of the markets and abattoirs. No action was taken in the matter.

NEW CHURCH AT STEWARTON

Ottawa, June 28.—The corner-stone of the new Stewarton Presbyterian church was laid to-night by the Hon. Mortimer Clark, lieutenant-governor of Ontario. His Honor delivered an address emphasizing the indebtedness of the state to the church in the upbuilding of strong moral forces which support law and contribute to the stability of the state. His Honor in gracious words described the privileges and functions of a church and congratulated the Rev. W. A. Mellroy and people on the fine new church being erected. Addresses were delivered by a number of city clergymen of a congratulatory nature.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, June 30th, 1906.

Monday, July 2nd, Closed to Celebrate Dominion Day

TUESDAY, July 3rd, THE BEGINNING OF

OUR GREAT MIDSUMMER STOCKTAKING SALE.



After the refreshing influence of a holiday, we shall be able to take up our Midsummer stocktaking sale all the more vigorously.

This is the sale by means of which we intend to get rid of everything we have in the way of summer goods before August 1st — the day we take stock.

It is the sale whereby any manufacturer or wholesaler may do the same thing if he wants to seriously enough to make his offerings a real benefit to the public.

Tuesday is just a little too far away from the date of the publication of this announcement to warrant us going too much into detail.

There will be scores of items that will be advertised only by special tickets, covering almost every thing a woman will want in the way of summer wearing apparel.

As an indication of what you might expect, however, we call your attention to the following :

100 LUSTRE SHIRTWAIST SUITS — **TUESDAY $7.90**

All Positively This Season's Styles

Worth from $12.50 to $18.00 and $20.00

This is where the wholesaler comes in. These are the summer suits he didn't want to take into stock. His determination to get rid of them is shown in the price you can buy them at on Tuesday.

Some of the suits have the Shirtwaist, others the Sailor Waist. Some are trimmed with silk, others with velvet. Some have sunpleated skirts, others knife pleated. Some have short sleeves. All are positively this season's styles. They would sell regularly for from $12.50 to $18.00 and $20.00. Tuesday **$7.90.**

SUMMER WASH FABRICS — **.10 Per Yard.**

Muslins, Batistes, Voiles

Worth .15 to .25, Tuesday

Ten cents is the price that we shall apply to the clearance on Tuesday of 1,200 yards of muslins and other wash fabrics. Worth from .15 to .25 a yard.

This is no aggregation of unsaleable patterns. Many of them are actual reproductions of .35 French goods, and it is a positive injustice to the beauty of many of them to sell them at anything like Tuesday's price.

Printed American Organdies, mostly floral effects on white grounds.

Printed English Voiles, in checks, etc., and Printed Batistes.

Tuesday's price per yard, **.10**

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE NOTION

that handwork in the Laundry Trade is superior to, and easier on clothes, than machine work, is an exploded fallacy. Modern methods and machinery as used at the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry That Knows How,"

have been so perfected that there is nothing in handwork to approach their finish.

290 GUY ST. **Phones—Up 3480, 3481, 3482.**

KNIGHTS OF VANCOUVER.

The four sessions of the Knights of Vancouver have been well attended. Addresses were made by different officers. Mr. Johnston, of Vancouver, stated that the club was doing very well and in a very little time would build a hall of its own. Mr. Frank L. Waters, the newly elected president reviewed the work of the past year, and hoped all the members would go into the work enthusiastically. He stated that next year the Knights of Vancouver would probably meet at Vancouver, B. C.

Remember before leaving the city for the seaside, mountains, or country, to order the 'Daily Witness.' Only twenty-five cents a month. To include the 'Illustrated Witness,' ten cents additional.

SPANISH LETTER.

A DAY IN BARCELONA.

(By A. E. R., for 'Daily Witness')

March 12-13.—It was dark when we arrived at Barcelona, and passed through the throng of shouting and gesticulating porters to the 'bus of the Grand Hotel, which we had chosen. It turned out to be a good choice, and we suffered from none of the drawbacks which had been prophecied of Barcelona. The concierge was highly amused at the questions we put to him. 'Was it necessary to wear black outdoors or at least in the churches?' He had never heard of such a thing. 'Was it necessary to have our passports vised within 24 hours of arrival on pain of expulsion?' Absurd; he had never heard of it. 'People did take trouble,' he observed sadly, 'to keep you out of Barcelona.' We had many other pleasant surprises in the matter of cleanliness, hot water, means of heating, etc. Altogether we thought the Spaniards had been greatly maligned in the matter of cleanliness. Our windows were most fascinating, and we could hardly tear ourselves away. In the centre of this street, called the 'Rambla,' was an open space for foot-passengers, while the sides were reserved for carriages and electric trams which passed in quick succession. The next morning, which was Sunday, a flower and bird fair was held in the middle of the 'Rambla,' and the streets were thronged with people—men in picturesque cloaks lined with bright colors, and thrown on in the graceful Spanish fashion—women with their hair beautifully done, or covered with a black lace mantilla, and soldiers in unfamiliar uniforms. The mounted gendarmes, with their curious shining hats with the brim turned up behind, red and black uniforms, and swords, were particularly striking. White lilies and beautiful large violets were the principal kinds of flowers sold in the market, while many varieties of birds were to be seen, from tiny finches to parrots. An adjoining square was filled with beautiful palms of different varieties, growing around bubbling fountains or stone benches, and the street which we had come by the night before from the station was planted all down the centre with palms.

The cathedral we knew to be up a side street off the 'Rambla,' and by watching the people with books in their hands, we found the right opening, but it was not so easy to find the building. The side streets were very narrow, so that the roofs almost met above, and sometimes still smaller streets would branch off in different directions. I inquired from various people by means of the one word 'Catedral,' about which I thought there could be no mistake. But evidently I did not give it the right Spanish emphasis, for at first they were quite bewildered. Then when it did dawn upon them, they would say, 'Ah! Catedral,' in what seemed to me exactly the same way, and would say the first to the right and the second to the left, which by its likeness to Italian was quite comprehensible. At last we came to an imposing-looking building, which we thought might be the cathedral, but it was the back, and there was no entrance and a cul-de-sac obliged us to retrace our steps. Another long narrow street, however, led into an open square, and we suddenly found ourselves at the principal entrance to the cathedral, a fine door, reminding one a little of Amiens, with its central figure of Christ surrounded by apostles. The facade looked more modern, however, than the rest, which was of reddish stone. Every door we tried we found was closed, so we were evidently too late. We made our way back to the 'Rambla,' looking in at a smaller church on the way, and taking a short cut through the attractive-looking square with the palms. But when we got to the 'Rambla' our hotel entrance seemed to have disappeared, and though we saw the name over the balcony we wandered up and down and into strange courts before we could find our way in. It seemed like a nightmare, but at length we discovered the right door. Later in the day we drove along the imposing-looking quay, with the magnificent customs house, and great steamers lying in dock. Then we went along the palmy way that we had passed the night before in the dark. This led us to the park, a charming place filled with feathery green trees and shrubs and palms. Close to the entrance were rows of cages and dens—a zoo on a small scale. The park was thronged with country holiday-makers, and it was amusing to see the delight of the children, and one wished that our zoo could be thrown open to the public in the same way. There were various imposing-looking pavilions scattered about the grounds, and a wonderful erection of a grotto, with winding cases and underground passages and cascades, crowned by a gilt statue of Neptune, or something of the kind. After leaving the park we passed under a pretentious 'arc de Triomphe,' which the driver pointed out with great pride. We could generally understand the names of the public buildings he pointed out to us, but when we failed he made gestures of despair. Having exhausted the sights of the town but not the time, he proposed to show us the outside of the bull-ring, but when we found it was some miles away down a wide avenue with an execrable road, we decided to go back to the hotel. The thought of the miles of bad road reconciled us to not seeing the arena, but we were sorry not to have a nearer view of the pretty wooded hills surrounding the town. We drove home by a new road, a very broad street, which was almost altogether given up to foot passengers, and was like a fair. The sides of the street were lined with shows of all kinds—cinematographs, second-rate theatres, etc., while cheapjacks were puffing their wares in all directions. As we made our way slowly through the crowd, a man called out 'goodbye.' We found afterwards that this was a favorite salutation to English people in Spain, and was not meant in any unfriendly sense.

DOMINION PARK.

Henri Morin and his French military band has been booked at the Dominion Park for two weeks, beginning Monday afternoon, July 2nd. The business manager, Mr. Eugene Redding, who arrived in town a few days ago, promises local music lovers one of the treats of the summer. The uniform of Morin's



MR. HENRI MORIN,
Conductor, Morin's French Military Band, New York.

French military band is artistic and handsome. It is an idealized copy of the bright uniform worn by the regimental band of the Garde Républicaine. Another attraction at the park next week will be De Renzo and Ladue in a sensational revolving pole act.

The band programme for Monday evening follows:—March, "To the Fraternity,' Morin; overturt, 'Joan of Arc,, Verdi; celebrated nocturne, 'Monastery Bells,' Lefebvre-Wely; carillon from 'L'Arlésienne,' Bizet; slow waltz, 'Loin du Pays,' Berger; grand selection from 'Faust,' Gounod; French huneing scene, Bruneau; reminiscences of Scotland, Godfrey.

DOMINION DAY OUTINGS.

The following employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway's purchasing department will spend Dominion Day as follows: M. E. Tansey, at Ottawa; Miss F. McIntosh, at Apple Hill; Miss J. Chisholm, at Green Valley; Henry Middleton, at Quebec; K. K. Donnalley, at Montfort Junction; George Beaudry, at Quebec; Stanley Denman, at Quebec; Frank Clark, at Ottawa; D. H. Maloney, at Vaudreuil; F. M. Walsh, at Toronto; Louis De La Guava, at St. Alexis.

NO CASE

LEVI TREMBLAY ACQUITTED ON CHARGE OF KEEPING GAMBLING HOUSE AT RIVERSIDE PARK.

Levi Tremblay, president of the directorate of Riverside Park was honorably acquitted yesterday afternoon by Judge Desnoyers on a charge of having kept a gambling house at Riverside Park. The complainant was Mrs. Joseph G. Girouard, but when she entered the witness-box she could not substantiate the information she had laid. The judge said that under such circumstances, the case could not proceed.

GRANT'S GREAT GUARD



IF YOUR EYEGLASSES FALL OFF, SLIP OR WORK LOOSE,

Get GRANT'S GREAT GUARD

They will fit and stay to fit any shape of nose. A wonderful and ingenious masterpiece, invented and patented by

PROF. GRANT, B. O. A.

Prof. Physiological and Applied Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

Hours, 9 to 1, 2 to 5. Appointments, Tel. Up 1332.

294 West (Old No. 2172) St. Catherine St. (Opposite Bible House.)

A perfect type of the highest order of excellence in manufacture.

Cook's Friend Baking Powder

CANADA'S STANDARD.

Sold Everywhere.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPHIC CODE,

The Giant of Codes.

Price **$16.00**, including a copy of **"The International Cable Directory of the World,"** with **200,000** names.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,

Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers

115-117 Notre Dame Street West, MONTREAL

FLOUR

FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.

BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.

BRODIE & HARVIE,

10 and 12 Bleury Street.

MONDAY, July 2nd, being observed as DOMINION DAY, the ITALIAN WAREHOUSE WILL BE CLOSED THE ENTIRE DAY.

SUMMER DRINKS

ALL ABSOLUTELLY NON-ALCHOLIC

YORK STATE CIDER, Parry Kennard's

KENWOOD FARM SPARKLING CIDER

A most delightful and healthy beverage, made on the farm from selected Russet Apples.

Directions:—Ice thoroughly, but avoid ice in the glass.

York State Cider, in Pint Bottles, $3.00 doz.

York State Cider, in Cases of 2 doz. pints, $5.50 case.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER

SYMON'S SPARKLING DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

The finest Cider made in Great Britain.

Devonshire is famous for its Cider, which has won the highest awards at all the great expositions.

Devonshire Cider, in Pint Bottles, $2.25 per doz.

Devonshire Cider, in Cases of 2 doz. Pints, $4.00 case.

APPLE BLOSSOM CIDER

MADE IN CANADA.

A pure sparkling Cider, sweet to the core.

Apple Blossom Cider in ... ... Pint Bottles, $1.75 Dozen

Apple Blossom Cider in ... ... Half Pint Bottles, $1.00 Dozen..

EXTRACT OF TAMARINDS

MADE BY CHARLES ERBA, MILAN (ITALY).

Extract of Tamarinds is used considerably in warm countries, principally as a preventive of fever. It contains all the essential properties of the Tamarind, and makes an exceedingly refreshing and cooling drink.

Physicians recommend it in the treatment of inflammation of the stomach and of the bowels. It is slightly aperient if taken in small quantities, and causes no irritation.

Extract of Tamarinds ... ...Large Bottle, 85c

Extract of Tamarinds ... ...Medium Size Bottle, 60c

MONTSERRAT LIME JUICE

Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice (Clarified and Preserved) is the pure juice of the Lime Fruit, undiluted and containing no sugar or other sweetening agent, there is no more healthy summer drink than Lime Juice. Dilute with 3 to 6 times its bulk of water.

Montserrat Lime Juice .... Imperial Quart Bottles, 65c

Montserrat Lime Juice .... Imperial Pint Bottles, 40c

Montserrat Limetta Cordial .... In Bottles, 40c

RASPBERRY VINEGAR

Raspberry Vinegar is another favorite, and is getting more popular every year. It is made from pure juice of the fruit, and for a wholesome, cooling, and refreshing beverage it has no equal.

Ross's Royal Raspberry Vinegar ... . 50c per Bottle

Corry's Belfast Raspberry Vinegar .. .. 50c per Bottle

GRAPE JUICE (Welch's)

This Grape Juice is the product of the choicest Concord Grapes, freshly picked, pressed, and bottled right on the spot where it is grown. Grape Juice is as much of a food as a drink, and is invaluable in the sick room, more especially for fever patients.

Grape Juice should always be served cold, and is best when diluted with chipped ice.

Welch's Grape Juice ....Pint Bottle, 30c

Welch's Grape Juice .... Quart Bottle, 55c

KOLA

Mackay's "Edinburgh" Dry Sparkling Kola has a world-wide reputation. It is made from the juice of the Kola nut, and forms a pleasant invigorating, sustaining, non-alcoholic drink.

Mackay's Edinburgh Kola ....Pint Bottles, $1.50 Doz.

Mackay's Edinburgh Kola ....In cases of 4 doz. Pints, $5.00 Case

FRASER, VIGER & CO.,

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED, ... 1858

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

MONTREAL.

Turkish Rugs.

Now on View at our Temporary Warerooms,

Nos. 450-452 St. James Street,

[NEAR INSPECTOR]

an excellent assortment of

Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs, Carpets and Hall Runners

which must be cleared regardless of cost before removing to our new premises.

We are also offering for Private Sale at very low prices the balance of our

Belfast Linens, Swiss and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Marseilles, Toilet and Honeycomb Quilts, Artist Proof Engravings, etc., etc.

M. HICKS & CO.,

450-452 St. James Street.

BUSINESS MEN.

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House

PROTECTING THE SAILOR

FROM SHARKS WHEN HE COMES ASHORE.

(New York 'Tribune.')

'One great object of our work is to make the sailor a free man,' said the Rev. Archibald R. Mansfield, the other day, in his unadorned office at No. 1 State street, where he directs the Seamen's Church Institute work. Doubtless Mr. Mansfield is termed a 'sky pilot' by many of the men who frequent the reading rooms, but as one man expressed it, 'he is about three-fourths business manager and one-fourth sky pilot.'

'At present the seaman is a slave,' Mr. Mansfield continued. 'He may be willing to be a slave, but as a slave he is a detriment to any port. His short and rare periods away from duty make a child of him on land, although at sea he is strong, giving days and nights in protecting the people and cargoes on the ship.

'New York is far behind other cities of the world in the care of seamen. London, Liverpool and Montreal all have large buildings for these men, and even Boston has recently opened a building of similar character, but the needs of this port are greater than those of Boston.

'As Americans are the greatest travellers of the world, many wealthy persons have become interested in this subject, yet it is hard to raise money after all. About two hundred and fifty thousand sailors visit this port every year.'

'Is it true that only a small percentage of them are Americans?'

'Yes, and that is what makes people says: 'Why give money for seamen? Let each country look after its own men." This is an easy way of avoiding the subject. The majority of ships on which Americans sail to Europe are manned by English or German crews. This government requires that a certain percentage of crews on American ships must be Americans citizens, but this is a farce. Men sign falsely to get the work.

'Have you ever heard that most seamen have two names? They have what they call a deep sea name and one for shore. This is because they either run away from home as boys, under assumed names, or because they have deserted some ship and do not want to be discovered. We have some trouble in getting the names straight, but not much. For instance, a man had an account here under the name of Roy Hanley. One day he came in and wanted to draw some money. We could not remember his face, and asked his name. He said, "My name is Hayden." We told him there was no account here with a man by the name of Hayden. Instantly he turned white, and was rather frightened, for he remembered that he had left the money in his "sea name," and wondered if the mistake would prevent him from collecting it. It turned out all right, of course. In other cases, men coming in to open accounts will proceed to answer the usual questions in this way:

'"What is your name?" "John Brown."

'"What is your father's name?" "John Smith." As you see, a name entirely different.

'Regarding names, a man will come in for his mail and ask: "Anything for Erickson?" We say, "What initials?" He usually whispers: "I am a Swede," or "I am a fireman," for he has not the slightest idea what the word initials means. This occurs so often that we have ceased to even be amused by it, although we try to remember, and ask, instead of the natural question—"What is your first name?"

'Rivalry? Oh, no. There are several societies doing work for the seamen, but we are all too busy to think of that. There is too much to be done. Two large buildings are being planned, but there is room for three or four buildings of the kind in New York. This old place is being renovated from top to bottom, and we will use it at least two years longer, for its location is just the thing. There was a barroom in the basement for thirty years, but we have just driven its proprietor out for our benefit. He probably found it a good location also.'

'What class of seamen do you consider the best?'

'Well, that is hard to say. If you refer to nationality, and are British yourself, you would say the British sailor is the best in the world. Then, when one sees a little bunch of "Liverpool Irishmen," as they are called, drunk all day in the streets about here, the British average seems to be brought down a bit.

The men are human, they do not come here for religious aid, or to please us, but simply to help themselves. They are like other men in that respect. One of our leading objects in the new building is to establish a free employment agency on a larger scale, where seamen can obtain work without assigning a large percentage of their prospective wages in the form of "blood money." In foreign ports the thing is better managed, for the governments have employment agencies of their own. In our new building it will be necessary, above all things, to have sleeping accommodations for 250 men, so that the supply can be drawn on at short notice to supply outgoing vessels with crews.

'Now walk down to the British Consulate where the crews are being paid off and see what we are doing there.'

On the first floor of the same building, No. 1 State street, is the British Consulate, where seamen are paid off. At the end of this gloomy room is a little space screened off by a wire cage, in which sits one of the most cheery, wideawake men imaginable.

'All outside this wire screen is British terrritory, so you better come in,' said R. Kersting, who has charge of the seamen's savings for the Seamen's Church Institute.

'You know, when I first came here,' he began, 'I could not understand what these men in line were waiting for. The Consul has a special officer, do you see him over there, in gray uniform? Well, he is a big Irishman who was retired from the New York police force. I said, "Mack, what are these men here for?" He answered, with quick Irish wit: "Whin they're sober, they come to sign on. Whin they're drunk, they come to be paid off." I learned that when many seamen are sober it means that the money is gone, and they are ready for work again.

'You know, sailors have a hard time of it, after all. Sometimes their voyages last from eighteen to twenty months, with hard work, poor food, and no liquor. Their stay on land is a genuine lark. I have a hard time talking them into saving their money, but I handle over $10,000 of their money every month, most of which is sent by them to dependent relatives through us.

'Some of the men deserve great credit. One came in this morning who only had $33 in the world. He sent five pounds ($25) of it home to take care of his old mother in an English poorhouse. Another man had only $11.30 and he sent $11 to his wife in Liverpool, saying: "I've a wife and seven kids, and a mighty good wife she is, too."

'Here is a man now who is steady and above the average. I have induced him from time to time to save up $100, which I put in the bank at interest for him. Now he wants to draw out $10 of it, and will lose the interest. If you had not been here, I would have talked to him like a "Dutch uncle."

'Now I had an interesting incident the other day. A captain came in and asked if I had an account with Thad Hanlon. I said "Yes," and he replied that the man had died on his ship in Cienfuegos, and was buried with Roman Catholic rites. After getting the proofs I forwarded the money left here ($50) to his brother, according to the paper he had signed here. When a man opens an account we make him sign a sort of will on a stub with the record, so that in case of death it is very easy for us to make a disposition of the money. I have had three cases of this kind.

'Do you have any trouble getting the good will of seamen on account of the religious character of the society?'

'Oh, the men respect us pretty well, and we make no distinction on account of race or creed. Once in a while a man will come in here and ask if I am one of those "religious fellows." I tell him it is none of his business; that I am here to put him on his "pins" again, fill his stomach and treat him as well as I can; but if he wants "sky pilots" we can furnish them too.'

At this point in the conversation a crew of Arabs lined up to be paid off by the Consul. They made a picturesque sight in tight blue coats, with brass buttons, dark trousers, small white skull caps embroidered in gold, and bushy whiskers.

'This is a good place to study foreigners,' continued Mr. Kersting. 'They come here from all over the world, in their native costumes. The only sea-going Indians I have ever seen are the San Blas Indians of South America. Crews come in from India, with their scanty white garments. Then there are the Lascars from Bombay, a branch of the Mahometans, who are always stirring up trouble aboard ship, partly because they do not understand English. They come to the Consul with their tribulations, and he has to straighten out the misunderstanding.

'You should come in some Sunday afternoon at five o'clock, when we have a tea for the British apprentices. We send our harbor boat, the 'Sentinel,' after them, and a number of women come in to prepare the light meal. The boys are from good English families, too, and often become officers. We ought to have a system like that for training our boys for sea. These youngsters are bright, clever chaps, and it is interesting to hear them talk of Australia, Japan, Capetown and India. There are from three to six apprentices on each of the British ships. Here is a cloth helmet one of them gave me as a souvenir. I found a paper slip in the lining, and showed it to him. "Oh, that is a transfer I go on the Singapore electric tramcar," he said. 'I did not use it.' That made a message for me, to go with the helmet. The nice girls who come here Sunday afternoons ask the boys for buttons to keep as souvenirs. Some of them correspond, and it is a good thing for the boys.

'There is a photograph of the society's floating church which I took ten years ago. When the big ocean steamers pass by the church wabbles up and down, and the men feel more at home then than ever.

'Regarding the Arabs, they have some odd Oriental expressions. I tried to explain to them one day what this reading room is for and why I am here. They said: "Very good. We know. This our house. You our father."

'Have you ever heard of a checkerboard crew? That means half black and half white. You see a captain will bring up a crew from the West Indies, and in going back may need some extra men, possibly to fill the places of those who did not intend to return. He will say: "It's a checkerboard crew, you know." If the man objects to sign under those conditions he'll say: "Oh, well, I'll make it all black then."

'Once in a while a captain will come in and say: "I want a crew for a bald-headed schooner." That is one without any top rigging. There are only eight or nine of them on the coast, but when the men sign for them they know they will not have to go aloft.

'If a man gets a chance to look at a vessel before signing do you know what he wants to see first? A shining frying pan and a rusty pump! The first shows cleanliness, and the second that the pump is not much used and the vessel don't leak.

'Men are scarce just now, for at this time of year they sign on the private yachts and go to work on the tall office buildings, where they are well fitted for the dangerous jobs in midair. Aside from that, they say, "We will make a farmer's night now." That's what they call sleeping all night, and it is an agreeable change for them. At sea they sleep four hours and work four hours. In the winter men are plentiful, for the yachts tie up and the heavy schooners, not able to stand the storms, stay in port.

'One cannot help hearing funny things here, too,' continued Mr. Kersting. 'They come up unexpectedly and are a constant source of interest. I was in the lunch-room one day, when a sailor said to the French chef: "Say, I ran across Binny Jones in Shanghai when I was there, and he told me to tell you he would pay you that 10 cents he borrowed the next time he gets in New York." The chef speaks several languages, and goes into his own pocket once in a while for the men.

'Another time I saw a big negro staring at another as if his eyes would jump out of his head. Getting his breath, he blurted out:

'"What yo' name?"

'"Jinkins," the other replied.

'"Where yo' from?"

'"The Barbadoes."

'"Yo' my broder!" and he rolled his eyes in my direction, for I had overheard the whole thing. I said: "What made you ask him his name in that way?" He said: "I can't tell, sir, but my heart jumped; it neber jumped that way befo', and I just had to ask him. I ain't seen him fo' twenty years, but he is my broder all right," and so they were reunited.

'Shipwrecked crews are taken care of in our boarding houses until their cases are disposed of by the consul-generals of their own countries. We recently had a wrecked crew from an English ship; they had been picked off the rigging, where they had clung for four days. After they were able to get out and see the sights I talked with one of the men, who said he had been riding in one of the "overhead tramcars." "Did you also ride in one of the underground tramcars?" I asked.

'"No, indeed," he replied. "You wouldn't catch me in one of those. I wouldn't risk my life that way; they might break down." Yet he had bravely stuck to the rigging of a ship four days without food.'

NEW SCHOOL COMMISSIONER

THE REV. CANON ADAM SUCCEEDS THE REV. ABBE TROIE.

The Rev. Abbé Troie, pastor of the Church of Notre Dame, has resigned his position as a member of the Roman Catholic School Board, of which he was the president. When appointed to the charge, Abbé Troie made it a condition that he would be allowed to leave at the expiration of his term of office, and his numerous other duties have now forced him to carry out that condition.

The Rev. Canon L. T. Adam, pastor of the parish of the Sacred Heart, has been chosen by Archbishop Bruchesi to take the place of the Rev. Abbé Troie on the School Board, and his appointment has now only to be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. A new president of the Commissioners will have to be elected, and the custom has been to give the office to the oldest clerical member on the board.

G. T. P. EDMONTON SHOPS.

A despatch from Edmonton says the largest and most important transaction to the city in its history was completed yesterday morning, when the Western Reality Company, Limited, received a wire from the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, accepting options on quarter sections north of the city, these options having been secured some weeks ago. The value of this to the city can hardly be estimated, assuring it the yards and shops of the railway.

LOST HORSE AND SUIT.

Mr. Justice Robidoux yesterday dismissed the action of Owen Marcotte, who claimed $200 damages from A. Baile on account of the loss of his horse, which was killed by falling from a platform while carting coal for Mr. Baile. The Court found that the accident was not due to any defect in the platform.

DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.

In an action taken by Chas. Balthayard, who, as tutor to his minor daughter, claimed $1,000 damages from C. Ethier, on account of slanderous statements made by him concerning the young girl, Mr. Justic Robidoux, yesterday, rendered judgment in favor of the plaintiff for $100.

WRIT OF CERTIORARI MAINTAINED.

Mr. Justice Davidson yesterday maintained a writ of certiorari taken out against a judgment of Recorder Goyette, of Ste. Cunegonde, on the ground that the magistrate should not have himself decided a motion recusing him, and also because the proceedings referred to having taken place after the annexation of Ste. Cunegonde to Montreal, Recorder Goyette was no longer in authority.

CORRESPONDENT RESIGNS.

Mr. T. L. Griffith has resigned his position as Montreal correspondent of the 'Labor Gazette.'

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Early Closing Notice.—Willis & Co., Limited, will close their Piano warerooms and offices, 600 St. Catherine street, west, at 1.00 p.m., June 30th, and remain closed until Tuesday morning, July 3rd, and will also close at 1.00 p.m. every Saturday during July and August.

Saturday and Monday on the Water.—Delightful outings for above days by the trim excursion steamer 'Terrebonne' sailing from Victoria pier at 2.30 p.m., to Varennes and Vercheres. Home at 7.30 p.m. Round trip to Varennes, 40c. Vercheres, 50c. Supper may be had on board at half a dollar.

THE GREAT WEST

The Hon. Walter Scott Tells of Great Irrigation Scheme in Medicine Hat District

Ottawa, June 29.—The Hon. Walter Scott, Premier of Saskatchewan, who has been here several days pressing a number of railway and other matters upon the attention of the Dominion Government, expects to leave for the West next week. Mr. Scott confirms the report of remarkable progress in the new western provinces. A great deal of American capital is being invested, and a good augury is that English capital is being interested. Mr. Scott gives information concerning an English company, the Robbins Irrigation Company, which is undertaking an extensive project in a district west and south of Medicine Hat, and which contemplates the irrigation and improvement of upwards of 300,000 acres on the Bow Belly rivers, lying between the C. P. R. main line and the Crow's Nest Railway. The Robbins Irrigation Company has entered into a contract to expend a minimum of $1,000,000 in the project, and expects that their outlay on improvements and works will run to 1,500,000 outside of certain factories which the company will establish in the city of Medicine Hat.

They will have an English board, with a Canadian board of management, resident in Medicine Hat. Their scheme contemplates the settlement of the tract with American and Canadian settlers who have experience in the working of irrigated lands. Mr. Robbins, who is now in Canada, representing the company, is of opinion that the Medicine Hat climate is peculiarly well adapted for the raising of all kinds of vegetables and small fruits. It is the company's intention to establish a vegetable canning factory, and they will erect in Medicine Hat a beet sugar factory which will be the largest institution of the kind in Canada. Mr. Robbins is also impressed with the capabilities of the Medicine Hat district for the production of alfalfa, which has proved a most profitable product for fodder for ranch stock in irrigated sections of the States to the south.

A representative of the Robbins Irrigation Company will go to Medicine Hat within a few days to discuss with the civic authorities the matter of gas and water supply for the company's factories and works. The Hon. Mr. Scott is of the opinion that the carrying out of this company's project is bound to mean great additional development. It will lead to the settlement of an area which until now has been very little utilized except for grazing and its success will be followed by further development of a like character.

NEW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Toronto, June 29.—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have received, in response to the circular letter recently sent out proposing to obtain charters for two mutual fire insurance companies, 165 replies, promising to effect insurance with the new companies to the extent of $1,246,000. It was distinctly laid down that the association as such could not recognize or control such companies. The new companies, which will be known as the Industrial Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the Eastern Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, with offices in Toronto and Montreal, will now be organized at a near date.

NEW K.C.s.

QUEBEC GOVERNMENT CONFERS THE DISTINCTION ON A NUMBER OF LAWYERS.

At a meeting of the Provincial Cabinet held yesterday, the following were appointed new King's Counsel, on the occasion of Dominion Day:—

Montreal section—Messrs. Adolphe Bazin, A. M. Beauparlant, Donat Brodeur, L. J. Arthur Brossard, Arthur A. Bruneau, A. G. B. Claxton, N. Z. Cordeau, Jas. Crankshaw, L. G. A. Cressé, Peers Davidson, Jerémie L. Décarie, Alphonse Décary, J. H. R. Delfausse, Ernest Desrosiers, J. O. Drouin, J. A. C. Ethier, Lindor Ethier, Alex. Falconer, John M. Ferguson, Amédée Geoffrion, A. E. Harvey, R. T. Heneker, F. W. Hibbard, N. K. Laflamme, Jos. A. Lamarche, Charles U. Laurendeau, P. Oscar Lavallée, L. A. Lefebvre, S. Létourneau, W. D. Lighthall, Edmond Lussier, Gordon W. MacDougall, Alfred Mackay, F. H. Markey, Hormisds Pelletier, Z. Renaud, L. A. Rivet, D. C. Robertson, J. A. Robillard, C. Solomon, the Rev. J. A. St. Julien, Charles Avila Wilson.

Quebec section — Messrs. Ludger A. Alain, L. Omer Beaubien, Appolinaire, Corriveau, W. H. Davidson, Pierre D'Auteuil, J. Alfred Lane, L. P. Pelletier, Alex. Robertson, J. A. Rochette.

St. Francis section—Messrs. Joseph Beaulne, C. Walter Cate, H. R. Fraser, Horace M. Hovey.

Three Rivers section—Mr. L. P. Guillet.

Ottawa section—Mr. E. B. Devlin.

NEW ICE CREAM COMPANY.

The Ottawa 'Citizen' says: 'Mr. E. G. Roy, of the Ottawa Dairy Company, is leaving this week for Montreal to accept the managership of the large ice cream manufacturing company which is being started there for the manufacture of pure ice cream on a large scale. Mr. Roy is deservedly popular in the Capital city. He is president of the St. George's Athletic Association, honorary treasurer of the Anglican Amateur Athletic Association of Ottawa, and chairman of the baseball committee of the Anglican League. Mr. Roy's absence will leave a blank not easily filled, and regrets as well as good wishes go with him in his new enterprise.'

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Sir Louis and Lady Davies have left Ottawa for their summer home in Prince Edward Island.

Dr. D. Nathan will sail by the 'Virginian' on Thursday next. He will be abroad for two years.

Principal Hill has returned to the city after six weeks spent in visiting the churches of western Ontario in the interests of the Congregational College.

The engagement has been announced of Miss Ada E. Denman, daughter of the late Alfred Alexander Denman, of London, England, to Mr. William Giroulx. The marriage will take place at St. Martin's Church on July 12.

Mr. W. H. Rosevear, general car accountant of the Grand Trunk Railway system, was presented with a handsome solid leather steamer trunk yesterday by his staff on the occasion of his leaving for a trip to Europe.

Mrs. John Lewis, of Montreal, went to Toronto this week for the marriage of her niece, Miss Alice Louise Sylvester, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. George Perry Sylvester, to Mr. Frank Clifford Smallpeice, which took place in St. Paul's Church on Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Canon Cody officiating.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Smith, of the Central Methodist Church, Toronto, arrived in the city on Wednesday, and sailed this morning on the SS. 'Kensington for a two months' holiday in England, Scotland and Norway. Dr. and Mrs. Smith will in London meet their daughter, who has been teaching in a ladies' college at Grahamstown, South Africa.

On Thursday afternoon, June 28, at St. Martin's Church, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Brenda C. Knowlton, eldest daughter of Mr. F. A. Knowlton, of Knowlton, Que., to Dr. R. G. Duggan, of Hamilton, Ont. The wedding was a quiet one. The bride, who wore her going-away gown, a beautiful grey cloth suit, with hat to match, was given away by her father. The Rev. G. Osborne Troop, rector of St. Martin's, performed the marriage ceremony in a most impressive manner. Dr. and Mrs. Duggan left for Hamilton, and will make a trip through the great lakes, and go on to Alberta and other distant points in western Canada.

Lord and Lady Strathcona will give an 'At home' at the Imperial Institute, London, on Monday night, July 2, following the dinner at the Hotel Cecil, by which Dominion Day will be celebrated by Canadians in London and their friends. Lord Strathcona will preside at the dinner, and others expected to be present are the Earl of Elgin, Mr. Sydney Buxton, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Jersey, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Wenlock, the Bishop of Ripon, Admiral Sir A. L. Douglas, Admiral Sir J. O. Hopkins, General Lord William Seymour, the Lord Mayor and sheriffs, Sir Charles Tupper.

DISTINGUISHED PREACHERS COMING.

The pulpit of the American Presbyterian Church during Dr. Johnston's absence this summer will be supplied by some of the foremost preachers on the continent. Among them are Dr. Keigwin, of New York, one of the foremost leaders among the younger preachers in New York city; Dr. Timothy Stone, of Baltimore, Md., the successor to the late brilliant Maltbie Babcock; Dr. Nicholls, the eloquent preacher from St. Louis, and Dr. Kent, pastor of one of the largest churches in Brooklyn. It is only in the summer season that visits from such leading preachers can be secured, and those who may be in the city will enjoy the rich treat that their coming will afford.

ALD MERCIER SAFE.

By judgment rendered yesterday afternoon, Mr. Justice Davidson dismissed the petition of ex-Ald. St. Denis contesting the election of Ald. Honoré Mercier. The Court found that the security furnished by the petitioner was not according to law, and held that in the case of a contested election the security cannot be amended.

WINDS AND SHOWERS

The wood is full of wings;
The long and golden days
Close in blue evenings
With spendthrift stars ablaze.
Glow-worms in woodland ways
Bear each their spark of cheer.
The moon looks almost near.
To wingless things.

The rose of June has thorns,
Lest all too sweet should seem
The garden she adorns
Where human lovers dream.
June's lyric should be trolled
By all who worship her:
Her sky is blue and gold
Ere poets stir.

—Nora Chesson.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, June 30, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 68, 54; Calgary, 66, 46; Edmonton, 54, 50; Prince Albert, 68, 52; Qu'Appelle, 66, 48; Winnipeg, 80, 56; Port Arthur, 66, 54; Parry Sound, 80, 64; Toronto, 91, 72; Ottawa, 82, 56; Quebec, 82, 64; St. John, 64, 54; Halifax, 76, 58.

Moderate winds, showers and local thunderstorms to-day and part of Sunday.

1640 Notre Dame st cet Montreal, June 30, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harpell's [illegible]

Yesterday, 29.76; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.82.		
To-day	70	58
Yesterday	80	68

SHIPPING NEWS.

NOTES.

To-day's sailings included the steamships Kensington, Hibernian, Lake Champlain, Montrose, Monmouth, Melville, Manchester Commerce, Bellona and Lalona. On no day this season have so many vessels sailed upon the same date.

The White Star Line SS. Cymric, from Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The Empress of Britain passed Malin Head at 9 p.m. yesterday on her way from Quebec to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL

THE CLEARINGS.

New York, June 29.—The following are the weekly bank clearings, as compiled by Bradstreet's, for the week ending June 2[illegible] showing percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:—

New York	$1,671,152,073	inc. [illegible]
Chicago	200,728,884	inc. 19.1
Boston	141,845,400	inc. 1[illegible]
Philadelphia	145,841,061	inc. [illegible]
St. Louis	49,292,936	dec. [illegible]
Pittsburg	53,282,300	inc. [illegible]
San Francisco	40,471,055	dec. [illegible]

Dominion of Canada.

Montreal	$27,637,170	inc. [illegible]
Toronto	20,344,155	inc. [illegible]
Winnipeg	18,770,877	
Ottawa	2,128,688	inc. [illegible]
Halifax	1,507,771	dec. [illegible]
Vancouver	2,147,490	inc. [illegible]
Quebec	1,786,258	dec. [illegible]
Hamilton	1,838,290	inc. [illegible]
St. John, N.B.	1,032,181	inc. 10.5
London	905,277	inc. 47.5
Victoria	746,196	Dec. 13.5
Calgary	941,861	

COMMERCIAL.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 29.—Trade was good at the City Cattle Market this morning, with the prices firm all around. The stock offering was generally of a kind that caused lively buying, though the run in some lines was heavy. The scarcity in hogs does not seem to have been overcome yet, and the prices hold to the figure at which they advanced on Tuesday. Export cattle are coming in only in sufficient numbers to maintain firm prices. Good butcher cattle find ready purchasers, though it is said on the market that they have reached about their top figure for a while. This, however, is simply a market prediction. Spring lambs are coming in freely, but this does not seem to lessen their value. The total run this morning was 104 loads, which included 1,500 cattle, 2,043 sheep and lambs, 1,000 hogs and 362 calves.

Export Cattle.—Choice cattle were eagerly taken up at $5 to $5.20; a few lots bringing $5.25. Choice are quoted at from $5 to $5.25; medium to good, $4.85 to $5; bulls, $4 to $4.25; bulls, light, $3.50 to $4; cows, $3.75 to $4.25.

Butchers' Cattle — Activity was manifest for choice, but prices were a little easier at $4.65 to $5; medium to good, at $4.40 to $4.50; bulls, $3.25 to $3.50; cows, $3.25 to $3.75; canners, $1.75 to $2.

Stockers and Feeders—Good cattle were soon bought, at slightly better prices. Choice demanded $3.50 to $3.85; common, $2.75 to $3.25; short keep feeders, $4.75 to $4.90; heavy feeders, $4.60 to $4.70; stock bulls, $2 to $2.25.

Milch Cows—Prices remained steady at from $25 to $50 each. Choice sold at $40 to $50; common, $25 to $35; springers, $25 to $40.

Calves—A good supply was on the market, but prices ruled steady at from 3½c to 6c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—An exceptionally large number of fine spring lambs were offered and they brought good prices. Export ewes are quoted at $4.25 to $4.40, with prospects for even lower figures; bucks at $3.70 to $4, while spring lambs were from $3.25 to $6.

Hogs—The market is unchanged from the advanced figures reached at the first of the week. They are quoted at $7.50 for selects, and $7.25 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., June 30. — Flour continues firm in tone; exporters are bidding $3.15 and $3.20 for 90 percent patents, to buyers' bags, for export; millers ask $3.25 to $3.30. Manitoba first patents, $4.40 to $4.60; seconds, $4 to $4.10; bakers, $3 to $4.

Bran—$16 outside.

Wheat—Manitoba No. 1 northern, at 86½c to 87c on track, lake ports; No. 2, 84½c to 85c, and No. 3 nominal at 81½c.

Oats lower; No. 2 white, 40c asked outside at 38½c bid.

Peas—82c.

Corn—No. 2 yellow, 59½c; No. 3 yellow, 59c, delivered, Toronto.

Rye—62c.

Barley—None offering; quoted at 50c to 52c.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Portage La Prairie, Man., June 30.—A little daughter of Albert Staples, Oakville, Ont., while playing around a stove, set fire to her clothing and was burned to death.

MARRIED.

HALPENNY—WINTER.—At the Methodist Church, Winchester, Ont., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. D. Winter, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Halpenny, B.A., B.D., and the Rev. W. W. Jones, the Rev. F. A. Halpenny, B.A., of Montreal, to May, eldest daughter of the Rev. D. Winter, of Winchester.

LUSK—ROUTLIFFE.—.—On June 20, 1906, by the Rev. Rural Dean Taylor, at the residence of the bride's parents, Emma Lydia, eldest daughter of Albert Routliffe, Mountain View, Ont., to Elliott Eddy Lusk, of Aylmer, Que.

SUTHERLAND—WYLIE.— At the family residence, in Almonte, Ont., on June 26, 1906, by the Rev. Ferguson Miller, B.A., Mary Maitland, eldest daughter of Mr. William Hamilton Wylie, to Mr. Alexander Knowles Sutherland, of Pittsfield, Mass., U.S.A.

VAN WYCK-MILLER.— On June 28, 1906, at Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, by the Rev. Mr. Hincks, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Wilson, Edith Collins, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Morton Miller, Carlton street, to the Rev. James Roy Van Wyck, of Hamilton.

WILSON—McKINNON—At Manotick, Ont., on June 27, 1906, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, Lindsay A. Wilson, of Manotick, to Mary E. McKinnon, of McDonald's Corners, Ont.

DIED.

DAVIDSON.—At his late residence, Rideau View, Ont., on June 28, 1906, Robert Davidson, in the 87th year of his age.

WANTED, A SMART YOUNG MAN As assistant on Press. Apply at Witness Office, cor. Craig and St. Peter streets.

TO LET, FOR THE SUMMER SEASON Mount Murray, Cap-a-l'Aigle, 5 bedrooms, comfortably furnished, wood and water included, rent $40. Address M. A. ELISEE FAVARD, City reference, Outremont 7.3.

Summer Resorts

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Open June 1st to October 1st. Enlarged. Lighted with Gas, Terms Moderate.

If you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, and very Best Outing you ever had, go to

ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P.Q.,

the most satisfactory and least expensive Summer and Health Resort in Canada. Hotel up-to-date. Sanitary Sewerage and Plumbing. Long Distance Phone, Telegraph and Post Office. Everything for your COMFORT AND ENJOYMENT. Splendid Hall for dancing. MUSIC. PING PONG, CLOCK GOLF, TENNIS, TETHER TENNIS, BOATING, BATHING and FISHING.

Use of Boats, Tennis Courts, etc., absolutely free to guests.

Silver Medal awarded to Abenakis Mineral Water by Universal Exposition, St. Louis, Mo., World's Fair, 1904. Highest award to a Canadian Mineral Water.

ABENAKIS MINERAL WATER

A positive cure for Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Sciatica, Nervous Prostration, Dyspepsia of various forms, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys—also Diseases peculiar to Women.

You can't afford to miss the Springs this year.

Brighter, Better, Gayer than ever.
Improved Train Service—Via G.T.R. Round Trip from Montreal, $3.—Ask your Ticket Agent, or write for Circulars, etc., to
R. G. KEMPTON, Mgr, Abenakis Springs, P.Q.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The most beautiful spot on the River St. Lawrence is at

THE INN.

Terms—$2.50 to $4.00 per day, American Plan.

Special rates by the week, month, or year.

For Booklet, etc., address,

A. ARCH. WELSH, Proprietor,
THE INN, GANANOQUE, ONTARIO.
Late of THE BALMORAL CASTLE,
—or—
343 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

SQUARE LAKE HOUSE

ST. FAUSTIN, P.Q.

NEW HOUSE, 200 feet of 12-foot VERANDAHS; all conveniences, modern plumbing, spring water in house, two minutes from station; lake in front of house, good fishing, boating and bathing; livery; highest altitude in the Laurentians.

W. C. FYFE.

"CLAWBONNY"

Commands a magnificent view of Adirondack Mts. Short drive to Ausable Chasm. Modern improvements. Refined home comforts. Montreal reference. Booklet and terms, address E. A. JORDAN, Propr., Keeseville, N.Y.

AVENUE HOUSE.

This popular seaside house is open about July 1st, with modern plumbing and up to date facilities.

M. C. STERLING, Prop.
Peak's Island, Portland, Me.

Ocean View Hotel, Bathing Boating Golf, Fishing, Tennis.

$10 to $21 weekly. Write for Illustrated Pamphlet. **Biddeford Pool, Me.**

THE IRVING Old Orchard Beach, Maine.

Directly on Beach. Prices moderate, Convenient to everything. Booklets.
MRS. L. A. GOOGINS, Prop.

Newly constructed and furnished **Summer Cottage**

All modern conveniences on Lake Champlain. R. R. and steamer accommodation daily. For particulars write to
L. C. COTEY, Vergennes, Vt.

BELLEVUE HOTEL,
Riviere du Loup "Point,"
the Newport of Canada, the most delightful Summer Resort, NOW OPEN until 15th of September. First-class cuisine, comfortable rooms. Reasonable terms. Reached by rail or boat.
Z. S. AUBUT, Proprietor.

HOTEL BEAURIVAGE

Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

Near Riv. du Loup.

A large house, well situated, close to the shore; good beach; nice rooms; good verandahs. Terms very moderate.
ARTHUR LABBE, Prop.

BAY VIEW COTTAGE.

Situated on the SHORE OF LAKE MEGANTIC P.Q. NOW OPEN. Beautiful scenery, lots of shade good rooms. Boats free. 15 minutes from C. P. R Station, P.O. and churches. Terms $5 per week.
Apply Mrs. H. B. SMITH.

"LES CORMIERS"

(The Willows)

At Notre Dame du Portage, Que.

on the I.C.R., near Riv. du Loup. First-class board. Terms moderate. Good and bright rooms, grounds, etc.

JOSEPHINE DUPÈRRÉ.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

A QUIET SUMMER SESSION.

The Finance Committee had a refreshingly short session yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Pelletier, city comptroller, reported to the committee that he had been informed by the civic law department that the contestation of Mr. William Clark in the Amherst street expropriation case had been thrown out by the courts, and that he should, therefore, make the deposit of the indemnity, namely, $29,797. The total amount voted in connection with this expropriation was $198,000, and of that amount $174,377 had already been paid. There was thus an available balance of $23,623, and in order to pay the indemnity due to Mr. Clark they would need an additional vote of $6,174. He recommended the committee to make a report to Council recommending that the money be voted, the balance required being varied from the appropriation for the expropriation of Lafontaine Park.

The committee will report accordingly.

A report from the sub-committee on printing was submitted, referring to the Finance Committee the offer from the 'Canadian Municipal Journal' to print the matter now printed in the 'Municipal Gazette' in that journal. The sub-committee recommended that the offer be not accepted, in view of the fact that a contract existed at the present time for the printing of the 'Municipal Gazette.'

NORTHERN BAPTISTS.

Collingwood, Ont., June 29.—The association of Northern Baptist Churches concluded their deliberations at noon yesterday. The resolution endorsing any contemplated move looking toward union with the Disciples of Christ, and that advocating the organization of a convention for Canada, were the most important matters disposed of.

LOITERING ON OTTAWA STREET.

Constable Kearns was on duty on Ottawa street about one o'clock yesterday morning, when he saw three men loitering around. He called Constable Clarkin, and when the men saw the two policemen they ran away. One man, who gave the name of Michael Finn, was caught, but his two companions escaped through a yard on Dalhousie street. In this yard was found a quantity of brass which it is suspected was stolen by the two men and dropped there in their flight. Finn was arraigned before the Recorder yesterday on a charge of loitering and was sent to jail for two months.



In The Race For Favor

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Has distanced the field.

Its scientific preparation and the purity of its ingredients make it the best of soaps for the delicate skin of ladies and children.

ALBERT SOAPS, LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MAKERS also of the CELEBRATED ALBERT TOILET SOAPS.

Summer Resorts.

BON AIR COTTAGE.

Paul Smith's Station, P.O. Gabriel's N.Y., "Adirondacks." A quiet home-like place; healthy location; excellent table. Terms $8 per week.
MRS. JANET L. SCHWERTL.

IF YOU WANT A PERFECT REST AND health, a pleasant time, beautiful scenery, bracing air, pure Laurentian Spring water; large, airy rooms; good table; near Montreal, and in the Laurentian mountains; near the lakes. Terms $5.00 a week. Best city references. Address, 'COMFORT, 'Witness' Office.

BOARD — ROUND LAKE HOUSE IS now open for the season, situated in one of the most picturesque parts of the Laurentians, overlooking Round Lake; large, new house, wide verandahs, large, shady grounds; splendid boating and fishing; five minutes from station and P.O.; third station from 16 Island Lake. For terms and accommodation address ROUND LAKE HOUSE, Weir Station, Que.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE

In the BEST LOCALITY in **WESTMOUNT**

On Strathcona and Mount Stephen Avenues,

ADJOINING WESTMOUNT PARK.

For Plans and Information apply to

S. H. McDOWELL,

Tel. Main 1430. 20 St. Alexis st.

THE NEW WESTMOUNT

Windsor Park,

KENSINGTON.

Choice Lots on Sherbrooke Street, Royal, Church, Monklands Avenue, etc., 10 minutes from Victoria Avenue, Westmount. Suitable building restrictions.

Plans of Eastern Section Now Ready.

Price from $150. 10 Percent Cash.

Balance Easy Instalments. Office—Cor. Sherbrooke Street and Royal Avenue. Open on Monday. Apply—

(R) THE ROSS REALTY CO., Limited,
30 St. John Street.

WHYS are the most persistent crop in all the broad fields of human nature—
"WE LIKE TO KNOW, DON'T YOU KNOW,"
And naturally PEOPLE BELIEVE IN SOVEREIGN QUALITY.

WHY? Because they have tried us and because they used to try others.
WHY? Because we put brains into our work,—
WHY? Because we have a quality and keep it up to scratch.

The SOVEREIGN LAUNDRY CO. Ltd.

PHONE—MAIN 538. MONTREAL.

THE BLACK DIKE BAND.

At the top of a hill, situated midway between the well-known manufacturing towns of Bradford and Halifax, England, stands the village of Queensbury. It is here that the noted works of Messrs. John Foster & Sons, Ltd., are situated. It is the home of the Black Dike Band. In 1816 there appears to have been bands organized in the village of Queensbury, and Peter Pharton's Reed Band took first position, the late Mr. John Foster being a member, and playing the French horn, an instrument still treasured by the family. In 1855 Messrs. Foster & Son established the band in connection with their works, whence it derives its name. Black Dike's first competition was at Hull in 1856, and a second prize was gained, since when the band has won 104 first prizes, 62 second, 33 third, 17 fourth, 10 fifth, 3 consolation prizes, 61 special prizes for soloists, etc., 27 prizes for marches and glees, 50 gold medals, 30 silver medals, 20 challenge cups, 5 uniform prizes, 16 glee prizes, an dhave tied with other bands on 12 occasions. In Queen Victoria's Jubilee year, 1887, the band won nine first prizes, four seconds and one third, and had 104 engagements, ranging from one day to three weeks, including the great Manchester, Newcastle and Bradford Expositions. The 'Black Dike' will open a week's engagement at the Arena on Monday evening, July 9th.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Brantford, Ont., June 29.—John Wonch, of Brantford, aged 62, was struck by a Grand Trunk train at Harrisburg, on Wednesday night, and thrown over the embankment and killed. He was walking along the tracks, and did not hear the whistle, which was sounded as a warning to him.

SEARCHING FOR HIS BROTHER.

Winnipeg, Man., June 28.—The Rev. Abbé Got, a French priest, has arrived here on the way to the northern wilds in search of his brother, the Rev. Father Noel Got, a Roman Catholic missionary who left Vancouver for Yukon thirteen months ago, and of whom nothing has been heard since that time.

VERDUN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Protestant Hospital for the Insane at Verdun for next week are Messrs. Alex. Bremner, Wm. Cooper, E. C. Gurney and Captain W. H. Evans. The medical superintendent's report shows that there were for the week ended June 26, nine admissions, one readmission, seven discharged cured; two discharged on trial and two deaths.

LANDSDOWNE AVE.

above Sherbrooke, brick semi-detached Cottage, in good order; six rooms, furnace, bath and w.c. Large, wide lot; trees; $4,000. Fine position. Want quick offer.

A $3,000 SNAP!!

BURGESS ST.—Two good brick houses; store and three tenements. Just put in good order. Present rent, $420. Fourteen per cent.

Lovely Homes for Little Money.

Cedar Park, on Lake St. Louis, Beautiful Sylvan Scene, on rising ground, fruit and shade trees, good water, near enough to Lake; two railways. One-third acre Lots, $260 to $300. Terms. Pretty Cottages ready soon, $650 to $850; Bungalows, $250 to $400.

FRED R. COLE, 205 St. James St.

EAGLE BAKING POWDER

Pure and Wholesome.

Sold in Tins—5c, 10c and 25c.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT.

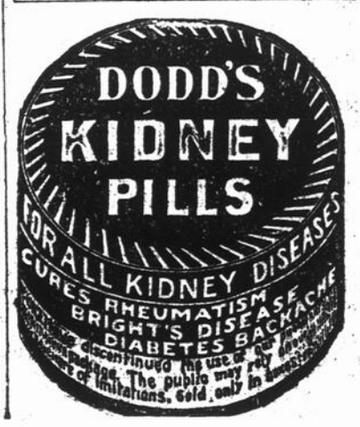
AUTOIST FINED FOR SPEEDING.

Dr. Jos. Versailles was yesterday fined $20 and costs by Mr. Lafontaine for driving his automobile at a speed greater than that allowed by law at Dorval. The offence was committed about three weeks ago, and the prosecution was instituted by the municipal authorities of Dorval through Mr. Alphonse Decary.

CITY WINS CASE.

Judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice Robidoux yesterday in the important case of S. D. Joubert vs. the city. Joubert claimed $4,885 damages on account of the sinking of the walls of his house at the corner of St. Louis square and Drolet street, his allegation being that the damage was caused by excavation work done by the city and improperly filled in, and also by the percolation of water coming from the basin in the square. The city pleaded that the building had not been provided with proper foundations for a blue clay subsoil such as exists at this place. The Court found that the city could not be held responsible for the damage, and dismissed the action.

Frank Stinson, 25 years of age, residing at Eleanor street, while under the influence of liquor, fell into the canal, near the Wellington street bridge, at 6.50 on Thursday evening. Some bridgemen hooked him out, and he was taken to the General Hospital for treatment.



TONIC AIR MONT-TREMBLANT INN LAURENTIAN HILLS.

MONT-TREMBLANT, P.Q.
CHISHOLM & GALL, Proprietors.

A new first class house with all modern improvements. Electric light, hot and cold water. Comfortable, well furnished rooms, good service, and a table that is highly praised. Good driving, boating, fishing, etc.
Strictly Temperance House.
RATES—$7.00 a Week up.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED, TWO PROTESTANT Female Teachers, holding an Elementary Diploma; one for Mille Isle School, No. 3, and one for Cote St. Gabriel School; salaries, $30.00 per month; board, $6.00 per month. Apply to W. BOYD, Sec.-Treasurer, Britonville.

WANTED, FOR PROTESTANT BOARDing Institution, Resident Lady Teacher, of preference with University Diploma. Write for information, P.O. Box 114 Westmount, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED, FOR TWO VERY small Protestant schools; also, two larger ones. Diplomas required, from Model down. Apply before July 5th, stating diploma, experience, salary and other particulars, to JOHN McOUAT, Secretary-Treasurer, Brownsburg, Que.

WANTED, FOR THE POINTE CLAIRE Dissentient School, a Lady Teacher with Mode. Diploma. Apply by letter to R. N. SCOTT, Sec.-Treas., P.O. Box 2403.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, SEVERAL UPRIGHT PRACticing Pianos, in thorough repair. To clear at prices from $45 up, and terms from $4 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION, Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

A GREAT BARGAIN — UNIVERSAL Classical Library. Edition de Luxe; 20 volumes; new. Address LIBRARY 45, 'Witness' Office.

Flats to Let.

FLAT TO LET, HEATED, AND WITH all modern conveniences; rent, $13.00. Apply at 120 Mansfield street.

Cottage to Let.

TO LET, WOODSIDE COTTAGE, LEGgat's Point, Metis. Beautiful situation. Everything new and up to date. Piano, ice and wood included; for the season, $90.00. For further particulars apply MRS. A. N. BLUE, Grand Metis, Que.

TO LET, SUMMER COTTAGES at Prouts Neck, Maine, fully furnished; fine situation, close to bathing beach and pine woods. Apply to D. BEATTY, 137 St. Peter street, Montreal.

To Let.

OFFICE TO LET, FIRST FLOOR, Light, airy and attractive, in 'Witness' Block. Apply to MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office.

WOOD AVE., near St. Catherine st.

Self-contained Tenements, 7 rooms, every convenience; immediate possession.

Mansfield st., near Sherbrooke st.

Heated Flats and free of water, 6 and 7 rooms; every convenience; immediate possession.

All above newly tinted and painted for three years' lease. Apply 370 St. James street.

Furnished Rooms to Let

ROOMS TO RENT, NEWLY FURNISHED, modern conveniences, bright and airy. 354 St. Catherine street west (opposite Victoria).

ROOMS TO LET, NEWLY FURNISHED, quiet, comfortable, in respectable family; $10.00 and $9.00 per month; Platt st., next to Mance. Address, C.M., 'Witness' Office.

Property Wanted.

WANTED TO PURCHASE A TENEment property, north of St. Catherine street, and west of St. Lawrence; must be in good order. Price about $3,000. Address with particulars, CASH, 'Witness' Office.

Property.

FOR SALE, MOST SALUBRIOUS LOCAtion for desirable country homes SALISBURY PARK, St. Rose West; 137 acres; an acre for $500; easy terms. D. HATTON & CO., Wholesale Receivers of Fish, 18 Bonsecours street.

FOR SALE, 3 LOTS ON UPPER HUTCHIson street. Must be sold at a sacrifice of $500 for cash buyer. For particulars apply 1653A St. Urbain street, Annex.

PROPERTY FOR SALE — A SUMMER cottage, situated on an island, and other property at St. Agathe. Apply V.B., 29 McGill College avenue.

FOR SALE, CHEAP

That centrally situated property, 776 and 778 Craig street, at present occupied by the Timmis, Noble Co.

Size of lot, 60 x 90 ft., with lane in rear, and entrance on St. James street. Apply to **THE TIMMIS, NOBLE CO.**

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,
PORTLAND CEMENTS,
AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,
345 St. James Street

Z. C. ST. AMOUR.

GRAVEL ROOFER AND REPAIRER, 248 Atwater Ave., Pt. St. Charles.

Situations Vacant

WANTED, YOUNG MAN FOR THE Office of a Wholesale Woollen House; one who is accustomed to ledger work preferred. Apply, stating age and experience, to P.O. Box 404.

WANTED, JUNIOR CLERK FOR Office work; boy leaving school preferred. Apply M. 832, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BRIGHT SALESLADY; MUST be quick and energetic. Apply to Mr. CLARKE, 138 Peel street.

NEWS AGENTS WANTED FOR TRAINS between Montreal and Winnipeg. Apply C.P.R News Department, Glen Yord (west of Westmount Station).

WANTED, LADY BOOKKEEPER; MUST be accurate; one familiar with Laundry work preferred. 173 Common street, corner Nazareth.

WANTED, STRONG ACTIVE LAD FOR wholesale paint, oil and chemical warehouse. Address C. F. 12, 'Witness' Office.

PRINTER—FOR RURAL WEEKLY, IN Central Ontario; state wages, etc. D.B.L., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED — BRASS MOULDER; ONE who is accustomed to all classes of work; no others need apply. RUBENSTEIN BROS., West 41 Craig street.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN About 18, for work in Press Room. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SMART BOY FOR OFFICE. Apply, with references, to Post-Office Box 268, city.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN TO ASsist on Press. Apply at 'Witness' Office, corner Craig and St. Peter streets.

WANTED, A SMART YOUTH FOR Junior position in mercantile office. Apply, stating age, to MANAGER, Box 2234, City.

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

WANTED

A School Boy to deliver a route of the "Witness" after school hours. Apply at this office.

Employment Wanted.

A LADY, WITH McGILL NORMAL Diploma, competent to teach French; several years' experience in New York and Canada; high references; desires resident or visiting position; Montreal or vicinity. Address, GOVERNESS, care of W. W. Kenyon, Smithtown, Long Island, N.Y.

LIGHT EMPLOYMENT WANTED FOR elderly man; temperate, of good character, strictly reliable and trustworthy; unquestionable references. Address, F.L.M., care of 'Witness' Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, TO PURCHASE YOURS AND everybody else's cast-off household furniture, clothing, fur coats, capes, old diamonds, gold and silver; best cash prices for good goods promptly called for by MAX FRANK, 482 Craig street. Tel. East 2067.

Miscellaneous.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Bedford.—No. 4280.—Circuit Court of Farnham.—H. F. Bathalon, Plaintiff, versus Oliver Garand, Defendant. On the 10th day of July, 1906, at eleven of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, in the Parish of La Longue Pointe, said District of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano, cottage, furniture, etc., etc. Terms cash. L. BISSON, B.S.C. Montreal, June 29th, 1906.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET A 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige, the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building.

Business Chances.

PRACTICAL CARRIAGE BUILDER, with $10,000.00, to fill position as superintendent in large carriage factory; must be a capable man. Address J.H.K., 'Witness' Office.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine St.
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let.
Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous entries have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Lord's Day Bill Stands for Third Reading—Will if Passed, Become Effective on March 1 Next Year.

MR. BORDEN SUGGESTS THAT THAT WILL ENABLE THE PROVINCES TO LEGISLATE IT OUT OF EXISTENCE

Ottawa, June 30.—The new Lord's Day Act will come into force on March 1 next year. The final clause of the measure was approved in the House of Commons at half-past one this morning, and the bill was reported from committee. It stands for the third reading. The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth said he had no particular date for making the new law effective, so Mr. Honore Gervais moved for eight months hence.

'That to enable the provinces to legislate the bill out of existence,' said Mr. Borden with a smile.

Mr. Gervais answered that it was advantageous to have the law go into force just before the opening of navigation.

'If it is a good measure,' interposed Dr. Barr, 'we should have the benefit of it at once.'

Everybody seemed satisfied with March 1, and that date was accepted.

Clause two, which had been under consideration at the previous sitting of the House, was passed shortly before six o'clock, with an amendment offered by Mr. Camille Piché, of Montreal. This is the section that forbids the carrying on of any business or calling on Sunday. The clause as reported from committee was followed by a specified list of exemptions, and was also made subject to any provincial legislation already in force on the Sunday question.

Mr. Piché's amendment adds still another qualification, by making it subject as well to any legislation that the local legislatures may pass on this subject hereafter.

Mr. Gervais, of Montreal, contended that the provinces should enjoy full power to regulate Sunday observance within their own territories. He cited the B.N.A. and other acts and presented a strong legal argument in support of this view. Peace and harmony could be best preserved by allowing the provinces to govern themselves in respect of Sunday matters. He gave numerous instances in which he considered that Quebec interests would suffer by curtailing the liberty of the subject on the Sabbath. It was absurd for the central authority to try to control morals which were very much a matter of habit and of purely local concern.

Mr. Chisholm, Conservative of East Huron, thought there were too many details in the measure. It should be drafted over again and made more elastic. He contended the bill had been emasculated by amendments, and was weaker than when it was introduced.

Mr. E. M. Macdonald, Liberal, of Pictou, was strongly in favor of Mr. Piché's amendment, on the ground that it was a fair recognition of the conditions that existed in several provinces. He endorsed a general law for Canada with modifications to suit the several provinces.

Mr. Armand Lavergne queried the Pictou member as to whether the provinces were being empowered to override laws of the Dominion Parliament.

Mr. Macdonald answered with considerable warmth, telling Mr. Lavergne that he should devote more time to studying the decisions of the courts of the country instead of making 'incendiary' appeals on behalf of his compatriots. Such arguments as Mr. Lavergne had advanced were condemned by Mr. Macdonald, who declared that if they were Liberal in principle he wanted nothing to do with that kind of Liberalism. Turning to the legal question put by the Montmagny member, Mr. Macdonald said the provinces could exercise exactly the powers given them in the British North America Act.

'Have I not a right,' asked Mr. Lavergne, 'to express the views of Quebec as I see them and learn them from people outside the House?'

Mr. Lavergne objected to his speeches being called incendiary.

'Perhaps not,' retorted Mr. Macdonald, 'they may be more smoke than fire.'

The leader of the Opposition observed that the acceptance of Mr. Piché's amendment would have most far-reaching results, and asked whether the government had considered its bearing in all respects.

The Minister of Justice answered that the amendment proposed by Mr. Piché was not only within the right of the Federal Parliament to pass, but, moreover, that it was consistent with the whole principle of the bill. As a matter of fact, the whole spirit of the measure was one of concession and compromise. No one ever imagined that this was to be the only law in Canada on the subject of Sunday observance. The government never pretended that it covered the whole field of morals. All it did was to single out certain things and declare that hereafter they would be unlawful throughout Canada. Section 2, for instance, forbade the carrying on of any business or calling, subject, however, to a specified list of exceptions mentioned in a later clause, and subject also to any legislation that might already have been adopted by the provincial legislatures, or that might be adopted hereafter. In so doing the Federal Parliament was not delegating any of its powers to the provinces. The latter had full power under the British North America Act to legislate on subjects affecting property and civil rights. This right which the provinces enjoy might easily solve one of the difficulties which had arisen in connection with the bill.

Mr. Monk, of Jacques Cartier, had called attention to the fact that under certain circumstances the Roman Catholics of Quebec considered themselves quite justified in saving their crops of a Sunday. Such a thing, added Mr. Aylesworth, would, however, be utterly opposed to the religious sentiments of the people of Ontario. This was the sort of question on which it was impossible to reconcile the views of the two provinces. Mr. Piché's amendment, however, opened a way by which this difficulty could be completely overcome. If the Legislature of Quebec wished to give the people of that province the right to save field crops on Sunday they would have the right to do so, and be quite within the jurisdiction that the British North America Act had given it. The leader of the Opposition thought that if there was one provision in the bill that might well be applied to the whole country it was this.

If the main purpose of the bill was to secure a general rest day throughout Canada, surely this was a declaration that could be made binding on all provinces. One rest day in seven was a positive necessity for the mental and physical well-being of our people. In their fruitful attendance upon religious worship, the Roman Catholics of Quebec were an example to some other religious bodies. After attending church they saw no reason why they should not devote the rest of their day to recreation. The fault he found with the bill was this, that it left to the provinces a general question that should be regulated by one Dominion act, whilst shutting off the Sunday afternoon amusements that might very well be left to the provinces to legislate for themselves. The prime minister quite admitted for his part that it would have been far preferable if the provinces had been left free to deal with this question, but the fact was that the local legislatures had not authority to deal with all phases of it. This legislation had been urged for a long time by Ontario, and he understood the bill was perfectly acceptable to that province and to the western provinces. But there were many trivial matters on which the people of Quebec held different views from others, and it was desirable that they (the people of Quebec) should legislate upon them without diminishing the act. For his part, he believed the present amendment would make the bill more acceptable to Quebec.

The clause, as amended, then passed in the following terms:—

'It shall not be lawful for any person on the Lord's Day, except as provided herein or in any provincial act now or hereafter in force regarding all matters coming within the class of subjects enumerated in section 72 of the British North America Act, to sell or offer for sale or purchase any goods, chattels or other personal property or any real estate or to carry on or transact any business for business of his ordinary calling or in connection with such calling or for gain to do or employ any other person to do on that day any work business or labor.'

Mr. Aylesworth moved an amendment to a sub-section of the next clause, striking out words which he contended would enable manufacturers to practically set apart Sunday for a general repair day under the pretext that such labor was necessary for the continuous operation of their work.

Mr. W. H. Bennet, Mr. Duncan Ross, and others opposed the further restriction. They argued that smelting would be hampered by the change.

Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Liberal, of New Westminster, who had several years' experience in the lumber trade in Ottawa, vigorously opposed any broadening of the terms of the bill. He said that in Ottawa he knew some lumber men who did not observe Sunday, and none of them were so successful as their rivals in business who kept the Sabbath.

Mr. Martin, Liberal, of Wellington, appealed to members as representing Christians not to emasculate the bill so that it would become ineffective. He challenged any manufacturer in the House to say that Sunday work was necessary for his business. He thought the lawyers were talking too much about the measure.

Mr. Zimmerman, of Hamilton, said that he represented a manufacturing city, and that place wanted the Sunday restrictions removed.

Mr. David Henderson raised a point over the clause making it permissable to hire a horse and carriage on Sunday. The bill provided that the hiring of horses and carriages for the personal use of the hirer or his family is not prohibited. 'The bill,' said Mr. Henderson, 'should go one step further. A man is allowed to take his wife, but the man who has no wife cannot take his best girl. I intend to move an amendment, unless the Minister of Justice interprets that clause to provide what I want.'

Mr. Aylesworth answered that the person who hired the horse was at liberty to take any person he liked along with him. The clause was enlarged so as to permit the hiring of small boats.

Mr. Gervais advised the committee that the section conferring powers on the provinces to legislate was going to be ineffective according to reports he had heard.

Mr. Jacques Bureau moved to include the driving and towing of logs as a work of necessity. The committee would not accept. A clause was inserted declaring that labor, unavoidable for the taking of fish, should be allowed on specified hours on Sunday.

Dr. Beland came forward with an argument that making maple sugar should be protected. When he mentioned the subject the committee laughed, but finally adopted his amendment declaring some of the work in onnection with saving the maple product was of such a nature that it had to be done on the Sabbath.

Mr. Borden thought Parliament was going into too many details.

Mr. Kennedy, of New Westminster, said he had worked in the sugar business near Ottawa, and knew that Sunday labor was not a necessity. The sap did not run at night.

'Does it run on Sunday?' asked Mr. Borden.

Scarcely five voted for the maple sugar interests.

Mr. Bickerdike, of Montreal, on behalf of the Jews, moved that no act should be declared unlawful which was in accordance with the Fourth Commandment.

'What is the Fourth Commandment?' asked Mr. MacPherson.

It was read, 'Six days shalt thou labor,' and so on. Mr. Deputy Speaker ruled the motion out of order, as it aimed at reversinb a form of decision of the committee.

Mr. Borden remarked that it was the first time the Fourth Commandment was ruled out of order.

An amendment was made providing that men employed in the manufacturing and transportation field should be given a substitute day for rest when compelled to work on Sunday. The clause prohibiting the running of public parks on Sunday where fees were charged was withdrawn. An amendment was enacted to another section making the whole clause provide against public meetings or games for which fees are charged.

Mr. Lancaster objected to this on the ground that a religious body held service in Grimsby Park on Sunday for which an admission fee was charged.

'That is the very thing we want to stop,' answered Mr. Aylesworth.

The transportation problems were so difficult to solve that power was given the Railway Commission to authorize Sunday work when it was necessary for the carrying of freight. The date at which the law would come into effect was then fixed. Some bickering followed on the value of the bill. It was reported and the committee arose.

TORONTO CIVIC ENQUIRY

REPORT TO BE MADE BY JUDGE WINCHESTER NEXT WEEK.

Toronto, June 29.—Judge Winchester adjourned the civic enquiry this morning, after the examination of several witnesses. He had sufficient matter now, he said, to go before the City Council for action by this body. He expected to have a report by the middle or end of next week. Cyrus Delph was examined on the connection of the Preston Shingle and Siding Company, with the firms in Toronto and the alleged conspiracy to inflate prices on city contracts. He admitted that there was a verbal arrangement previous to the agreement at a meeting in Toronto, which resulted in the firm's undertaking to pay $850 to the Roofers' Supply Company. Ex-Ald. Frame told how he supported Architect Siddal in council over the St. Lawrence market. Afterwards he said he got Siddall to plan a house for him.

BREACH OF PROMISE

A MAN OF EIGHTY-FOUR SUED.

St. John, N.B., June 29.—Proceedings were begun to-day in a suit for breach of promise, instituted by Miss Ethel Grace Gibbon, of this city, a graduate of the Cambridge, Mass., Hospital, against George Rowley, also of St. John. She is about 27 years of age, while the defendant is 84. Miss Gibbon said she first met Mr. Rowley at the home of her aunt some five years ago. He had at various times given her about $100 worth of presents, and she kept up a correspondence with him from the hospital. She said he told her he had some $5,000, and, after proposing marriage, said he wanted to give it to her.

She testified that the wedding day was fixed for last November, but that he did not appear, and later said he did not wish to marry.

SHERBROOKE CAMP

INSPECTION OF THE CAVALRY BRIGADE CONCLUDED.

Sherbrooke, June 29.—The inspection of the troops at camp of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade was concluded yesterday. The inspecting officers were General Lake and Lt.-Col. Lessard. Two days were occupied in the inspection, the first day being taken up by the cavalry, and yesterday by the artillery. Part of yesterday was taken up by a reconnaissance ride into the township of Ascot, in the direction of Lennoxville.

Camp was broken this morning and the men left town to-day.

It seems to be the general opinion of the military people that the camp ground here is satisfactory in every respect. There is an abundant supply of good water available, and the grounds themselves are well adapted for the purpose—all of which is favorable to the permanent location of the camp here.

THE STORM IN LONDON

RAINFALL REPRESENTED 227 TONS TO THE ACRE.

London, June 29.—There was a record rainfall here last night of 2.27 inches, representing 227 tons to the acre in Greater London, with a radius of from 11 to 15 miles from Charing Cross,

RUSSIAN CONDITIONS

The Royal Family and Court Practically Prisoners at Peterhof

POLICE ENROLLED ROUGHS TO BEAT THE JEWS AT BIALYSTOK.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—An official denial is given of the report that the Emperor and court are leaving Peterhof and returning to Tsarkoe-Selo owing to the discovery of a revolutionary plot among the palace servants. The report is officially accounted for by rumors following the retirement of General Plesko, the commandant of Peterhof, and the appointment of Colonel Lermentoff, commander of the Imperial Regiment of Uhlans, as his successor. The former's retirement is stated to be due purely to private considerations, but several officers of his staff are indignant at the promotion of Colonel Lermentoff over their heads and have asked to be relieved, giving rise to the report of the discovery of a revolutionary plot. While the official explanation are regarded with suspicion, it is beyond question that the terrorists and revolutionists are constantly attempting to gain a foothold in the palace. There is no cause to doubt the truth of the official statement that the court has no intention of returning to Tsarkoe-Selo this summer. Peterhof, in reality, is much safer for the Imperial family than Tsarkoe-Selo, being located on a gulf, enabling the Imperial yacht to be moored at a wharf but two hundred yards from the palace, always available to convey the Emperor and his family to Finlnd, or some other place of security. There is an elaborate system of wireless telegraphy connecting the palace a Peterhof with the fortress of Cronstadt, Viborg and Helsingfors and with the warships in the gulf, thus insuring His Majesty against being again cut off from the outside world, as he was during the telegraph operators' strike of last fall. Since the revelations that disloyalty had invaded even 'His Majesty's own' regiment (the Preobrajensky Regiment of the Guards) it is asserted here that nothing would be surprising. General Trepoff, commander of the palace, who is personally charged with protecting the safety of the Emperor's persons, has redoubled his precautions. The garrison at Peterhof has been strengthened by a guard of Circassians, and the detachment of Cossacks about the palace has been doubled. The servants at the palace, as heretofore, are the Emperor's faithful Mamelukes and Tartars, some of whom do not speak the Russian language. The Russian servants are confined for the time being to tried lackeys and valets, but among these the terrorists have frequently boasted that they had spies. Newsboys carrying sacks are forbidden to enter the grounds of the old palace, to which the public is admitted, and no one is allowed within the walls surrounding the grounds of the small palace, where the Imperial family resides, without a permit. Secret police by the hundreds, in civilian clothes, throng the parks and streets. The Emperor never drives out beyond the grounds of the small palace, and the members of the court are practically prisoners within its walls. The principal amusement is tennis, but all the customary gaiety of court life has vanished.

BIALYSTOK MASSACRE.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The commission appointed by the Douma to enquire into the Bialystok massacre, charges in its report that the police enrolled roughs, under the guise of firemen, and employed them to beat the Jews. The Jews were taken to the police station, where some were actually killed, and all were maltreated. This was done, the commission declares, with the knowledge, and sometimes in the presence of Kodarefsky, the chief of police. The commission also accuses army officers of encouraging the mob to pillage and massacre the Jews. It points out that wherever the military did their duty the rioting ceased immediately.

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURE.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Finance Minister to-day presented to the Council of Ministers a memorandum calling for a drastic reduction of expenditure, and notifying the council of his refusal of the War Minister's application for 133,000,000 roubles as special contribution for the strengthening of Russia's position in the Far East; also for an increase of 43,000,000 roubles in the regular military budget. The Finance Minister advises the abolition of several public departments, and a reduction in the staff of the Department of Finance. He mentions that the strikes last October cost the government 80,000,000 roubles, and intimates that, with the present revenue, arrangements could not be made to meet the loss that would result from another railway strike.

PARTIES AT ODDS.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—The Constitutional Democrats and Radicals locked horns, during to-day's session of the Lower House, over the project of the law of assembly drafted by the committee of the Constitutional Democrats. The project retains a number of the features of the provisional law promulgated last winter, such as the prohibition of meetings within a mile of the residence of the Emperor, and of the Parliament buildings, the requirement of the presence of a police representative and a day's notice of the intention to hold meetings, all of which were strongly attacked by the Radicals. The discussion was preliminary to the reference of the project to a committee.

The first number of the organ of the newly formed Socialist group in parliament, entitled, 'The Precipice,' and containing the party's programme, has been confiscated. The programme includes supporting parliament if it assumes the powers denied it by the fundamental law, establishes an eight-hour day for workmen and provides for the confiscation of all privately owned land and its distribution gratis to the peasantry.

BOMB THROWN AT A CHIEF.

Warsaw, June 29. — A bomb was thrown at five o'clock this evening at the chief of the gendarmes, Colonel Muradoff, while driving through the streets. The cabman and a gendarme who accompanied Colonel Muradoff were severely wounded, the colonel was slightly injured, and the horse attached to the cab was killed. The man who threw the bomb escaped.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN WOMEN

BANQUET AT THE HOTEL CECIL AT WHICH DISTINGUISHED GUESTS WERE PRESENT.

London, June 29.—The Society of American Women gave a luncheon to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid and Mrs. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. Longworth at the Hotel Cecil to-day. The large banqueting hall of the hotel was filled with the American women and their guests, who included Lord Roberts, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough and Lord Curzon, the former viceroy of India. Mrs. Webster Glyne, who presided, in proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Reid, said the welcome was arranged last year, but, unfortunately, was deferred on account of the death of Secretary Hay.

The Duke of Marlborough, in proposing the health of Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, spoke of the interest Englishmen took in the political utterances of President Roosevelt, and in his great political career, saying that the President's high aims, courage and manliness commanded the admiration, goodwill and enthusiasm of the British. Recognizing the President's great qualities, the British gladly welcomed his daughter, and now that they had met her, they regretted her early departure, and hoped she would retain for England the kindly feeling and interest which England would retain for her.

Mr. Longworth replied, thanking the American ladies for their courtesies, and expressing the pleasure experienced by himself and his wife at the kindnesses they had met with on every hand.

Lord Curzon, speaking for the guests, said it had been a great pleasure for them to meet the daughter of the greatest statesman of the day. President Roosevelt, he added, had made an enduring mark on the history of his times, but also, he said, the British had to thank him for cementing the goodwill existing between the two peoples.

POOR SALARIES PAID TO CLERGY

PASTORS IN DIOCESE OF RUPERT'S LAND ARE IN DEBT.

Winnipeg, June 29. — "It is a terrible thing to have to admit it on the floor of this house, but our pastors are in debt. They owe money for the necessaries of life."

Thus did Mr. W. P. Sweatman, at the Synod, arraign the parishioners throughout the diocese of Rupert's Land for poor salaries paid to the clergy.

'The root of all the unrest in the diocese is the fact that our ministers are in debt. Men cannot afford to come to the West without more salary, and those who are here cannot afford to stay. In other businesses, the increased cost of living in the West is taken into account. The banks make an allowance of $200 to their employees in the North-West. That same $200, added to a salary of $700 a year, is just the difference between paying and running into debt.

'I know one minister in the West who helped out $100 a year by keeping a cow and poultry. At the end of the year he owed $50. The records of these things are to be found buried in the books of our merchants. Another minister, whom I know, averaged $550 for ten years. He owed money, too.'

Mr. Sweatman, as honorary secretary of the Synod, has in the past year investigated the salary question in the diocese. As a consequence he speaks with authority.

The Synod closed its proceedings this evening.

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH

ROMAN CATHOLIC EDIFICE AT MASHAM, QUE., SET ON FIRE SEVERAL TIMES.

Ottawa, June 29.—Several attempts to burn the Masham, Que., Roman Catholic church have been made within the past five days, but in each instance the early discovery of the plot averted disaster. The last attempt, however, resulted in the adjoining shed being burned, but the fire was prevented from destroying the church by people in the vicinity, who noticed it before it had gained much headway. The attempt was a bold one, and several arrests have since been made by Constable Taggart. An examination of the premises disclosed several articles of clothing piled in different places around and under the building, and almost completely saturated with coal oil. A long one-inch rope was also found stretched from one pile to the other, which was also soaked with kerosene, so that should the fire have made any headway in either case the building would have been doomed. The first fire was started under a statue, but fortunately burned itself out.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Steamer.	At.	From
Baltic	New York	Liverpool
Gallia	Gibraltor	New York
Victorian	Glasgow	New York
Chr. Knudsen	Sydney	Montreal
Hektos	Sydney	Montreal

EMPRESS OF IRELAND.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 29.—Carrying a large number of passengers, the Empress of Ireland started from Liverpool on her maiden voyage this evening, vigorously cheered by a crowd of spectators. The gift of a box of flags from the Irish community in Montreal, who were pleased by the name chosen, were hoisted for the first time.

The Black Dyke Mills Band are among the 1,200 passengers on the Empress of Ireland. They purpose making a four months tour of Canada.

MONTREAL PEAS SOLD.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, June 29.—At the next rummage sale on the London docks will be sold 600 sacks of Canadian peas that came from Montreal several years ago. By mistake in bookkeeping they were reported non-arrived and thus lost sight of.

OTTAWA AND VIRGINIAN.

The fact that the Dominion liner Ottawa reached Quebec yesterday ahead of the Virginian, after taking the longer route via Cape Race, was much discussed in shipping circles yesterday. Both vessels left Liverpool a week from last Thursday, and although the Virginian came through the Straits of Belle Isle, the shorter route, the Ottawa reached Quebec slightly ahead of the Virginian, and landed 600 third class passengers. She reached port here at midnight last night. She is one of the first vessels to reach here after night, as the majority of the vessels anchor above Three Rivers, and await the light of day before coming to Montreal. The Virginian did not reach port until after 9 a.m. to-day.

PASSENGERS LEAVING TO-DAY.

The SS. Lake Champlain sailed from port yesterday morning with the following cabin passengers: Mr. George Allen, Miss M. E. Allen, Master T. Averill, Miss E. Baldwin, Mrs. M. T. Barker, Prof. J. D. Batchelder, Mrs. L. R. Beck, Mr. John G. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Master Gordon Bennett, Master F. Bennett, Miss Lizzie Berthwick, Mrs. Bowkar, Mr. S. W. Briggs, Mrs. Briggs, Miss Lillian E. Briggs, Miss Madeline Briggs, Master Howard Briggs, Miss H. L. Burgess, Miss M. Lillian Burke, Mr. Carvosso, Mrs. Carvosso, Miss L. C. Cherrill, Miss Kate Cherrill, Mrs. E. M. Clark, Miss Eliz. Comstock, Mrs. F. J. Cooling, Miss Frances Corby, Miss C. Corby, Miss J. L. Crosbie, Mrs. Frances G. Dalton, Mrs. Evans, Miss F. D. Faltz, Miss Jean Ferguson, Miss Martha Fisher, Miss Margaret Flaherty, Mr. D. J. Fogarty, Mr. Foster, Miss M. E. Foster, Miss Emma Fry, Mrs. Gallately, Mrs. E. C. Gilmore, Mrs. Greenbank, Miss Anna Grice, Miss Eva Griswald, Miss Grace Harding, Miss Hardy, Miss Myrtle Hart, Mr. Charles Heidler, Mr. Walter Hill, Mrs. Hill and child, Miss Carrie Hildreth, Mrs. G. H. Hindle, Master C. Hindle, Master G. Hindle, Mr. G. Hutchinson, Miss M. B. Hutchinson, Mrs. Phoebe E. Johnson, Miss Agnes L. Johnson, Miss L. Johnson, Mr. Robert C. Johnson, Miss E. Johnson, Miss M. Johnson, Mr. Victor E. de Kiraly, Miss Dorothy Kneedy, Miss M. Lamont, Mr. Charles W. Lawrence, Miss Emogene Lectra, Mr. Julian Lindsay, Mrs. Arabella Lweifel, Miss McDaniel, Miss McMaster, Captain W. Maeon, Miss F. E. Millago, Mr. Herbert Miller, Mrs. Miller, Miss Lillian Mitchell, Mr. F. J. Monayhan, Mrs. A. G. Newell, Miss Ella Newell, Miss Maude M. Parkinson, Dr. Stanley Paulin, Mr. M. J. Peck, Mrs. Peck, Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. J. K. Pigney, Mr. J. G. Prosser, Mrs. Prosser, Miss L. M. Prosser, Miss Catherine Prosser, Miss R. Prosser, Master Tom Prosser, Mr. A. J. Rastance, Mrs. Rastance and child, Miss Anna M. Reid, Miss Georgina Rogers, Miss Rowan, Prof. F. N. Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mr. H. D. Scott, Miss M. L. Scott, Mrs. E. E. Singer, Mr. N. Sommerville, Miss Janet M. Stevens, Miss A. Talbot, Mr. A. J. Thomas, Miss A. Thomas, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Alice Teehan, Mrs. Alice Teehan, Miss Kate Teehan, Miss L. W. Walker, Miss E. Whitcomb, Miss Whittaker, Mr. F. Wood, Mr. Thomas Woolse.

VIRGINIAN'S PASSENGERS.

The R.M.S. Virginian, of the Allan line, reached port this morning shortly after nine o'clock with 143 saloon, 360 cabin, and a large number of steerage passengers. The following is a list of the saloon passengers: Mr. Hugh A. Allan, Mrs. Allan, Miss M. R. Allan, nurse and two maids; Mrs. Alex. Allan, Mrs. F. Arnoldi, Mr. C. Baccarat, Mrs. F. Baccarat, Miss M. Baccarat, Mrs. Benson, Captain Benyon, Mr. W. A. Black, Mrs. Black, Miss C. Black, Miss M. Black, Miss Bodkin, Miss Braddon, Mr. E. G. Binkley, Mr. C. H. Broodbank, Mrs. Broodbank, Mr. F. Brook, Mrs. Brook, Mr. J. M. Bruce, Mrs. Bucknall, Miss Bucknall, Mr. H. Bumby, Mr. T. C. Bushby, Mr. Buxton, Mr. G. S. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Enid Campbell, Capt. A. A. Campbell, Mrs. A. H. Campbell, Miss A. Campion, Sir Frederick Carrington, Major T. S. Cayzer, Miss Cheesman, Mr. M. W. Clifford, Miss Cook, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. L. M. Desparois, Mr. M. R. Douglas, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. G. S. Duffus, Miss Duffus and nurse, Miss Eastwood, Mr. W. A. Emond, the Rev. J. W. Falconer, Mrs. Falconer, Major D. L. Wilson Farquharson, Miss Fernie, Mr. E. P. Gilman, Mr. A. D. Granger, Mr. A. L. Granger, Mr. E. B. Greenshields, Mrs. Greenshields and maid, Mr. W. R. Greenshields, Mr. J. Henderson, the Rev. Peter Henderson, Miss Violet Herepath, Mr. J. E. Hughes, Mr. P. Jaques, Mrs. Jaques, Mr. E. A. Johnson, Miss Kingsmill, Miss M. Kingsmill, Major-Gen. Law, Miss Lemp, Mr. D. Moore Lindsay, Miss E. L. Loaring, Mrs. J. Lyle, Mr. H. A. Martyn, Miss Mason, Mr. A. G. McArthur, Master A. F. McArthur, Miss M. M. McArthur, Miss K. M. B. McArthur, Miss M. S. Miller, Mr. G. Milligan, Dr. L. H. Mills, Mr. J. A. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Miss L. Murray, infant and two nurses; Mr. C. V. Nicol, Mr. H. J. Palmer, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Patteson and maid, Dr. G. L. Peabody, Miss Peabody, Mr. Poissant, Mr. P. Price, Mr. R. Price, Mrs. Price and maid, Mr. W. Quick, Mrs. Rankine, Miss Mary Rathbone, Mr. R. B. Raven, Mr. A. J. Robertson, Mr. S. J. B. Rolland, Mr. O. Rolland, Mr. J. Ross, Mrs. Ross, maid and manservant, Mr. J. K. L. Ross, Mrs. Ross and maid, Mr. J. Russell, Mr. A. O. Saunderson, Miss M. E. Shearn, Mr. D. L. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, Miss Sinclair, Mrs. Squiers, Mr. C. Stafford, Mr. G. F. Stephens, Mr. J. M. Stevenson, Mr. L. D. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson and maid, Miss C. M. Stevenson, Miss M. D. Stevenson, Miss N. Stevenson, Mrs. Stuart, Miss E. M. L. Tait, Mr. D. W. Waitt, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. Walsh, Mr. E. H. Whiting, Mr. E. V. Whiting, Mr. G. H. Williams, Mr. Howard Willson, Mrs. Willson, Mr. F. G. Wilson.

Secona Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 13 to 24

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.

HATSHEPSU

THE QUEEN ELIZABETH OF EGYPT AS DISCLOSED BY RECENT EXPLORATION.

One of the greatest works of archaeological exploration of recent years is that which the Egypt Exploration Fund has been for more than ten years engaged upon—the clearing and partial restoration of the great temple of Amen and Hathor, at Dier-el-Bahari, near Thebes. It has been a most expensive work, having cost more than £10,000, but the results have been, both from a historical and artistic point of view, of the greatest importance. The work has from the commencement been under the direction of Professor Edouard Naville, who during the last three seasons has had the assistance of that able Egyptologist, H. R. Hall, of the Egyptian department of the British Museum. There were two temples at Dier-el-Bahari—the older the funeral temple of King Mentuhetep III., of the twelfth dynasty, about B. C. 2500, the latter the splendid fane erected by the great Queen Hatshepsu about B.C. 1500. This latter temple is the one on which so much time and money was expended. But the outlay has not been wasted for we have restored to us the memorials of the life and deeds of one of the most remarkable women the Orient has ever produced, and one who from her resemblance in mental capacity and enterprise to our own Virgin Queen may be fitly styled the Elizabeth of Egypt.

The daughter of Thothmes I. by his beautiful wife, Queen Aahmes, she was early associated with her father, and on the walls of the birth chamber of the temple we see the scenes representing her birth as a divine incarnation of her father, Amen-Ra. All monarchs of the great Theban dynasties were supposed to be children of Amen. On another wall is depicted the ceremony of her coronation as king, for she assumed male attire, even a false beard, and used all the kingly titles in her inscriptions. One very important series of sculptures is that which represents the return of the great naval expedition which she sent to the incense producing land of Punt, probably Somaliland, which, under Nashi, her admiral the Raleigh of the period, returned laden with rich treasure and strange animals, birds and plants. The new volume of the exploration, which has just been issued by the exploration fund, contains some very interesting matter, for it relates to the shrine of Amen-Ra and the forecourt, all of which were richly decorated with sculptures. The shrine, which consists of two rooms was entered by a lofty, granite doorway and on either side of the door are representations of the manqueen, wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt. A specially interesting scene here represents the Queen being brought before Amen, and the god Thoth, or Hermes, acts as priest, and introduces her with a curious address:

'She salutes thee, she speaks (to thee). She cools thee with water, she gives thee incense. The double is satisfied when she fumigates thee with the eye of thy own body, her incense. O Amen, lord of the throes of the two lands, when thou resteth in thy abode, where thy beauties are worshipped, grant her life strength and happiness.'

Such is the threshold prayer. The shrine no doubt contained the two sacred boats of the morning and evening, boats in which he sailed across the sky. In the inner and dark shrine chamber was the splendid shrine of ebony, in which the statue of the god was kept. A portion of this shrine was discovered in 1894 by M. Naville, and it is most interesting to mention the artist who made it. Indeed, in Egypt, unlike other lands except Greece, the names of artists of great works are known and handed down. In regard to this great temple we know that the architect was a man named Senmut, who, in addition to his artistic abilities, was a minster of state, 'chancellor' and bearer of the royal seal.' He it was who built this and many other temples for his royal mistress. The work of decoration was given to a man named Tehuti, the record of whose life is found on a stele discovered by the Marquise of Northampton. He was the Benvenuto Cellini of the age. He is was who made the splendid ebony shrine of Amen-Ra, 'King of the Gods' who 'plated the doors of the temple with bronze and electron,' who made crowns, necklaces and jewels for the Queen. These facts give a living interest to these discoveries, for they are, indeed, the work of the oldest masterg. Another interesting series of sculptures, the works designed, no doubt, by one of those artists, represent the Queen making offerings to the shades of her father and mother, and the portrait of the latter is a beautiful piece of work. Particularly interesting as showing this school of realism in Egypt is a series of sculptures, slabs representing the gardens of the temple. Here we see ponds lined with shady trees or bordered with lotus plants, and full of fish. Here we see a duck rising with a fish in his mouth, or resting on one leg and scratching his poll with the other. A fish nibbles at a lotus tree which touches the water, or a flock of flamingoes fly frightened away from a reed brake. Such is the art of which this remarkable Queen was the patroness, and Tehuti and Senmut her artist craftsmen, which has been rescued from destruction by the Egyptian Exploration Fund.—London 'Globe.'

Recent orders of the German Government require the officials and employees of the railways to learn and speak the English language. Schools of instruction for this purpose have already been established at Munich and Nuremberg by the German Government.

HOW TO TREAT YOUR PLUMBING

IF YOU DO NOT WANT YOUR HOUSE TO GET FULL OF SEWER GAS WHILE YOU ARE AWAY.

To prevent poisonous gases from coming up from the cesspool or sewer into the house a trap is always arranged on every waste pipe. The simplest trap in use, says 'Everyday Housekeeping,' consists of a bend in the pipe deep enough to hold a cupful or so of water.

This water fills the pipe at the bend to a depth of a few inches, and, as sewer gas cannot dive through the water, none can get past the trap as long as it is full of water. At the same time the water in the trap offers no obstacle to the passage of waste water to the drain, since any such waste water, when poured down, pushes before it the water already in the trap, and itself takes its place.

When, however, the house is empty and the fixtures not in use, the water in the traps begins to evaporate and gradually sinks to a point where the bend of the trap is no longer filled and air from the sewer begins to pass into the house. The simple traps which are most in use at present lose the protection of the water in them in from two to three weeks.

When a house is to be closed for that length of time the pipes should first be thoroughly flushed out with clean water, and then, just before the house is left to itself, a tablespoonful or so of olive oil, lard oil or any lubricating oil may be poured down every waste pipe. This oil will find its way to the trap and float on the surface of the trapping water, protecting it a long time from evaporation. Kerosene oil is useless for this purpose, as it is so volatile that it soon disappears; but crude petroleum will answer, if its smell is not objectionable, and it is very cheap.

Oil applied in this way floats mostly on what the plumbers call the house side of the trap—that is, the side nearest the fixture; and, as a certain amount of evaportation takes place from the other side, the seal will be lost in course of time, notwithstanding the protection of the oil, so that for security during a longer period, it is necessary to employ different means.

Some plumbers fill the traps entirely with oil, which is quite effectual with any oil except kerosene; others use molasses for filling them and others crude glycerine. None of these liquids is subject to evaporation under such circumstances, and any of them will keep the traps secure for many months.

Otherwise than by the protection of the traps ordinary house plumbing needs very little care on being left to itself in warm weather.

HOW ATHLETES DIE.

Athletics are in general dangerous to life, especially when their use degenerates into abuse, thinks Dr. Robert E. Coughlin. In the New York 'Medical Record' are compiled the result of observations of 'deaths of athletes and fatalities in athletic games during the year,' some of which follow:

'The whole number of deaths collected amounted to one hundred and twenty-eight, of which fifty were due to diseases and seventy-eight to accidents of different kinds. Cerebro-spinal meningitis was stated to be the cause of death in nine cases; cardiac disease in eight; pneumonia in seven; pulmonary tuberculosis in seven; Bright's disease in five; appendicitis in four; typhoid fever in four; suicide in two; apoplexy in one; suppurative tonsilitis in one; splenic anemia in one; senility in one. In the accidental deaths football was the game mentioned in twenty-eight cases; baseball in twelve; horse racing in nine; boxing in six; gymnasium feats in three; auto driving in two; the other fatalities being equally divided between golf playing, hammer throwing, bicycle coasting, handball, polo playing and wrestling.'

The cases observed showed that athletes die from disease at an average age of thirty-one, while the average age of those who met an accidental death was twenty-six years and one month.

'The cause of death in football were stated as follows: Abdominal injuries, seven; dislocation of spine with paralysis, three; concussion of brain, five; fracture of skull, five; vertebral hemorrhage, two; fracture of rib (the same being driven into the heart), two; fracture of spine, one; acute peritonitis, one; convulsions, one; infected wound of knee-joint, one. The causes of death in baseball were stated as follows: Shock (from blow over cardiac area), five; head injuries, four; cardiac failure while running to base, one; blow in abdomen, one; heat exhaustion, one. Fractures of the skull were the causes of death in the nine jockeys. In the swimming accidents exhaustion by being caught in a current was the cause of death in three cases. Cramp caused one death. The causes of death in the remaining two cases could not be determined. In the boxing accidents blood clot in brain was the autopsy report in two cases.'

The conclusions of Dr. Coughlin's investigations are:—

'First: That athletes are prone to cardiac lesions, whether a simple physiological hypertrophy, a hypertrophy with dilatation, an endocarditis, a white spot on the heart, or myocarditis, as pointed out by Richardson, of London, or the different valvular conditions. Second: That pneumonia ranks high as a cause of death in athletes because of the cardiac embarrassment in connection with this disease. Third: That athletes appear to be susceptible to infectious diseases, and when affected with these diseases succumb to them as readily as others. Fourth: That pulmonary tuberculosis is a cause of death in a large percentage of athletes. Fifth: That the average age of death of athletes is far below that of the average person in the ordinary walks of life. Sixth: That the game of football as played in America during the season of 1905 was the cause of an appalling number of serious injuries and fatalities, and that it is very evident that something will have to be done to eliminate the dangerous features in the game, especially mass play. Seventh: The idea in all kinds of athletics should be to improve and make, not to maim, cripple, and bury them.'

SMOKE TO PROTECT VINES

PLAN OF A GRAPE GROWER TO SAVE HIS CROP FROM FROST.

(From London 'Tit-Bits.')

One of the most successful growers of grapes in France to-day is M. Bignon, a scientist as well as an agriculturist, who has lately been explaining to the members of the French National Society of Agriculture the methods he adopts for saving his vineyards from late frosts. M. Bignon declares that for many years he has employed artificial clouds for the prevention of frosts ,and that, had his example been followed by others, millions of francs worth of wine might have been saved.

'My plan of operation,' says M. Bignon, 'is very simple. Along my walks, at a distance of some fifty feet apart, I have basins sunk into the earth to a depth of about a foot. Into these basins I place from fifteen to twenty pounds of resinous matter and some pieces of pine and other vegetable debris. This makes a "cloud" of sufficient size to keep any ordinary frost from affecting my vines. The amount of material used, of course, depends on the length of the frost.

'As a rule the late frosts are not numerous, and if we get three or four during a season we consider ourselves very badly used. In 1903 the frosts were bad, and I had recourse to these artificial fires four times with perfect success. The resinous matter creates a dense cloud which hangs over the vines like a curtain, producing a temperature which successfully keeps at a distance those blighting frosts so destructive to the young buds.

'For a fifteen acre vineyard the cost for each "cloud" necessary to kill a frost should not exceed £20, and should you be visited by four such frosts during a season (a high average) this would mean an outlay of something like 2,000 francs, or £80. But when you consider that the result will be the saving of at least 25 percent. of the harvest, or, say, from 150 to 200 barrels of wine, the cost is too trifling to consider.

'During the many years I have been employing smoke as a preventive of frost I must have saved at least 2,000 barrels of wine, for never once has my plan failed to accomplish its object—that is to say, when the smoke cloud has been sent up in time. As a rule when a frost comes the atmosphere is free from all agitation, and the smoke remains above the vineyard like a canopy. Of course, if a hurricane or even a moderately strong breeze accompanied the frost, we should have our trouble for nothing; but fortunately this seldom, if ever, happens, and the smoke cloud honorably and successfully performs its duty.'

A VERY LARGE SPEARHEAD.

A find of the greatest archaeological interest was made some days ago a few feet back of the bungalow of Myron L. Learned, on the very top of the high bluff a half mile north of the village of Florence, by graders preparing for the foundation of an extension of the present building. Under about two feet of vegetable mold and a half foot of loose deposit of which the bluffs are formed, E. Wicke, the contractor doing the grading, ploughed up what appeared to be a stone spearhead. The implement, which is seven and one-quarter inches long from the extreme point of its base to its sharpened end and three inches wide at its widest point, is considered to be the most symmetrical and the best made ever found in this state.

Charles F. Crowley, Professor of Chemistry at Creighton Medical College, who is a practical geologist also, declares the implement to be made of flint, but of a kind not native in this part of the United States.

One side of the stone is colored a lustrous cobalt blue, while the reverse is white. Held to the light it is of a beautiful translucent rose orange. The chipping is evidently the work of a master in the art, and the owner is greatly pleased at such a handsome and valuable addition to the stone implements which have been from time to time found about his summer cottage.

The projectile point was found lying beside the teeth and larger bones of a bison, the inference being that its thrust had caused the death of the animal.

An Omaha archaeologist who has examined the implement declares it to be an arrowhead, and he infers that it was probably used by one of the race of giants of which the legends of the Omaha tribe of Indians speak. One of the tribal secret societies which has existed far back in the history of the nation tells of a people who preceded them in this section of the world the males of which were ten or twelve feet in height. Some ancient mounds opened in this vicinity have shown skeletons between eight and ten feet long and he makes the deduction that if the projectile be an arrowhead its size indicates that the shaft into which it was originally fastened was correspondingly large, and with so large an arrow a bow with which it must be thrown would be too large for use by a man of ordinary stature. These deductions are conjectural, but the find must be regarded as a valuable one.—Omaha 'Herald.'

KINGS AND THEIR CROWNS

KING HAAKON'S HAS BEEN LOST, STOLEN, ALMOST BURNED, SHIPWRECKED AND BURIED—SIMILAR ADVENTURES OF OTHER ROYAL DIADEMS.

St. Olaf's Crown, with which King Haakon of Norway was invested at Trondhjem, in obedience to the demands both of the national constitution and of popular sentiment in the land of his adoption, has undergone many strange vicissitudes since the days, more than a thousand years ago, when it surmounted the leonine manes of the earliest Christian rulers of Norway. It has been lost, stolen and carried off among the spoils of war by foreign invaders. It has on several occasions been almost destroyed by fire; has been shipwrecked and has been buried. The latter, indeed, is an experience to which most of the older crowns of Europe have, at one time or another, been subjected. The burial has usually been for purposes of concealment, and there are several notable instances where those who have thus hidden this most important of all the emblems of sovereignty have died without revealing their secret, which remains to this day an unravelled mystery. Many, indeed, are the chapters of fascinating romance contained in the history of these European crowns, two, at least, of which have been buried in America.

It is particularly timely to call attention to this just at the very moment when the searches pursued throughout many years for two of the missing crowns of England seem to be on the eve of a successful issue. One is the crown of King Edward the Confessor, which was worn in turn by King Harold, by William the Conqueror, by his son, Rufus, by Richard Coeur de Lion, of Crusader fame, and by King John, whose principal claim to a place in history is to be found in the facts that he granted that Magna Charta which is the basis of the English Constitution, and that be lost the crown of Alfred the Great, with the sceptre, the orb, the sword of state and all the other insignia of royalty, in his disastrous journey from King's Lynn across the Wash, on the east coast of England. He was overtaken by the tide and by a terrible storm in the Wash, narrowly escaped with his life, and when some days later a search was made no trace of the missing treasure could be found. It was taken for granted that it had been swept out to sea by the storm. But this presumption now appears to have been erroneous, for the discovery of a superb silver cup, bearing the name and cipher of King John, near Gedney Drove End, on the border of the Wash, has not only served to demonstrate the fallacy of this belief, but also to indicate the location of the missing treasure beneath the sand, the mud and the stones piled up over it during the seven hundred years that have elapsed since its loss. Shafts are now being sunk on the site, and it is possible that ere many weeks have passed the crown worn by Edward the Confessor and by Alfred the Great will be added to the other regalia of King Edward which are preserved in the Jewel House of the Tower of London.

Americans are at the present moment engaged in pursuing the search for the other missing crown of England, which was constructed for the coronation of King Charles II., and which the notorious Colonel Blood endeavored to steal during the reign of the 'Merrie Monarch,' but which was eventually carried off by James II. to France, along with other treasures, when deprived of his throne and compelled to seek refuge at St. Germain. The much vaunted hospitality of Louis XIV. of France to his exiled brother sovereign was not of such an altogether chivalrous and generous character as has been asserted. James was more a prisoner of state than an honored or welcomed guest. He is shown by letters and memoirs of that epoch, published in recent years, not only to have cruelly resented the restrictions and the lack of liberty to which he was subjected by Le Grand Monarque but also to have been imbued with a wholesome distrust, and even dread, of the thoroughly unscrupulous Bourbon King. He realized that were Louis to become aware that he had brought with him some forty cases of treasure to the tune of $10,000,000, comprising a vast quantity of jewels and the Charles II. crown, his Galic majesty would not only put a stop to the pension grudgingly paid to the exiled sovereign at St. Germain, but would likewise take immediate steps to possess himself of the valuables.

That King James had this treasure in his possession is an historical fact. That he neither disposed of it nor was robbed thereof is equally well established. But what has become of it is a matter of speculation. According to tradition of the countryside around St. Germain—tradition handed down from father to son for more than two hundred years past, and which has been in a measure corroborated by documentary researches — the treasure lies buried somewhere in the neighborhood of the little town of Triel, not very far from St. Germain. There James purchased through a third party, a small chateau, known as the Chateau des Lions, and it is averred that somewhere in the park by which it was inclosed he entombed, in a deep well or subterranean chamber, his crown and his other valuables. In order to understand why it was that James should have died without revealing to his son, the Old Pretender, the hiding place, and, indeed, the existence of all this wealth, it must be recalled that very grave doubts exist to this very day as to whether Charles Stuart, the Old Pretender, was really the offspring of James II. or of his consort. History furnishes many arguments in support of the story to the effect that he was in reality a supposititous child, and certainly the complete lack of sisterly regard on the part of Queen Mary and Queen Anne, the marked absence of any affection by King James and by his Queen, and the exiled ruler's pronounced preference for his illegitimate son, the gallant Duke of Berwick, ancestor of the Spanish Duke of Alva, and of the French Duke of Fitz James, go far to confirm the popular belief that the Old Pretender was merely a bogus prince.

Subsequent to the Old Pretender's day, however, searches were instituted in and around Triel for this buried treasure of King James, some of which served to reveal the existence of several mysterious tunnels, a mile or two in length, which enabled people to reach the Chateau des Lions unseen. Lord Palmerston, the famous English Prime Minister, was one of the most level-headed, and matter of fact statesmen of the Victorian era, yet, as the result of documentary evidence placed in his hands as to the existence of this Stuart hoard, somewhere in the neighborhood of Triel, he was moved to spend about twenty thousand dollars in exploring certain bits of terrritory, which he had purchased for the purpose, in the Triel district. His investigations, however, were without fruit. Subsequently, a foreign lady, who styled herself 'Mme. Deville,' arrived at Triel and purchased an estate in the neighborhood, which had belonged to an ancient monastery, not far from the Chateau des Lions, and for thirty years carried on a series of subterranean explorations, concerning which neither she nor the people whom she employed would furnish any information. At her death, not long ago, the property was purchased by an American, whose name I have been requested not to mention, and who, possessed of extensive means, is still continuing the search. I may state that a statue of the Virgin in massive gold, eighteen inches in height, as well as a number of gold pieces of English mintage and dated as of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have recently been unearthed. It might, therefore, seem as if we were on the eve of the discovery of the missing crown of James II. and of all those jewels and gold which, in all probability, he concealed in the grounds of the old monastery, which he could have reached by means of a subterranean passage from the Chateau des Lions.

King Edward's Scottish crown, which comes to him from King Robert Bruce, would have shared the fate of the English regalia and would have been destroyed by Oliver Cromwell had it not been for the cleverness of Sir John Keith. When Cromwell crossed the Scottish border the crown and sceptre were despatched for safety to Dunottar Castle, on the North Sea coast. No sooner, however, had they reached the castle than Sir John, who was in command thereof, caused them to be taken from the castle, and to be buried deep in the churchyard of the parish kirk of Kinneff, and then, just as the parliamentary general, Lambert, was about to invest the castle he escaped to France. The castle, after a siege of a couple of weeks, surrendered, and when General Lambert found that Sir John Keith had got away safely to France he immediately assumed that he had carried off the crown with him, and abandoned all further search for it. It remained buried in Kinneff churchyard until after the Restoration, when it was returned by Sir John Keith to King Charles, who, in recognition of his deed, raised the canny knight to the peerage as Earl of Kintore.

The crowns of Spain and of Holland have both been buried in this country, and that, too, within the last hundred years. When King Joseph Bonaparte of Spain fled to the New World after the overthrow of his brother the Emperor Napoleon he brought along with him many of the Spanish crown jewels including the crown itself. At Bordentown, N.J., where he established his home, may still be seen traces of the subterranean vault where he hid his treasure until he returned to Europe. What became of the crown is not known. One thing is certain. It was never returned to Spain, but has presumably been broken up and sold piecemeal. With regard to to the Dutch crown, it came to America as the result of an extraordinarily bold burglary at the Palace of Laeken, near Brussels, now the home of King Leopold, but at that time—it was in September, 1829—the residence of the King of the Netherlands, which, up to 1830, included Belgium. To make matters worse, the unpopularity, the extravagance and the unsavory reputation of the then Prince of Orange led people to disbelieve in the robbery, and to assume that the heir apparent had done away with the crown and the jewels, in order to convert them into cash. Indeed, he was openly assailed with the charge, and the establishment of his innocence became a matter of even more urgent political necessity than the recovery of the jewels. Finally, they were recovered here, through the Dutch Envoy at Washington, the Jonkheer Huygins to whom the French lover of the wife of the Italian robber, Constant Polari, betrayed both the identity of the principal thief and the whereabouts of the jewels. The crown and most of the gems were found buried in a remote part of Greenwood Cemetery, or, rather, in a thicket now comprised in the cemetery, whence they were recovered at the close of July, 1831. Polari ended his days in a Dutch prison, and in the archives of the State Department at Washington there are, I understand, whole volumes of correspondence between the American and the Dutch governments on the subject of complications arising out of the return of the jewels and the capture of Polari.

It would be impossible to conclude this article without a brief reference to the Crown of St. Stepheff, which, considerably more than a thousand years old, is regarded by every true Magyar, not as any mere bauble of royalty, but as one of the most sacred relics of the kingdom. Until this crown was placed upon his head, no king could rule, and if he died after election, but before coronation, his name was struck off the list of kings. No crown has been more frequently subjected to burial than this, the last occasion having been a little over a century ago, when, after the suppression of the sanguinary insurrection of 1848-49 in Hungary and the flight of Kossuth, it was found that the crown had disappeared. After much debate as to what had happened to it, whether it had been put into the melting pot by Kossuth, or sold for old gold to the Turks, a Magyar peasant fortunately appeared to solve the mystery. In return for a sum of money he pointed out a certain tree among the roots of which he affirmed that Kossuth and his friends had buried the crown. There, sure enough, it was found. After this it was with all due solemnity restored to the Castle of Ofen, where it has ever since remained, entrusted to the guardianship of the two principal dignitaries of the kingdom, who are responsible to the nation for its safety.—Ex-Attaché, in New York 'Tribune.'

A GREEDY FISH.

The bass is like 'a roaring lion going about seeking whom he may devour.' I have seen a good-sized specimen get into a school of minnows and eat and stuff until he could not get any more into his capacious inside, then go off by himself, throw up what he had eaten, and begin over again, after which he would keep on killing the poor, innocent minnows, apparently for the mere pleasure of killing. Very young bass will attack minute water life which flourishes on water plants and get away with every one in sight, adopting the same methods as their elders. To illustrate the extent of the cannibalism of the black bass, here is the experience of a superintendent of one of the fish hatcheries in Pennsylvania:

The superintendent made an actual count of 20,000 young bass about an inch long and placed them in a fry pond by themselves. He gave them food six times a day, and, according to his statement, each fish ate on an average three times its own weight of the prepared food every twenty-four hours. They were placed in a pond on July 1, and on Oct. 1, when they were taken out, there were only 11,000, and the record showed that less than 200 died from sickness. It is reasonable to suppose, therefore, that in addition to the food given them by the superintendent, there were about 9,000 bass devoured by their stronger and more fortunate companions.—'Field and Stream.'

DINING ROOM IN AN APPLE TREE.

(From 'Good Housekeeping.')

An ingenious family of East Aurora, New York, certainly deserves honorable mention in a 'keep cool' symposium. Close by the house is a wide branching apple tree, and in this, with the aid of simple carpentry, has been constructed a novel dining-room.

A roomy platform, easily reached by a short flight of steps, has been built among the apple boughs and surrounded by a low railing. When the round dining table is placed on this platform there is ample space for the chairs and their occupants and also for the passing to and fro of the maid.

A pulley line is run from the pantry window to one of the apple boughs, and by this means linen, dishes and food are trolleyed back and forth in a huge basket thus simplifying and hastening the getting and clearing away of meals. Under the leafy canopy with the spicy fragrance of ripening apples everywhere meal time becomes a delight even on the hottest day.

REMAKABLE WRECK-RAISING

A somewhat unusual operation in wreck raising has been carried out in Kiel Harbor. Some time since the torpedo boat S 126 sank in port after collision with another war vessel, and notwithstanding the known condition of the sunken boat, the authorities decided to have it brought to the surface. For this purpose two floating cranes of formidable dimensions were utilized, and the broken and twisted hull was fished up from the depths and swung through the air like a ball of merchandise to a lighter, on which it was laid. The boat was of steel, and it is proposed seriously to essay to turn the apparently inextricable mass to some use.—London Globe.

THE KING AND HIS GUARDS.

One result of the recent 'ragging' cases in the Scots Guards is that the King (who is, of course, Colonel-in-Chief) has given strict instructions that in future no subalterns are to be appointed, even on probation, to the Brigade of Guards until their names, testimonials, and a memorandum dealing with their school life, past career, family connections, and their tastes have been submitted to him personally for his approval.

Nor is this all. For the King insists that there shall be further submitted to him photographs, specially taken, of every candidate for a commission in any one of the regiments of the Guards.

In order to understand His Majesty's attitude in the matter, it should be borne in mind that every officer of the Brigade of Guards is, ipso facto, a member of the Royal household, besides being entrusted with the protection of the reigning family.

Under the circumstances, it is easily comprehensible that the King should not wish to have among his entourage, and as a member of his household, any individual who can by any stretch of imagination be classed as an 'undesirable.'—'Tales and Talk,' (London).

AT THE SUMMER RESORTS.

KNOWLTON

Mrs. Going, of Montreal, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Maud Going, left Knowlton on Saturday last for Boston and the north shore, Massachusetts sea coast, where they will spend the remainder of the summer. They have been guests at 'Lakeside' during the past three weeks.

Messrs. Harry Williams and F. S. Belknap, of Montreal, spent the week-end in Knowlton.

Miss Daisie Hall left early in the week for Athens, Ont., where she will be the guest of her college friend, Miss Jessie Taplin.

The Rev. Dr. Rexford, principal of the Montreal Diocesan College, is occupying his summer cottage here with his family.

Mrs. Dunlop and little daughter Jean, of Quebec, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Temple.

Mr. Percy Stevens returned to Montreal on the early special last Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour, of Montreal, have been staying at the Lake View House lately.

Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Foster, of Montreal, Master Buchanan Foster, and little Miss Ruth Foster, with a staff of household servants, arrived in Knowlton on Wednesday of last week to take possession of their cottage 'Little Nestledown' for the summer.

Mr. Thomas Foster has been spending a fortnight at Potton Sulphur Springs.

Miss Madge Kennedy left Knowlton for Montreal on Monday night.

Beginning with July 2, the Paul Holland Knowlton Memorial Historical Building will be open for the admission of visitors on week days from ten to twelve and from two to four. The many quaint and curious objects contained in this building should constitute a feature of interest to summer visitors and tourists.

Mrs. H. Coburn, her small son and Mrs. Coburn, sr., of Manchester, are guests of Mrs. Coburn's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ben. Carly, of this place.

Recent out-of-town visitors to Knowlton numbered the following: Miss Bernice B. Boright, of Mansonville, who has been the guest of Mrs. George Robb; Messrs. Wm. Arthur and Frank McLaughlin, of New York, who have been called to Knowlton on account of the serious illness of their mother, Mrs. James McLaughlin; Mr. McKeown, of Montreal, who came to spend the week-end at his summer cottage, 'Hillcrest Villa'; Mr. Roddick Kennedy, of Montreal, also in Knowlton for the week-end; Mr. Horace Owen, of South Bolton; Mr. Fuller, of South Bolton; Mr. O. Eastman, of Fulford, and Mr. C. Cook, of Leominster, Mass.

Miss Helen Wood, of Quebec, is home for the summer vacation.

Mr. W. J. Carmichael and family, of Montreal, are guests at 'Maplewood,' on the west side of the lake for the summer.

A touring party, composed of Montreal young people, were in Knowlton recently with two large automobiles.

Miss Eunice Barber, of Cookshire, is home for the summer.

'Rockwood' is at present occupied by part of Dr. Symond's family. The remainder are expected to arrive from Montreal in the near future.

Miss Beatrice McGowan, has lately arrived at 'Edgehill,' the home of her parents, where she will spend the greater part of the summer.

Mr. Orion Rexford, of the McGill Normal School, was in Knowlton for the week end.

Mrs. Shoe, of Boston, is a guest at Brome Lawn at present.

Mrs. Goldstein and family, of Montreal, are among the season's guests at the Lake View House.

Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, of New York, accompanied by her daughters, Janet and Frances, has arrived in Knowlton for the summer.

The Sunday-school picnic to Lake Bonallie, the beautiful Orford mountain pleasure ground, owned by Judge Foster, took place last Wednesday. Many Montreal visitors availed themselves of this opportunity of seeing the place and accompanied the picnic party. The weather was charming and a delightful day was passed.

Mrs. A. Foss and little son, Master Lindsay J. Foss, of Lennoxville, were in Knowlton recently; also Mrs. and Miss Lindsay and Mrs. Codd, of Waterloo.

Mrs. William Seale, of Montreal, has been spending the past two or three weeks at 'Lake Cottage,' the guest of her sister, Mrs. S. J. Carter, Dorchester street, Montreal.

Miss Maude Reynolds, of Toronto, was a recent visitor at Lake View House.

Mrs. G. P. Williams and Mr. Francis Williams left on Thursday morning for Old Orchard, where they will be absent for several weeks.

Miss Maggie Wherry passed through Knowlton this morning en route for Foster, where she will spend the Dominion Day holidays with her sister, Mrs. Young.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON

Mr. Ralph Johnson is here for his vacation.

Miss Moffatt and Miss Dalton, both of Toronto, paid a flying visit here this week.

Miss Helen M. Thornber arrived on June 28 to pass the summer at this resort.

Mr. Robert Sharpley spent the week-end here last week visiting his mother, who has taken one of the Laurentide Park cottages again this year.

Mrs. C. Salsbury, of Winchester ave., Westmount, and the Misses Salsbury, will arrive during the second week of July to pass the summer at St. Gabriel.

Miss Dolly Morris, Mr. Herbert Shearer, Mrs. Bury, Miss Bury and M. Dudley Bury, all of Montreal, will shortly arrive to pass some weeks at Laurentide Park.

GEORGEVILLE

Mrs. A. P. Murray and family are staying at Gowan Bank Hall.

Mrs. W. Notman and family have arrived at 'Cedar Cliffs.'

Mrs. J. A. L. Strathy, the Misses Strathy and Master Lee Strathy are staying in 'Cedar Cliffs.'

Mr. Lionel Lindsay, who has been the guest of Mrs. E. Goff-Penny at Fairwater's, is now residing with Mrs. Lindsay, at 'Woodlands,' where they will spend the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mudge are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mudge at the 'Wigwam.'

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Redpath have returned from Montreal and are now staying at 'Bonnie Brae,' their summer residence.

The Age of Niagara Falls

Is doubtful, but one thing sure and certain is the instant effect of Putnam's Corn Extractor, which cures corns in one day. No pain, no ugly sore, but certain relief and cure in every case. Use only 'Putnam's.'

STRATHMORE

Mrs. D. Wilson, with two of her grandchildren, Marjorie and Elliott Sutherland, visited her daughter, Mrs. W. A. Coates, during the week.

Mr. Dave English was detained from business for a few days by illness.

Miss Lilian McArthur, of Westmount, is spending a few days with her friend, Miss Louie Barwick, at 'Clovernook' cottage.

Miss Edith Elliott, of Montreal, is enjoying the week-end with Miss May English at the Killarney House.

Miss Carrie Reed, of Westmount, is to be the guest of Miss Barwick, at 'Clovernook' on Dominion Day.

Mrs. Gillespie and son, with Mrs. Cleghorn and daughter, visited Mrs. Stroud at 'Minola' cottage during the week.

The first preaching service of the season was held at the Valois Boat Club on Sunday morning last, the sermon being given by the Rev. E. E. Scott, of Dominion Methodist Church, Montreal. In spite of the heavy downpour of rain the attendance was good. Preaching again next Sunday at 11 a.m., with song service in the evening at 7.30.

Dolly Barwick has gone to spend the summer with Mrs. Prince at 'The Willows,' Notre Dame du Portage.

Strathmore's dancing pavilion will be ready for use in a few days.

Week-end visitors at the Killarney House were Messrs. Joe Eveleigh, Roger, Phelan and Gilbert.

CHATEAUGUAY BASIN

Mrs. Dority and her two little sons were visitors at Maple Bank last week.

Mrs. and Miss Allan were the guests of Mr. John Allan.

Mr. W. Palmer was among the many guests here on Saturday.

Mr. W. Olston visited Chateauguay last week.

Mr. and Mrs. McCrudden and family have returned here for the summer.

Miss Rhoda Boyd is the guest of Miss Effie Richardson.

Mrs. Church and her daughter, Muriel, visited Mrs. Barwick this week.

Mrs. Lundy was the guest of Mrs. R. Craik.

Mrs. Brown visited the Wigwam last week.

Mrs. Davis was among the guests here.

Mrs. Kennedy visited Mrs. Barwick last week.

Miss Bellingham was a guest of Miss Cooper on Saturday.

Mr. Fred. Beardsley was a guest of Mr. Meldrum on Saturday.

Mr. Allan King visited Chateauguay on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lucas and family are guests at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Berry and family have taken a cottage here for the summer.

Miss Isabel Meldrum has returned home from visiting Mr. George Meldrum.

Mr. Young and his little grandson were visiting Mr. George Meldrum last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Norris and their little son were here on Saturday.

Mr. W. Woods spent Saturday and Sunday in Chateauguay.

Miss Nellie Barlow is visiting Miss Irene Meldrum.

LACHUTE

Mrs. G. E. Bampton and children are guests of Mrs. P. McDougall, Lakeside, for a short time.

Miss Morrin, of Petite Brule, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. John Hay.

Miss Edith Williams, of Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks, the guest of Mrs. E. McCoy.

Miss Lizzie Walker left last Friday to spend some time with friends in Ottawa.

Mr. Gordon Elliot, of Westmount, spent the week end, the guest of his sister, Mrs. E. H. Wilson.

Miss Fee, of St. Hyacinthe, is the guest of Mrs. Robert Carpenter.

Miss Carr left last Tuesday for a trip to Scotland, and will be absent all summer. Mr. John Hope accompanied her to Montreal.

Miss Moody, of Terrebonne, Que., was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Robertson for the week end.

Mrs. Blair, of Three Rivers, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Thos. Christie.

The Rev. E. Thomas and Principal Alexander spent a day at 'Sans Souci' last week.

Miss McConnell was in Montreal for a few days last week.

Miss Worthington, of Mattawa, is a guest of Miss Christie.

Miss Grace Barron left last Monday for Winnipeg, where she was met by the Rev. Alex. McGregor, formerly of St. Andrews, and now of Moosejaw, Sask., and their marriage took place the following day. Her many friends wish her all happiness in her new home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wilson are visiting their daughter, Mrs. Charles Staniforth, at Arundel.

Mr. Russel Stackhouse left last week on the Allan SS. 'Tunisian' for France, where he intends taking a post graduate course in law.

Miss Fraser, of St. Laurent, is spending a month, the guest of her uncle, Mr. J. Fraser, Lachute Road.

Professor Scrimger, of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, held service in the Presbyterian Church last Sabbath.

Mrs. McGillis and family, of Montreal, are spending the summer as guests of Mrs. Mackie, East End, during the absence of Mr. McGillis, who is on a trip out West.

Mr. H. E. Burwash and sister came in from Dalesville and spent the week end in town.

ST. JOHNS

Dr. Pariseau, wife and family are in St. Johns for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. Jobson Paradis were visiting here this week.

Mr. Gordon Campbell and Miss Campbell spent the week end here the guests of Miss Chubb.

Miss Beatrice Wilson spent the week end here the guest of Mrs. Green.

Miss Irene White has returned from Montreal, where she has been visiting.

Mr. Clifford Trotter has returned from Kingston for a few days.

The St. Johns Yacht Club held the second bonnet hop of the season on Wednesday evening. Among those present were:—Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Tresidder, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Futvoye, Mr. and Mrs. S. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Duvan, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Keich, Mrs. Robitaille, Miss I. Robitaille, Miss C. Robitaille, and Miss Robitaille, Miss B. Tresidder, Miss K. Dewer and Miss Dewer, Miss Beatrice Wilson, Miss J. Chubb and Miss Chubb, Miss Pollock, Miss C. Black and Miss Q. Black, Miss Gould, Miss Bennett, Miss Robb, Miss Clark, Miss E. Frarer, Miss Douglass, Messrs. Arthur Leger, J. W. Wight, J. Chubb, Arthur Tresidder, Gordon Campbell, Basil Green, Francis Green, George Doak, Wm. Chubb, Guy Lamothe, Dr. Taese, Mr. Thayer, Archie Trotter, Harold Trotter, Mr. Miller and Walter Hislop and Mr. Hislop. The St. Johns orchestra was in attendance.

ST. LAMBERT

On account of the bad weather last Saturday the local regatta was postponed until next Monday, Dominion Day, when, if the weather permits, the trial fours will compete, and all other events to have taken place on Saturday will come off.

St. Barnabas's pulpit will be occupied to-morrow evening by the Rev. Canon Dixon, of St. Jude's Church, who will conduct the anniversary services. The Rev. Mr. Dixon will be the guest of Mr. Tucker, Victoria avenue, during his stay here.

The Junior Young Ladies of St. Barnabas congregation gave a very enjoyable ice cream social on Thursday evening, when a programme of music and fancy drills added much to the evening's pleasure. Miss Gertrude Lamontage and Miss Connie Church were in charge of the programme.

Tuesday was 'ladies' night' at the boat house, and a number of the members and their friends enjoyed a couple of hours' dancing.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Rosevear and family, Westmount, have moved out and are occupying a cottage above the bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McLeod were here this week visiting Mr. Harry Horsfall.

Miss Goodacre and Miss Muriel Curtis were among the guests seen here this week.

Mrs. Thomas Ramsay spent Friday here the guest of Mrs. Trotter, Argyle avenue.

Miss Ruth Lang, Westmount, spent Saturday here the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. Lang, of Victoria Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkins and family, of St. Famille street, moves out this week, and are occupying the same cottage as last year.

Miss Boyd has been spending a month here, the guest of her niece, the Misses Robertson, at 'The Lilacs.'

Mr. Daniel Beatty has started the construction of a couple of cottage on Aberdeen street.

Miss Emma Percival was Miss May Dawson's guest last week.

Miss Winnie Locke, who has spent the winter in New York, returns home this week to spend the summer with her parents.

Mrs. and Miss Beck are occupying Mrs. W. B. Powell's house during the absence of the family at the seaside.

Mr. Henderson, who is occupying a house in Victoria Park, is among this year's new comers.

Mrs. Ballard, of the Manor House, Ste. Marie de Mannoir, has been visiting here for some weeks, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. R. Terroux, returns home this week.

Mrs. Harry Horsfall and family leave shortly to spend July and August by the sea.

Dr. and Mrs. Tom Smiley arrived this week from the Western States, and are guests of Mrs. Alvin and Miss Smiley, Riverside.

The Misses Baker-Edwards were out here on Wednesday, guests of Mrs. W. Sproule, Riverside.

Mrs. Carpenter has been Mrs. Grant's guest this week.

LITTLE METIS

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Fleet and family, Montreal, arrived at their cottage, last week, for the season.

Mrs. H. Molson and family, Montreal, are again occupying a cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Ottawa, are now registered at Miss M. A. Astle's. They will occupy a cottage later.

Mrs. (Dr.) Nichol and family arrived on Tuesday morning.

Professor Cappon, Kingston, who spent a week in the city, returned here on Monday.

Mrs. (Rev.) Williams and family have taken a cottage here for the season.

Master Archie Grier is registered at Miss M. A. Astle's.

Mrs. F. Laurie and family, of Quebec, arrived this week.

Mr. A. F. G. Ross has returned to the city.

Mr. Armstrong and family, Montreal, are occupying Mr. Laing's cottage at the Point.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Scott, Montreal, are occupying 'The Echoes' cottage.

Mrs. W. Currie and family, Montreal, are registered at Turriff Hall.

Mrs. John Wallace and family, Montreal, are occupying a cottage at Leggett's Point.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Shaw and family, of Montreal, are registered at 'Ocean House.'

Miss Ella Jenking and friend arrived at 'Bay View' last week.

Miss Megarry, Montreal, arrived at Lt.-Col. Burland's cottage on Tuesday morning.

Mr. A. Urquhart and family are at 'Boule Rock' House.

Mr. G. C. McDonald and family have taken a cottage here for the season.

Mr. J. Blanchet, of Ottawa, who spent two weeks at 'Ocean House,' has left for Edmunston, P.E.I.

Mrs. J. L. Perron, Montreal, has taken a cottage here for the season.

Mrs. Blake and family, of Toronto, arrived here on Wednesday and are occupying Mrs. F. Redpath's cottage.

CAP A L'AIGLE

Mrs. Badenach, Miss Agnes Badenach, and Masters Thomas and Kenneth Badenach left for Cap a L'Aigle last week; they intend to stay for the summer.

Mrs. Day, of Stanley street, and Miss Day, left Montreal last week; they are staying at a house near the landing.

Mr. F. M. Dewey and family arrived on Friday, and will occupy their cottage at Mount Murray again this year.

Mrs. H. Gillies and the Misses Gillies have arrived in Montreal from Boston. They will spend the summer with Mrs. Dewey.

The Misses Mowatt arrived at Cap a L'Aigle this morning, and will occupy the same cottage as in former years.

Dr. Jos. Annand, who has for many years been a Presbyterian missionary to the New Hebrides, and Mrs. Annand, will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Mowatt this week.

The family of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church, will occupy their cottage again this summer.

The family of Dr. Eaton, of McGill University, have secured the cottage of Jean Lapointe, Mount Murray, and will stay there for the summer.

Mrs. (Justice) Trenholme is expected here again this summer.

Mrs. Charles Grant and family will arrive here about the first week of July.

Miss A. Macfarlane and Miss Budd will be the guests of Mrs. Grant this summer.

The Rev. Dr. Mowatt is expected to join his family at the seaside in about two weeks.

The Rev. Dr. Annand, it is expected, will conduct the service at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday.

The care of the Presbyterian Church has been entrusted to the Rev. Dr. Mowatt and the Rev. F. M. Dewey, and services will be conducted throughout the months of July and August.

Cap a L'Aigle promises to be a very popular summer resort; cottages are nearly all taken up, and the boarding houses will probably be full.

O. Duchene's boarding house at the Mount Murray post-office has been considerably enlarged, and several new cottages have been rented this season.

MILLES ILLES AND CAMBRIA

Mr. and Mrs. Dawson A. Beattie and little daughter, of St. Jovite Station, are visiting their many friends in this vicinity.

Miss E. L. Strong, instructor of physical training, of Mount Royal School, Montreal, is spending a couple of weeks at her home.

Miss Margaret Huxtable is spending her vacation at Mr. M. Scott's.

Mr. Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, has taken the Dixon cottage for the summer, and is here with Mrs. Gammell and family.

Miss Alice Strong is spending a few weeks with friends in Abbotsford.

Mr. and Miss Suppel, of St. Jovite, are spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Despault.

Capt. W. J. Pollock, of Ogdensburg, who has been here recruiting for his company, left for Three Rivers on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Strong and their little granddaughter, have returned home from Ottawa.

Among those who are spending their holidays here is Miss Westgate, of St. Jovite Station.

Mr. Samuel Pollock is here from British Columbia for a short time.

HUDSON-ON-THE-LAKE

Mr. and Mrs. Osmund Detmers and family moved into their new cottage this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Paddon have opened their cottage, and are spending their first summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mathews and little daughter; Mr. and Mrs. A. Elliott and Mr. T. J. Potter and family are all occupying cottages at Fuller Place.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Hodge moved out to their cottage this week.

Mr. James M. Aird and family are now settled for the summer at 'Pierpointe.'

Mrs. Kilpatrick is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Paddon.

Mrs. Burdon and her little son are spending the summer with Mrs. Burdon's sister.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Grisdale, of Seattle, were the guests of Mrs. G. D. Hodgson for the past week.

Mr. Jack Scott was the guest of his friend, Mr. C. Wallace, over Sunday.

Captain Loney was the guest of Captain Wallace's family last Wednesday.

Mrs. Sherman is the guest for some weeks of her daughter, Mrs. Mathews.

Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have returned home.

Mr. McKay registered at the Chateau this week.

Mr. Cyril Kendall and Messrs. Hal. Dougall and Harry Birks, were the week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. Schneider.

POINTE CLAIRE

An exceedingly bright entertainment was given by the pupils of the Cedar Avenue School on Tuesday evening last, the occasion being their closing. Miss Vibert, the teacher, is severing her connection with the school.

The third fortnightly hop was given by the P. C. B. C., on Wednesday evening. Among those from town were noticed Miss Lena Beard and the Messrs. Merril, Baber and George Savage, of Westmount.

Miss Wood, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. H. Wood.

Misses Daisy and Olive Hanington, who have been the guests of Mrs. H. Holland, left last week for Shediac.

Mrs. Norwood Lash entertained a large number of young people of both Beaconsfield and Pointe Claire at the tea hour on Monday last. Among those who attended were Misses Lomer, Clark, Lily, Letendra, Draper, Chillas and Holland.

Mrs. Rolland is the guest of Mrs. Demers.

Miss Brian O'Hara, of Quebec, is expected to arrive at Point Claire shortly to visit her sister, Mrs. H. Holland.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Young and little son were entertained on Sunday last by Mr. and Mr. W. Clouston.

Mr. and Mrs. Norwood Lash, accompanied by Miss Kathleen Holland and Mr. Phil. MacKenzie, have left for a fishing tour up the Chateauguay river.

FRASER'S POINT AND DUNDEE

The Rev. Wm. Fraser, of Champlain, N.Y., opened his cottage 'Tarry-a-While,' on Tuesday.

The Misses Edythe and Best Everett will be the guests of Mrs. Fraser for the summer.

Mr. David Vass, of Cazaville, Que., and his sons Wallace and Charles, visited the 'Point' in their launch on Tuesday.

Miss Daisy Moody, of St. Agnes, Que., was at the 'Point' Friday and Saturday.

Miss Fraser, of Auburndale, Lancaster, who has been spending two weeks in Cazaville and Dundee, returned home on Wednesday.

Mr. S. Fenton, of Burke, N.Y., spent the week at the Point.

Mr. Chas. Manville and Mr. W. J. Steven, of Isle of Skye, Que., were here on a fishing trip on Saturday.

Mr. Henry Smith and Mr. Harry Friend, of Burke, N.Y., were here last week.

Zion Church Sunday-school, Dundee Centre, purposes holding their annual picnic at Fraser's Point on Tuesday next.

Mr. Donald J. Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, of Sunnyside Farm, Isle of Skye, visited the Point and Christy's Island on Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Grant, of Burnside Place, Montreal, have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. George Manning and wife, of South Bangor, N.Y., spent Thursday of last week here.

Messrs. H. Brockway, G. Premo and Albert Robinson, of Constable, N.Y., spent the week-end here.

Mr. F. A. Hadley, of Burke, N.Y., and daughter, Mary, were at the Point on Friday and Saturday of last week.

Mr. C. B. Hayes, of Worcester, Mass., and Mrs. H. A. Stickney, of Stratford, Vt., were the guests of Miss Hadley recently.

The Rev. Mr. McIntosh and Mr. Spencer, of Malone, N.Y., were at 'Camp Content' last week.

About fifty Burke (N.Y.) people attended a picnic at Fraser's Point on Wednesday.

It doesn't matter much what else you have for breakfast if you have good coffee. Everybody likes Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand.

ABENAKIS SPRINGS

Mr. William Carron, of Montreal, landed the biggest catch of fish of the season on Wednesday. The largest fish was a 14 pound maskinonge.

Mrs. A. Gomes-Casseres and Miss E. Gomes-Casseres, of Jamaica, are spending the summer at the Springs.

Thursday afternoon, June 28, at four o'clock, being the thirty-fifth wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Allen, of Montreal, the guests of the Abenakis Springs Hotel assembled in the parlors to the strains of the wedding march, played by Mrs. G. W. Crombie, of Kingsbury, Que. Mrs. Allan was made the recipient of a shower of thirty-five pieces of Indian work, accompanied by an address in commemoration of the event, which was read by Miss L. E. Pearle Thurston, of Montreal, and signed by all.

On Tuesday a driving party visited the Abenakis Indian village, crossing the St. Francois river on the old style ferry boat, and returning by the same route. It was an enjoyable trip.

Mrs. Emily Gould and child, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. W. B. Smith, Master Smith, and Mr. Wm. Roberts are among the Granby folk at Abenakis Springs.

Among those registered at the Abenakis Springs Hotel are the following:—Mrs. G. W. Crombie, Kingsbury, Que.; Wm. Carron, Montreal; Mrs. A. Emily Gould and child, Granby; Mrs. J. Allan, Miss Allan, Montreal; Mrs. F. Giddings, Granby; W. Roberts, Montreal; C. W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Carl W. Kimpton, Richmond, Va.; Miss S. Gomes-Casseres, Mrs. A. Gomes-Casseres, Jamaica; Drummond Wighton, Mrs. O. Archambeault, Miss J. Archambeault, Montreal; Mrs. W. B. Smith, Master Smith, Granby; John Smith, H. W. Burnham, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Mrs. Thurston, Miss L. E. Pearle Thurston, Montreal; John McBurney, Sawyerville, Que.; Mrs. Hulse, of Montreal; J. De St. Laon and family, of France; T. H. Hall, F. C. Barlow, M. L. Dohan, Richmond, Que.; F. H. Norman, E. Adam, Montreal; F. H. Robins, Drummondville; A. Dupuis, Montreal; A. LaLiberty, Lacolle, Que.; Mr. M. L. Dohan, Richmond, Que.

LAKE ST. JOHN

The following persons are registered at the Hotel Roberval—Mr. E. Rua, Chicoutimi; Mr. I. MacNaughton, Mr. Robert Stanley, Quebec; Mr. J. H. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Piche, Montreal; Lieut. and Mrs. G. Cuehman, United States Army; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Longbottom, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. I. L. Superior, Chicoutimi; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Smith, Bosonto; Mr. Ivan Bugge, Chicoutimi; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Leire, Brussels, Belgium; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Martin, Boston; Mr. Uebaynet, Ottawa; Mr. J. Bain, Quebec; Mr C. V. Dudley, Whitenesville, Mass.; Mr. Wm. Donaldson, Mr. Wm. M. Hain, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. E. A. Stacy, Greenville, Miss.; Mr. J. H. Cressman, Mr. S. S. Rupp, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. C. H. Backenctoe, Harrisburg, Pa.; Mr. G. A. Rambin, St. Francisco, Cal.; Mr. V. Archambault, Sherbrooke; Mr. E. E. McDonald, U.S.A.; Mr. Thomas F. Burke, New York; Mr. L. E. Dubuc, Chicoutimi; Mr. Warren Coleman, Mr. R. A. Withams, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Blanchard, Miss L. Howard, Boston; Mr. F. W. Fleitz, Scranton, Pa.; Mr. C. J. D. Tringue, The Hague, Holland; Mr. A. H. Schimmel, East Orange, N.J.; Mr. M. J. C. Canavan, New York; Mr. Thomas F. Crotty, New York; Mrs. C. A. Batho, three children and maid, Miss S. Kirby, Mr. H. J. Lyons, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. R. Dupont and children, Quebec; Mr. Broet, Honfleur, Peribonka; Mr. H. Gagne, Alma; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blogden, Quebec; Miss E. Larue, Roberval; Mrs. Thornburg, Washington, D.C.; Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Casement, Paineville, O.; Mr. F. W. Howard, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sawyer, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Henri Gauvin, Quebec; Mr. Hope Scott, Quebec; Mr. P. H. P. Gamman, Chicoutimi; Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Rece, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wierick, New York; Mr. R. M. Wagner, Chicago; Mr. James B. Moore, Saguenay; Mr. J. H. Shroyer, New York; Mr. Owen Jwent, South Wales; Mr. C. F. Whitley, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Bennet, Almonte, Ont.; Mr. A. Laplante, St. Remi; Dr. J. D. Tripp and wife; Mr. M. A. Johnson, Miss Carnes and Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Smith, Auburn, N.Y.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE

The latest arrivals at 'Mountain Rest' are:—Miss D. Hennicker Mr. Hennicker, Messrs. J. C. Bruce, Huntington, R. T. Walsh, Ormstown; D. C. Hemsley and Richard Parker, Montreal; Fred. Chabot, R. E. Porry, S. Wolsey, R. T. Trotter, St. Lambert; Thomas Stevens, J. Stevens, A. R. Rutledge and S. W. Kennedy.

Mr. A. H. Laplerre and family are here again this summer.

Mr. G. L. LeBeau spent a day or so at his cottage, 'Glen Cove.'

Mrs. H. Rondeau accompanied Dr. and Mrs. Wm. Dalpe to the lake a couple of weeks ago, where they are settled in their cottage for the holidays.

Mr. Gillett and family, of Montreal, have rented one of Mr. Lawlor's houses this summer.

Mrs. Ray and family are here, and have opened 'Granby Cottage.'

Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Gnaedinger and family came last week to spend the summer months in their cottage near 'Kelley's Creek.'

'Kerr Kamp,' which has been purchased by Mr. H. W. Wadsworth, is being prepared for occupation by the Misses J. and M. Wadsworth, who arrived a week ago.

Mr. Guy Dalpe was at the lake last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Ludington and family, who were joined last Saturday by Miss Minnie Ludington, are settled in 'Liberty Hall' for the coming season.

Dr. W. G. Throsby was entertained for a few days by friends at 'Balsam Lodge.'

Dr. Charles Rondeau visited his sister, Mrs. Dalpe, last week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. John Greig have been at 'Edgewater' for some time.

Mr. Frank Findley is Mr. Theodore Gnaedinger's guest.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smart and family have rented 'Jordan Hill Cottage' this summer.

Mrs. J. W. Tester and family are occupying 'Kamp Kumfort' again this season.

Dr. G. N. Masse and Mr. A. E. Masse were at 'Kosy Kove' for a week.

Miss L. Rondeau, of Quebec, is, as usual, spending the summer with her sister, Mrs. Wm. Dalpe, at 'L'Allegro.'

Miss M. A. Ebbitt is visiting Miss L. Tester at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Crompton are spending Saturday, Sunday and Monday with friends.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS

Among the late arrivals at Caledonia Springs Hotel are:—Mr. I. J. Hamman, Mr. J. S. Harding, Lady Hickson, Mr. E. W. Jacobs, Mr. H. R. Ives, Miss S. MacFarlane, Mrs. Fred. Muesen, Mr. R. A. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ogulnik, Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde, Miss Jessie Dow, Mr. Cradock Simpson, Mrs. Maltby, Master Donald Beattie, Mr. Samuel Davis, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Muir, Mrs. Archambault, Mr. Horn Aron, Mr. Samuel, Mrs. D. McMartin, Master W. C. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. E. Renaud, Mr. J. A. Steveneon, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Marling, Montreal; Mr. J. Noble, Lachute; Mr. L. Borden, New York; Mr. F. C. Boright, Sutton, Que.; Mr. D. Scott, Miss MacPherson, Miss Hickson and maid, Mr. W. E. Hyde, Mrs. J. A. Linton, Mr. John Beattie, Mrs. D. Robertson, Miss May Hamman, Mr. J. W. Jenkins, Mr. J. Reid Hyde, Mr. J. P. Bartleman, Mr. Hayter Reed, Master W. W. Beattie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Cushing, Mr. E. W. Jacobs, Mr. P. H. Punde and son, Mr. T. A. Trenholme, Mr. G. James, Mr. C. L. Friedman, Mr. Fred E. Mussen, the Hon. Senator McSweeney, Mr. A. James, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kaufmann, Montreal; Mr. J. W. Grant, Winnipeg, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Mitchell, Granby, Mr. D. W. McCuaig, Portage la Prairie; Mr. J. E. Ewart, Mr. R. V. Chisholm, M.P., Mrs. V. W. Giroux, Mr. George Parent, M.P., Ottawa; Mr. J. Kennedy, Cornwall; Mr. R. H. Bush, St. Albans, Vt.; Mr. A. P. Forbes, Westmount; Mr. J. H. Gilbert, Toronto; Mr. W. Thompson, Quebec; Mr. R. A. Leroy, St. Jerome; Mr. E. Proulx, L'Orignal; Mrs. W. Thompson, Quebec; Mr. B. Dacier, Outremont; Mrs. C. C. Whitney, Enosbury Falls, Vt.; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lumsden, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Gill, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Borden, Mr. V. W. Giroux, Ottawa; Mr. W. H. Cavanagh, Peterborough; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Stearns, L'Orignal; Mr. O. Constantine, St. Albans, Vt.; Mr. E. W. Pate, Toronto; Mr. Price, Westmount; Miss Clare McWilliams, Hespler; the Rev. J. A. Shaw, Faneghvale; Mr. and Mrs. Lozier, Belleville; Mr. F. J. Marien, St. Albans.

SHAWBRIDGE

Among the visitors at Shawbridge recently were noticed Mrs. R. Campbell, Mrs. D. M. Campbell, Mr. Robert Barker, Mr. Wallen, Mr. Marshall, Miss Ida Campbell, Miss Maud Campbell, Miss Elsie Campbell, Miss Annie Rockwood, Mrs. M. E. Forbes, Master E. Forbes, Master R. Forbes, Miss M. Taylor, Miss Connaughten, Master P. Lafontaine.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Vineberg have taken a cottage here for the summer.

Some of the guests at Mr. Jordan's are: Mr. and Mrs. A. Freedman, Mrs. J. S. Stanford, Miss Saunders, Miss Kornbaum, Mrs. F. Lanigan, Mrs. R. C. Cox, Mrs. W. Graham and family.

Mr. F. W. Bell will open Bell Terrace on July 1 for the season.

RIVIERE DU LOUP

Recent arrivals at the Bellevue Hotel were: Charles Nicoll, Montreal; Pierre Beaupre and Madame Beaupre, Miss Beaupre, Quebec; R. Hetu, Montreal; Mrs. W. N. Olivier, Lucienne Olivier, Yvette Olivier, Maurice Olivier, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. J. McLaren and family, Ottawa; J. S. Vallerant, Quebec; Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Miller, Montreal; Arthur Dansereau, Jeannie Dansereau, Mina Dansereau, Alma Dansereau, Paul Dansereau, Hortense Dansereau, Fernand Dansereau, M. E. Dansereau, Lucien Dansereau, Adolph Dansereau, Lucille Dansereau, Montreal; Misses Neomie Archambault, A. Archambault, Marie Archambault, Rachelle Archambault, Mr. V. de P. Archambault, Cohoes, N.Y.; Alfred Laird, M. Quesnel, A. Queenel, of Montreal; E. C. Girouard, G. Cavendish, J. Stewart, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. E. Carriau, Thetford Mines; Mr. and Mrs. J. Ford, Fraserville.

AHUNTSIC

Mrs. George M. Mercier, accompanied by Miss Florrie Mercier, will leave Montreal toward the end of the month for their pretty home here.

Mrs. T. Sutton and family, of Montreal, have secured rooms at Madame Primeau's for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Channing are occupying a house in the village.

The anniversary services of the Anglican Church, will be held to-morrow. Miss R. Terrill will be the soloist at the morning and evening services. A strawberry eccial will be held in the grounds of the church next week.

Quite a number of the summer residents went on Thursday evening to attend the banquet to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur.

Mrs. Lenninhen spent Monday in the village.

Mr. Andrew Irwin, of Montreal, has purchased the house and grounds lately occupied by Mr. P. McColl.

Mr. F. W. Dorrian spent the week-end with his parents.

Mrs. F. E. Wyer has returned to town after spending a few days with Mrs. J. J. Rose at her summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Braehme and the Misses Braehme, of Montreal, are occupying Mrs. Charette's cottage this summer.

Mr. Everett Tiffin has left for England on a visit to his sister, Mrs. Crewe, of Blackpool, and expects to be absent for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McConnell and family arrived on June 15 to spend the summer at their cottage on St. Denis avenue.

On Sunday last at St. Andrew's Church were held the annual anniversary services. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Canon Renaud preached in the morning, and in the evening the Rev. Mr. Bruce conducted the services.

Mr. L. H. Painchaud and Mrs. Painchaud and family, of Montreal, are expected to arrive at Ahuntsic next week.

Mr. Somerville, of Montreal, spent the week-end here, visiting friends on St. Denis avenue.

Mr. Duverger and Mr. H. Ford spent Sunday in town.

Miss E. Grace, Mr. J. Everett Tiffin, and Mr. H. Johnstone, of Montreal, were guests of the Misses McConnell during the week.

Mrs. M. M. Toner has returned to her residence on Somerville avenue.

The first 'hop' of the season at Ahuntsic was held on Thursday, June 28, in the Town Hall, under the managament of the Sault au Recollet Athletic Association.

The Park and Island Railway Company are making repairs to their station and waiting room in the village.

TADOUSAC

The weather here during the past week has been pleasant, and every boat brings many new faces.

Mr. and Miss Wainwright and Miss G. Wainwright are expected next week to spend the summer at the Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Coulson, Miss Ivy Sclater, and Mr. Dawson, of Montreal, arrived this week, and left on a yacht for a two weeks' fishing trip up the Saguenay.

Mrs. J. Fitz-Gibbon Black and Miss Black, of Montreal, are expected next week to spend the summer at the Hotel.

Among those already at the Hotel and those expected are:—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Archer and family, Montreal; Mrs. G. P. Altenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. E. Brown and family, Montreal; Frank F. Bailey, Montreal; Mr. A. G. B. Claxton and family, Montreal; Mr. J. F. Charles, Toronto; Mrs. N. L. Nook and family, Toledo; Mr. J. L. Chamberlain and family, Washington; Mr. E. F. Dangerfield and family, Alexandria, Virginia; Mrs. and Miss E. W. Ely, New York; Mr. E. H. Fitch and family, Cleveland, Ohio; Mr. John S. Fabre, New York; Mr. W. C. Greene and family, Peace Dale, R.I.; Mr. and Mrs. Phillip Gossler and family, New York; Mr. John T. Gegan, New York; Mr. C. B. Hills, Mr. J. Hills, Montreal; Mrs. L. B. Howe, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. F. E. Heywood and family, Worcester, Mass; Mr. A. H. Lawrence and family, New York; Mr. F. H. Ludlow and family, New York; Mrs. Marler and family, Montreal; Mr. F. Michels and family, New York; Mr. L. R. Moore, jr., and party, Kansas City; Mrs. W. J. Meldrew, Miss Meldrew, Toronto; Mrs. H. Osler and family, Toronto; Mrs. J. Osler and family, Toronto; Mr. M. F. Peyser and party, New York; Mr. Wilson, Mr. Powell, Misses Powell, New York; Mr. Harcourt Smith and family, Quebec; Mrs. E. R. Tate, Lakefield, Ont.; Mr. McWilliams and family, Shamokin, Q.; Mr. E. Gordon Wills and family, Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Witteman, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. Dwight, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Douglass and family, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. De M. Marler and family, Montreal; Mrs. Jamieson, Montreal; Mr. Willie Robertson, of Montreal; Captain Cains, Montreal; Mrs. De Beaujeu and the Misses DeBeaujeu, Montreal.

CUSHING

Miss Alberta Cleland, of Montreal, was the guest of Mrs. Jas. Fraser, on Tuesday. Mr. Cleland is building a summer cottage here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Y. King expect to occupy their summer home shortly. The house has been greatly improved by a new veranda, etc.

The Ladies' Aid Society held their monthly meeting at the home of Miss Nichols on Tuesday. A large number were present.

Miss Eunice Hodgson, of Hudson, and Miss Lancaster, of Lachine, are guests of Mrs. F. Fuller, 'Brooke Farm.'

The Rev. Mr. Brown, of Grenville, occupied the pulpit in St. Mungo's Church last Sunday.

Mr. D. M. Dewer and family, of Lachute, intend spending the summer months at their old home here.

The Rev. Jas. Fraser has returned from Montreal, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Grace, who is home for her vacation.

Miss Edith Davidson, of St. Philippe, visited friends in Cushing and Chute-a-Blondeau, on Wednesday last.

Mr. Francis Cushing spent a few days in Ottawa last week; while there he attended the wedding of his brother Mr. Lemuel Cushing.

Mr. Geo. Davison, of Vancouver, spent a few days last week with his sister, Mrs. Thos. Weir.

The Misses Stella Hartley and May Pinkerton are spending a few days in Montreal.

Mrs. Muldoon is the guest of Miss G. Hartley.

Mrs. H. Mullin, of Hudson Heights, is visiting Mrs. D. M. Dewer.

Mr. McDermid, of Lachute, visited friends here on Sunday.

TERREBONNE

Mr. Fred. Troop, of Montreal, is a guest of Mr. Gordon Wallace.

Mr. and Mrs. Henri Mason are now in their pretty cottage for the summer months.

Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Budd, of Grenville, Que., were noticed in Terrebonne on Friday.

A number of the young people of Terrebonne attended the 'hop' at Ste. Therese on Monday evening.

The Rev. Richard Robinson and Mrs. Robinson, of Three Rivers, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. Vibert and little daughter, of Montreal, were the guests of Mrs. W. H. Moody on Tuesday.

Miss Annie Lang, of Valleyfield, is a guest of Miss Edith Moody.

Messrs. Arthur and John McLaurin, of Montreal, were guests at Sunnyside for the week-end.

The closing exercises of the Protestant school were held last Friday evening, and proved most enjoyable. A very interesting programme of songs, recitations, flag drills, marches, etc., was brought to a close with the presentation of prizes by the Rev. H. C. Walsh. A pleasing feature of the evening was the presentation, on behalf of the scholars, of a bouquet to Miss M. Hunter as a slight token of appreciation and esteem.

Following is the prize list:

Grade IV., Part II. — Merle Wallace, Florence Moody and Freda Wallace.

Grade IV., Part I.—Clifford Moody, Gordon Wallace and Lawrence Williams.

Grade III. — Effie Montresson, Hazel Slaughter, Marjorie Moody, Bernard Montresson.

Grade II.—Irene Rathe, Hilda Wallace, Mildred Montresson.

Grade I — Mamie Rahe, Jessie McKay, Russell Moody, Dorcas Rowe, Viola McKay, Percival Montresson.

BEACONSFIELD

The ladies of Beaconsfield and Pointe Claire are very busy preparing for the fancy fair which is to be held on Tuesday in the Beaconsfield boat club. The object of the sale is to procure funds for the Brehmer Rest for convalescents at Ste. Agathe. A great many beautiful and useful things have been generously donated, and it is to be hoped that there will be a large attendance on Tuesday.

Miss Marjory Robertson and Mr. Thos. Robertson have returned from their trip to Niagara.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Gibson have left the Grove to visit Mr. Gibson's father, who is seriously ill.

Miss Henderson, of the Royal Victoria Hospital, was a guest of Miss Covernton on Wednesday.

Miss Doris Trotter has returned to town.

Miss Clarke recently held two candy 'bees' for the sale next week.

Mrs. Auchmuty was the guest of Miss Clarke on Friday.

Mr. and Miss Snyder and Miss Fleshe are visiting Mrs. Merrill at the Grove.

Mrs. Fred Bacon, jr., and her little son, are staying at the Grove for the summer.

Miss Freddie Brown is staying with the Misses Draper.

Mrs. Hughes gave a small but delightful tea for girls on Monday.

Miss Mabel Pangman, Miss Maud Macfarlane, Miss Evelyn Clay and Miss Ritchie were at the Golf Club on Thursday.

Mr. Howard Ambrose visited the golf links this week.

Mr. S. Tooke, Dr. Tooke and Miss Samuel, are again occupying their charming cottage.

Masters John and Maurice Mignault have returned from boarding school.

Miss Laura Walker and Miss Dora Dunlop, of Beaurepaire, visited Beaconsfield on Monday.

Master Willie Eckstein, who was the guest of Mr. O. Voight, at the Grove, has returned to Montreal.

Miss Cameron, Scotland, is staying at the Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the guests of their daughter, Mrs. Merrill.

The Misses Kate and Benedicta Robertson have returned from boarding school.

Mr. John Long paid a short visit to Beaconsfield on Friday.

Miss Tatley was the guest of Miss May Robertson for the week-end.

The Rev. Mr. Templeman, of Quebec, held the services in St. Mary's on Sunday. Mr. Reid Hyde presided at the organ.

Mr. Charles Shearer visited Mrs. James M. Robertson for the week-end.

Mr. Howard Lewis is spending a couple of weeks in Chicago.

Miss Ethel Evans is staying at the Grove.

Messrs. Dynes, Boswell, Donohue and Bellhouse have taken rooms in the Grove.

Miss Connie Clay and Mr. Kenneth Stearns visited the Grove on Tuesday.

Mrs. Voight and Miss Jessie Voight, of New York, are staying at the Grove.

Miss Mitchell is visiting Miss Covernton for a few days.

ST. FAUSTIN

The following are recent arrivals at Square Lake House: — Mr. and Mrs. Yeaman and family, Miss Sant, Miss Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and family, Miss MacWillie, P. Ryan, Miss Donoghue, F. L. Wilkinson, F. Van Glider, George Wilkinson, P. G. Charlebois, George Van Gilder, F. W. Baker, Thomas Kerans, H. H. Snowden, W. A. Boyd, James Martin, W. Beattie, H. D. Metcalfe, Miss Limer.

CARTIERVILLE

Mr. Dawson took the services at the Boating Club on Sunday, which, in spite of the rain, were well attended.

Miss Stevens, of Westmount, was visiting in Cartierville during the week.

Primrose Lodge, Sons of England, had an evening drive out here on Monday; four special cars were engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Painchaud and family are expected out on Saturday

Mrs. Dennison and family were visiting here during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson entertained friends during the week.

Master Raoul Painchaud was in Cartierville on Wednesday.

Mrs. P. Youngson and her little son were here on Monday.

The anniversary services of St. Andrew's Church were held on Sunday. The church was prettily decorated, and the music was exceedingly good.

The fortnightly dance at the club house on Friday evening, was well attended.

Dr. McEachran entertained friends on Monday evening.

The annual picnic of the employees of Messrs. Letendre, Fils & Cie, proprietors of the Au Bon Marche, took place at the grounds of the Club de Chasse a Course at Cartierville on Monday afternoon, and was a great success. Everything was done for the enjoyment of those connected with the establishment, and was highly appreciated by all. During the afternoon there were games, for which many handsome prizes were donated, and the events were hotly contested. During the afternoon Mr. F. Letendre, with a party of friends, came out in his automobile.

Mrs. A. R. Baldwin Hart is staying in Cartierville.

Mr. Charles Thompson was visiting in Cartierville on Thursday night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. S. McCormick and family are spending the summer here.

Messrs. J. H. Lyle and Jack Lyle are spending the summer here.

On the evening of Friday, July 6, the Cartierville Boating Club will hold a concert. A programme of unusual merit has been prepared, and a large attendance of members and friends is looked for.

LACHINE

Dr. J. B. Martin and Mrs. Martin were in Montreal last week at the christening of their nephew, Olaf Jean Tombyll.

The death is announced of Mrs. E. L. Ranson, mother of Mr. E. A. Ranson, of Lachine.

Among the new arrivals at the Strathcona are Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, R. B. and J. A. McLennan, J. W. Vernon, A. D. Murray, J. R. Cole, C. E. Cerat, J. D. Trepanier and family; L. A. Dubruile, Mr. H. Quimby and the Masters W. G. T. M. and D. H. Quimby, W. G. Cowan and J. Skelly, Camille Demers, H. Bloech, W. R. Mathews and Kenneth McPherson.

The 'Oswegathig' house boat is still moored opposite the Strathcona.

Mr. W. Reay has left for a trip to Ontario.

Miss Ruth Heavysege has gone to England for the summer.

A strawberry festival was given on the lawn in front of Mrs. Liffiton's house on the lake front in aid of the 'bell fund' of St. Paul's Church last Thursdty.

The Rev. A. E. Pates, formerly of Richmond, has taken charge of the Methodist Church here.

Mrs. Charles Moore leaves for an extended trip to her parents at Valleyfield.

The Rev. Canon Chambers and Mrs. Chambers left on Monday for Quebec.

Mrs. Morphy and family have gone to Shawbridge for the summer.

Miss Dennis the guest of Mrs. Hut. Wurtele on the river front.

Mr. T. Shackell is spending his holidays at St. Agathe.

RICHMOND

Mr. Frank Halligan has gone to the North-West.

Mr. Louis Goyette and bride, of Ottawa, visited relatives and friends here last week.

The Gospel Temperance Union will meet in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. The Rev. H. Carmichael and the Rev. E. M. England will conduce the service. A service of song will begin at 6.45 o'clock.

Dr. Lyster and bride, of Hull, Que., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Wilcox.

Miss Gertrude King, of Windsor Mills, who has been the guest of Miss Lena McKee, has returned home.

Mr. J. N. Dobain, of Cincinnati, Ohio, is visiting his brother, Mr. E. Doban, College street, for a few weeks.

Mr. Pigney, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Barrie, left this week for England.

Miss Jean McLeod, of Sherbrooke, is the guest of Miss Leslie Ross.

Miss Grace Campbell, of Montreal, is home for the summer months.

Mr. R. F. McKee has been in Montreal for a few days.

Mr. W. Rattray has returned from Sorel.

Miss Ruth Wyatt, of Sherbrooke, has been visiting friends in town.

Mrs. Tomkins and little son are visiting in Coaticook for a few weeks.

Miss Alice Smith, of Toronto, will spend a few months with Mr. and Mrs. G. Blackbird.

Mr. W. Fisk has returned from St. Johnsbury.

Mrs. A. Ferguson has returned from Montreal.

Mr. W. Dawson, of Coaticook, has accepted a position in the Eastern Townships Bank here lately occupied by Mr. Lyster.

Miss J. Perkins (nurse) has gone to Danville.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wilson have returned from Montreal.

Mr. J. C. McCaig has gone to New York on business.

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE

Dr. Monroe was in St. Anne's during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Angus left at the beginning of the week to spend some time at Metapedia.

Miss G. Anderson, of Ottawa, is the guest of Mrs. Forbes Angus.

Judge Ouimet and family are now occupying their residence on Lower Road.

Miss D. Brown was here during the week, the guest of friends.

Mr. A. Loomis was in the village during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Pope have taken rooms at Beschamps, on Grand Trunk avenue, for the summer.

The Misses Barrat are now occupying their cottage on Grand Trunk avenue.

Miss Rainville was the guest of Miss Ouimet, on the Lower Road.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Rivard and family are expected to occupy their rooms at the Clarendon by the end of the week.

Mr. A. Mullaly was in St. Anne's during the week.

Mr. R. T. Heneker was in Sherbrooke during the week.

Miss deLery MacDonald was in St. Anne's visiting friends.

Miss L. Frazer was visiting relatives on Grand Trunk avenue during the week.

Mr. Wm. Cowan was the guest of Mr. Norman Kissock, on Lower Road.

Miss G. Whittaker was the guest of Mrs. Wm. Kissock, at 'Edgewater,' on the Lower Road, during the week.

Miss N. Norwan spent Tuesday and Wednesday visiting friends in the village.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baylis and family are occupying Mr. Holland's island for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Lane are occupying Lalonde's Island, near Dowker Island.

Justice Mathieu is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Adam, on Grand Trunk avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Tache were the guests of friends in Senneville during the week.

The Hon. J. Bigelow, of New York, former United States Ambassador to France, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. Hon. Lionel Guest, on Isle St. Giles.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Johnson spent part of the week in St. Anne's.

Mr. Omer Deserres, of Vaudreuil, spent part of the week in St. Anne's.

Dr. and Mrs. MacTaggart are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Brunet for the summer.

The Lachine war canoe passed through St. Anne's on Saturday, going as far as Ile Bizard.

Mr. and Mrs. Russell Kissock was the guest of Mrs. John Kissock during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Weir have taken Mr. Stevenson's house on Lower Road.

Mr and Mrs. Wilmot Kissock were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. Dwyer, on Grand Trunk avenue, over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Parker are occupying Mr. Percival W. St. George's residence in Senneville.

Mr. Waldo Skinner was the guest of Mr. Herbert Redpath in Senneville.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION

Mr. Geo. G. Foster, K.C., Montreal, was here on Wednesday for the day.

Mr. Geo. Berthelet is expected in Vaudreuil shortly.

Dr. L. de L. Harwood returned home this week from Three Rivers' where he spent a few days.

Mr. Justice Robidoux was in Vaudreuil on Saturday, for the day.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant spent a day here last week, the guests of friends.

Mr. E. Roy entertained a number of guests on Saturday, among whom were Messrs. Chs. E. Turcotte, Fred. Jones, R. Hoban, H. Roy, Auguste Turcotte and others.

Mrs. Wilks and Miss Wilks, of Chicago, were the guests of Mrs. J. D. L. Ambrosse, last week.

Mr. Alphonse DesRosiers is spending the summer at Vaudreuil, the guest of his sister, Mrs. A. Turcotte.

Mr. J. DeMartigny spent a few days here the guest of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Bergeron are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ranger this week.

Dr. Prevost was among the week-end visitors.

Mrs. Warner is the guest of Mrs. Napoleon Hamilton.

Mr. Geo. Dumont is spending the summer season in Vaudreuil, on the lower road.

Mr. J. Savageau spent a few days in Vaudreuil last week among friends.

Mr. Justice Choquette and Mrs. Choquette were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hy. Hamilton on Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Mabel Featherstonhaugh is the guest of Miss F. Tooke this week.

Mrs. S. Lichtenhein had a number of friends as guests last week.

Mr. Hy. Miles, who has been salmon fishing in the Lower Province, returned home this week.

Mrs. J. E. Sadler is the guest of Mrs. G. W. Sadler.

Miss Edith McNiece was bridesmaid for Miss Wishart who was married this week.

Mrs. Frechette and Miss Frechette are guests of Mrs. P. L. Buque.

Miss Molson was the guest of her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. D. Molson on Saturday.

Mr. C. Stevens, Montreal, is a guest at the 'Central' for a few weeks.

Mr. Alfred Lionais, sr., was in Vaudreuil last week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henri Lionais.

Mr. and Mrs. Broadhead, of New York, who have rented Mr. Miles's cottage for the season, had a number of friends visiting.

Mr. Henry Hamilton returned home on Thursday from Ottawa where he spent a few days.

Mr. Trail Lyall has his yacht in commission and has taken out quite a number for an enjoyable run.

Miss Amy Hiam is entertaining friends this week on the Island.

There is Always A Danger

With bulk Teas becoming contaminated with foreign odors injurious to their flavor and healthfulness

"SALADA"

Ceylon Teas "Are Never Sold in Bulk Form," But in Sealed Air Tight Packets Only.

Black, Mixed or Uncolored Green

JAPAN TEA DRINKERS Should Use "Salada" Green Teas

The Cleanest, Purest Food made on this continent is

SHREDDED WHEAT

Contains more nutriment than MEAT, is more easily digested, is more wholesome, is more economical—an ideal summer food. Our plant is open to the world—no "secret process."

MADE IN CANADA of best Ontario Wheat.

BISCUIT FOR BREAKFAST. TRISCUIT FOR TOAST.

Send for the "Vital Question Cook Book," postpaid.

CANADIAN SHREDDED WHEAT CO., Limited, Niagara Falls, Ont.
Toronto Office, 32 Church St.

REED'S FIREPROOF WINDOWS

You wont be happy till you get them.

GEO. W. REED & CO., - - Montreal.

CITY OF MONTREAL

DOMINION OF CANADA.

$300,000.00

4 percent Bonds or Stock,

Maturing May 1st, 1946.

PAYABLE IN GOLD

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the City Clerk, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, in the City Hall, Montreal, up to two o'clock in the afternoon of FRIDAY, the sixth day of July, for the whole or part of $300,000.00 (three hundred thousand dollars), Four Percent "Registered Stock" or "Coupon Bonds," (at the option of the tenderers) $100 shares, or multiples thereof, if in Stock; $100 to $1,000 if in bonds. Option to be declared in tender. Bonds may be converted into Registered Stock at any time.

This issue is made for the purpose of carrying on necessary public works in the city, as provided by the Act of the Legislature of Quebec, 62 Vict., chap. 58, Sec. 341, and is redeemable by a sinking fund.

INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November at the office of the City Treasurer, City Hall, Montreal, or at the Bank of Montreal in New York, where the stock ledgers and transfer books are kept. Election of place to be stated in tender.

STATISTICS.

The assessed value of the real estate of the city, exclusive of $46,000,000 exemptions is over. $172,000,000
On which the rate of taxation is 1 percent for Municipal purposes and 2-5ths for schools.
The Revenue of the City last year was 4,150,000
The interest on its debt (which is a first charge on the revenue) was 1,133,000
Of the exempt property the City itself owns about 1-3 of the whole.

PAYMENT.

Payment to be made as follows:
2 percent on application.
98 percent on or before the 20th July.
Tenderers may be present or represented at the opening of the tenders at the above-mentioned date, in the Finance Committee Room, City Hall, Montreal.
Further particulars may be had on application to the undersigned.
The whole subject to ratification by the City Council.

W. ROBB, City Treasurer.

City Treasurer's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 21st June, 1906.

OFF TO THE SEASIDE

RUSH TO THE COOL RESORTS OF THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE.

The following people left this week by the 'Ocean Limited,' of the Intercolonial Railway for the different seaside resorts on their line:—

Mr. Montague Anderson and family to Little Metis; Mr. W. C. Towers and family to Little Metis; Mr. A. McInnes and family to Little Metis; Mr. Geo. Cantlie and family to Little Metis; Mr. J. McCormick and family to Little Metis; Mr. J. Howard, Toronto, to Little Metis; Rev. Dr. A. J. Mowatt to Cap a L'Aigle; Mr. Justice Trenholme, Granby, to Cap a L'Aigle; Mr. R. B. Angus to Matapedia; Mr. H. B. Hollins, New York, to Matapedia; Dr. J. C. Warren, Boston, to Matapedia; Mr. P. Amiot to Rimouski; Dr. J. MacKay to Riviere du Loup; Mr. C. S. J. Phillips and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. Walter Paul and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. J. W. Ross and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. H. B. Ames to Riviere du Loup; Mr. Jos. Courtois and family to St. Monique; Dr. Louis Frechette to Riviere du Loup; Mr. J. K. Greene and family to Little Metis; Mr. A. F. Ross and family to Little Metis; Mr. H. S. Molson and family to Little Metis; Mr. D. Cream and family to Little Metis; Judge Archibald and family to Bic; Mr. J. B. Bell and family to Bic; Mr. W. McLea Walbank to Cap a L'Aigle; Mr. D. M. McGoun and family to Cap a L'Aigle; Mr. F. Caverhill and family to Cap a L'Aigle; Rev. A. J. Doull and family to Cap a L'Aigle; Mrs. S. E. McLimont and family to Murray Bay; Sir Alexandre Lacoste and family to Ste. Irenee; Mrs. Edward Murphy, Murray Bay; Dr. J. G. McCarthy and family to Murray Bay; Mrs. B. Von Eberts and family to Murray Bay; Mr. H. S. Hunter and family to Murray Bay; Mr. A. W. Buchanan and family to Murray Bay; Mr. D. G. Elliott and family to Murray Bay; Mr. C. H. Binks to Murray Bay; Mr. H. J. Fuller and family to Bic; Mr. J. Eveleigh and family to Bic; Mr. R. F. Macfarlane and family to Bic; Mr. Emanual St. Louis and family to Cacouna; Mr. J. W. Ross and family to Cacouna; Mr. Andrew Allan to Cacouna; Dr. H. B. Yates, to Cacouna; Mr. P. C. Ogilvie, and family to Cacouna; Mr. A. D. Durnford and family to Cacouna; Mr. P. McCaffrey and family to Cacouna; Mr. J. Howard and family, Toronto, to Little Metis; Mr. H. D. Fry and family to Little Metis; Mr. R. Lindsay and family to Little Metis; Mr. W. P. Slessor and family to Little Metis; Mr. J. Robertson and family to Little Metis; Mr. D. Campbell and family to Little Metis; Mr. Walter M. Molson and family to Little Metis; Mr. M. Chevalier and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. Geo. S. Plow and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. C. Murriotti and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. L. H. Archambault and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. W. Rutherford and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. H. Lajoie and family to Riviere du Loup; Mr. C. A. Dansereau and family to Riviere du Loup; Senator Casgrain and family to Gaspe; Mr. A. Geoffrion and family to Gaspe; Mr. W. H. Baker and family to Little Metis; Mrs. W. J. Wilson and family to Little Metis; Mrs. G. A. Kohl and family to Little Metis; Mr. Thomas F. How and family to Little Metis; Mr. Robert Reford and family to Little Metis; Mrs. J. Thacker and family, of Toronto, to Little Metis; Mr. J. E. Saucier and family to Little Metis; Prof. Wrong, Toronto, to Murray Bay; Mr. H. Hume Blake, Toronto, to Murray Bay; Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick to St. Patrick; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Duggan to St. Patrick; Mr. F. W. Molson and family to Little Metis; Mr. H. A. Budden and family to Cap a L'Aigle; Dr. A. McPhail and family to Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Dr. J. Mullaly and wife, Prince Edward Island; Sir Louis Davies and family to Prince Edward Island.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing next Monday are Messrs. J. Henry Birks, E. H. Botterell, W. J. Benallack and Ald. J. B. Clearihue.

Greatest Year End Offer Ever Made

To introduce our publications to many new homes during the remainder of this

Our Diamond Jubilee Year

we will, taking a hint from the Big Stores, offer 'remnants,' that is, the remainder of this year at Bargain Counter Rates, as follows:

DAILY WITNESS to January 1, 1907 .. .. for 90 cents
WEEKLY WITNESS to January 1, 1907 .. .. for 30 cents
WORLD WIDE to January 1, 1907 .. .. .. for 50 cents
NORTHERN MESSENGER to January 1, 1907 .. for 15 cents

As we lose money on every subscription taken at these rates, they must be strictly limited to **New Subscribers**, living in homes where the publication has not been taken for at least two years.

On the other hand, any present subscriber who will do a little work for us and will send us a club of at least three or more new subscribers, at these special year-end rates, may deduct half of the subscription price for his commission. Or, if four subscriptions at above rates be sent for any one publication, the subscriber remitting the club may have his own subscription to that publication extended for one year free of charge. **For Premiums See Page 11.**

Those who only take one of the above publications should avail themselves of the above offers to try the others.

N.B.—In last issue you received a **colored blank,** which we would be glad to have you hand to some friend or neighbor, with a word of appreciation. This is a **SPECIAL BLANK** and is good for **NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS ONLY.**

We Ask Your Prompt Co-operation

The above rates include postage paid for Canada (Montreal and suburbs ex cepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, New Zealand, Transvaal, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong, Cyprus, also in the United States, Alaska, Cuba, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands.

Send for samples and blank forms. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Buildings, Montreal.

What Our Subscribers Sa y

About 'World Wide'

Oak Bank, Man.

As a family we never had a publication come to the house that could so fully meet the requirements indicated as does 'World Wide.' From a wide choice of publications, Canadian, British, etc., 'World Wide' must be singled out, as a collection of articles chosen with fine discrimination and literary taste, and dealing with the most advanced thought and effort of our time. To be a regular reader of 'World Wide' means to partake of the intellectual life of the present day.

THE REV. C. E. AND MRS. DOBBS.

Lachute, Que.

'World Wide' is the best of our journalistic experiments in Pot-pourri—it is well cooked and well served.

ERNEST THOMAS.

Grenfell, Sask.

Permit me to add one more appreciation from the far west. 'World Wide' is a mine of information. Good to have, hard to do without.

JNO. NICHOLLS,
Editor Grenfell 'Sun.'

Montreal, Que.

'World Wide' is read by all those who are interested in general public opinion at home and abroad. The discriminating taste shown in the selection of the articles reproduced denotes an educated and trained mind. The issues are epitomes of interesting reading matter.

E. F. HEBDEN,
Acting General Manager, Merchants Bank of Canada.

Fernandina, Fla.

I have been a subscriber to the 'Weekly Witness' for thirty years and to 'World Wide' since the first issue. I like them the best of any periodicals I take.

Yours sincerely,
JAMES J. FREEMAN.

About 'The Northern Messenger'

Bailieboro, Ont.

We regard the 'Northern Messenger' as a first-class publication in all respects, and the price brings it within reach of all schools. Yours very truly.

E. DAWSON.

Ormstown, Que.

I desire to express to you the great satisfaction we have in using the 'Northern Messenger' for our Sunday-school. There is no other paper that I can so heartily commend for Sunday-school use as the 'Northern Messenger.'

Yours sincerely,
D. W. MORISON.

Plympton, Man.

We have for quite a number of years taken the 'Messenger' in our school, and all are well pleased with it.

P. H. HUDSON.

WORLD WIDE.

A Weekly Reprint of articles and Cartoons from the leading journals and reviews reflecting the current thought of both hemispheres.

This remarkable and most readable journal has pushed its way, in a short time, beyond all expectations—chiefly owing to the good-will of its rapidly-growing constituency. Without wisdom of its own, 'World Wide' reflects the wisdom of the age—the day—the hour—the moment. Without opinions of its own 'World Wide' beats to the tick of modern British and American thought. 'World Wide' has found its place on the study table. Preachers, teachers, writers and thinkers generally have hailed it as a new and most welcome companion. As a pleasant tonic—a stimulant to the mind, 'World Wide' has no peer—at the price, no equal among the journals of the day.

An effort is made to select the articles each week so that due proportion is given to the various fields of human interest—to the shifting scenes of the world's great drama, to letters and science and beautiful things.

As some one has said '"World Wide" is a feast of reason—an intellectual treat.'

Regular readers of 'World Wide' are kept in touch with the world's thinking.

$1.50 a year.

Post paid to any postal address the world over.

Anyone desiring to make a little money can do well canvassing his or her locality for this comparatively new publication.

THE NORTHERN MESSENGER.

A Weekly Illustrated 12 or 16 Page Paper interesting alike to Young and Old. Canada's Most Popular Sabbath School Paper.

The 'Northern Messenger' contains nearly three times as much reading matter as any other paper of the same price, and we believe you will agree with us in thinking that the matter is of the most inspiring and interesting description.

For Sabbath-school distribution it will prove a great inducement to the scholar to come to Sunday-school—not only to come, but to come regularly, as the family at home will otherwise miss their generous weekly budget of Sunday reading, and parts of the short continued stories which appear from week to week. Or it may be, on this account, used by teachers as an occasion to call on each of their scholars every time the scholar may be absent.

But its most surprising feature is its price.

The rates of subscription are:

One yearly subscription, 40c.

Three subscriptions to different addresses, $1.00, or four for $1.20.

Ten or more subscriptions to the same address, only 20c each.

IN REMITTING TRIAL RATE YEAR-END SUBSCRIPTIONS, THE FOLLOWING FORMS MAY BE USED AS MODELS.

DAILY WITNESS (New Subscription)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—Enclose please find ninety cents to pay for "THE DAILY WITNESS" (new subscription) up to Jan.1, 1907.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province or State.....

WEEKLY WITNESS (New Subscription)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find thirty cents to pay for "THE WEEKLY WITNESS AND CANADIAN HOMESTEAD" (new subscription) up to Jan. 1, 1907.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province or State.....

WORLD WIDE (New Subscription)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find fifty cents to pay for "WORLD WIDE" (new subscription) up to Jan. 1, 1907.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province or State.....

NORTHERN MESSENGER (New Subscription)

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
"Witness" Block, Montreal.

Dear Sirs:—Enclosed please find fifteen cents to pay for "THE NORTHERN MESSENGER" (new subscription) up to Jan. 1, 1907.

Name.....

P. O.....

Province or State.....

QUITS.

(By the Baroness Tautphoeus.)

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS

Frederick Nixon, the youngest son of a wealthy London merchant, having married Lady Darwin, her son, Harry, was given into the control of her cousin, Lord Medway, to whose London home their young daughter Leonora at once proceeds on the death of her parents. The present Lord Medway, his father having but recently died, takes her to their suburban villa, 'The Willows,' where his sister, Lady Jane, makes her welcome. The three are happy together until the arrival of Lady Medway and her two elder daughters, who think Leonora should have gone to her father's city brothers, whom the girl had been taught to despise. They are also concerned at Lord Medway's fancy for his young cousin and Lady Medway's second son, Charles Thorpe, persuades her Uncle Stephen to send for Leonora. After a year spent with him, her Uncle Gilbert and his daughter Georgina wish to take her to their home, but at his desire she consents to remain with her uncle Stephen. Arthur Nixon, returning home, falls in love with his cousin, but his father insists on his proposing to Lady Emmeline.

CHAPTER XII.

TO MARRY,—OR, NOT TO MARRY,—THAT IS THE QUESTION.

It was with some slight trepidation that Nora descended to breakfast the next morning. Before her return to the drawing-room the previous evening, Arthur had left it, and probably the house also, and while afterwards awaiting the striking of ten o'clock, with an open book in her hand, her thoughts had been completely occupied by surmises as to how he and his father had parted. All her doubts on the subject were at once removed when she saw them standing together at one of the windows of the dining-room amicably engaged in the discussion of money matters. The words 'purchase' and 'settlement' were frequently repeated as she employed herself making tea at the breakfast-table, and while she was still considering whether or not Arthur's manner was that of a man who had taken the important step that had been so peremptorily enjoined him, her uncle advanced towards and informed her, that having, according to promise, placed two thousand pounds in her name in the bank, she could draw the interest of that sum as she pleased, and when she pleased in future.

Prepared for this announcement, Nora thanked him warmly and appropriately; but when, sitting down beside her, he thrust a bank note of large amount into her hand, saying that was for immediate use, she felt distressed, and stammered and colored as a feeling that he was paying her for her disappointment flashed across her mind. Her uneasiness was, however, almost immediately relieved, when he turned towards Arthur, who stood with his back to them looking into the little garden, and observed, with a jocularity of manner very unusual to him, but denoting a satisfaction too great for concealment, 'I'll bet a shilling now, Nora that that man there was a bridegroom elect, the accepted lover of one of the prettiest girls in London!'

Nora perceived that her uncle had not thought at all of her on this occasion, so she looked up and observed quietly, 'Lady Emmeline, I suppose,'

Now this was said with a composure that gave infinite satisfaction to herself, but struck Arthur as something so unexpected that he turned his flushed face round, and stared at her in astonishment.

'I don't know what is the custom in England, Arthur,' she continued, bending slightly over the table as she poured out the tea, 'but abroad you know people expect to be congratulated by all their friends, and therefore—'

'For heaven's sake, spare me all such heartless formalities!' he cried, interrupting her vehemently, while he seated himself further from her than had of late been his custom, and snatched up the nearest newspaper.

There are few women, even at the age of seventeen or eighteen, who have not the power of concealing annoyance, disappointment, and mortification, if a strong motive make them desirous to do so: some hours' reflection had enabled Nora so effectually to overcome the portions of all these feelings that had fallen to her lot, that she not only looked but felt calm, and she experienced a strange sort of satisfaction in showing her cousin that the commiseration he had, perhaps, intended to bestow on her, would be quite thrown away.

Now Arthur really loved Nora; but such is the selfishness of man's heart, that he was disagreeably surprised and beyond measure indignant to find that he had not made her as unhappy as himself.

'Let me show you the advertisement of the sale of the house I spoke of just now,' said Mr. Nixon, supposing his son to be in search of it, when he saw his eyes wandering up and down the columns of the paper with impatient uncertainty. 'It is there, just at the end of the page before you.'

'I know the house well,' said Arthur, after a pause, 'it belongs to Lord Trebleton's young widow. I suppose her jointure is not sufficiently splendid to enable her to keep it, and that she intends to return to her family.'

'Do you know her?' asked Mr. Nixon.

'Of course I do—she is a daughter of Lord Witherington, and by many degrees the handsomest of the family. She is somewhat extravagant in her tastes, fond to excess of all kinds of gaiety, but altogether one of the most charming women of my acquaintance. We very nearly fell in love with each other, just before she was engaged to Lord Trebleton.'

'Would the house suit you?' asked Mr. Nixon, but little interested in the history of its possessor.

'I should think so,' answered Arthur, 'for undoubtedly no expense has been spared to make it perfect.'

'Then let us see about it this very day, before I go to the city,' said Mr. Nixon, beginning his breakfast without further delay.

Nora attended little to the conversation that followed. She was considering if the very great change in Arthur's manner were necessary—if instead of the murmured good morning, and the scarcely perceptible bow when she had entered the room, he might not have given her his hand as usual, and looked at her and spoken to her. Perhaps he had some idea that he had not acted honorably—but no—he had observed the evening before, that in the world in which he lived, men were not bound as elsewhere, and he had certainly not in any way committed himself—had said, in fact, even less than Lord Medway; there was some similarity in the two cases, and Arthur, she now remembered, had not blamed him in the least, had rather approved of the interference of Charles Thorpe, and had undertaken his defence the very first time he had ever spoken to her alone. Perhaps he was glad that his father now compelled him to be prudent One thing was certain and evident to her, that however much she might be admired or even loved, there was that in her position in the world which precluded all chance of marriage; this fact she resolved should not again escape her memory.

A few days afterwards Arthur received as a gift from his father the spacious and completely furnished mansion of Lady Trebleton; all the treasures of his rooms in Russell square were conveyed to it, and various new and costly purchases added, so that between his house and visits to Lady Emmeline, he had little time to spare for home. When there, he was rather low-spirited, and failed not whenever an opportunity offered, and he chanced to be alone with Nora, to assure her that he was the most wretched of human beings, a martyr to the prejudices of the world and parental authority.

Yet he hurried forward the preparations for his marriage with an energy that gave great satisfaction to the heads of both families, his father merely smiling ironically when he persisted in assuring him, he only wanted to have it over. Nora, in the meanwhile, apparently forgotten, had full leisure to renovate and improve her wardrobe. This she accomplished with judgment and taste; her decision when purchasing and giving orders astonishing Mrs. Ducker, who conducted her to some of the large warehouses in the city, and to the Soho Bazaar, at her leisure hours, namely, between seven and nine o'clock in the morning.

It is not alone simple Bob Acres who has discovered that 'dress does make a difference.' The first day that Nora laid aside her mourning, and when dressing for dinner put on white muslin and rose-colored ribbons, her glass told her something to the same effect, and it must be confessed she herself was more than satisfied with her appearance, as she looked at the reflection of her fair young face and graceful figure. She thought it probable her uncle would say something on the occasion, and prepared a little speech of thanks, but on entering the drawing-room, all thoughts of herself or her dress were lost in surprise and anxiety, when she saw Mr. Nixon walking up and down the room, with pallid face and purple lips, and Arthur astride upon a chair, his head bent down on his hands, which seemed to clutch the back of it as if cramped, while he muttered, 'Sad affair altogether!'

As Nora closed the door, he looked up, started from his seat, and added: 'Hang me if I care much, after all, were it not for my legion of friends and acquaintances!'

'Cross the Channel until the affair has blown over,' suggested his father, following towards the door.

'No!' he answered fiercely. 'I will face and brave them all; not one shall dare to pity me!'

The door closed, and Nora was left alone until dinner was announced. At table her uncle and cousin talked of politics and public affairs; but she suspected they did so on account of the servants, and was confirmed in this idea when profound silence followed their absence. For her own part she was so convinced that something very unpleasant had occurred, and so perfectly at a loss as to its nature, that she scarcely uttered a word, and left the dining-room almost immediately after dinner. Arthur and his father joined her at tea-time; the former went out as usual, the latter read, or seemed to read, until ten o'clock, when Nora went to bed, feeling herself forcibly reminded that she was still a stranger in her uncle's family.

Too proud to show a particle of curiosity, she scarcely observed the next morning that both father and son were poring over a paragraph in one of the papers as they stood together at the window; but she could not help remarking afterwards that they were endeavoring to outstay each other and that a serious kind of manœuvring was going on, which ended by Mr. Nixon asking his son abruptly, 'If he intended to tell Nora.?'

'Certainly,' he replied; 'it is no secret, and I am very anxious to know what she will say.'

Mr. Nixon fixed his eyes on her, while Arthur, folding the morning paper into a small form, placed it so before her that her eyes instantly fell on a paragraph headed, 'Marriage in high life,' in which the engagement of Lady Emmedine Wary to her cousin the Marquis of Torrisford, was announced in the usual manner.

It was some moments before Nora could stammer, 'How is this? was she not betrothed to you?'

'We have no betrothals in England,' replied Arthur. 'She was engaged to me publicly enough, and I thought willingly, too; but yesterday morning she informed me that she had long been attached to her cousin Torrisford, and entreated me to release her from a promise that had been in a manner extorted from her by her mother Could I refuse? I felt myself atrociously and notoriously jilted, but any attempt to seek redress after such a confession on her part would only have served to render my position still more ridiculous; so having told her I was sorry her cousin had not known his mind, and rewarded her constancy a few weeks earlier, I resigned my claims, and prepared myself to face the world's dread laugh as well as I could on such short notice.'

Nora's color mounted to her temples, and she paused for a moment before she observed, 'This is a most unexpected—a most undeserved indignity, Arthur. I am sincerely sorry for your disappointment.'

'I shall get over that easily enough,' he answered with a slight sneer; 'my heart was wonderfully little engaged in this affair.'

Mr. Nixon walked across the room, and placed himself behind Nora's chair, directly facing his son.

(To be continued.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

NOT AFRAID IN THE DARK.

I used to be dreadfully scared of the dark,
A year ago, when I was small,
I never dared stir from the bright lighted room,
Even into the shadowy hall.

And mother herself had to take me to bed,
And promise to sit near all night,
For once I woke up all alone in the dark,
And it gave me a terrible fright.

I thought I saw goblins up over my bed—
Oh, wasn't I cowardly then!
But my grandpa says I've grown to be brave,
Like heroes and all manly men.
—'The Michigan Advocate.'

WILLIAM'S POST CARD.

(By May Kelsey Champion, in the Congregationalist and Christian World.)

It was a little town. Theodore and Dorothy and their little mother had come to it because the air was dry and smelled of pines, and all last summer at the shore Dorothy had had hay fever.

The morning was very warm. Theodore and Dorothy had been to the store with William—you shall hear about William soon—and now sat at a table in the arbor, with a pile of postcards and their paint boxes beside them.

You could buy only three kinds of picture post cards at the store—Alewife Brook, Round Top Mountain, and the Town Hall—and these were not colored, but it was just as well, for it was such fun to color them yourself.

The children had done Round Top Mountain in pale green for spring, and darker green for summer, and in different shades of red and yellow for autumn.

Now Dorothy was doing Alewife Brook in summer, and Theodore was painting the Town Hall.

William sat between them, watching a part of the time, and part of the time looking down the road at the small white house which was his home. His mother had told him that very morning they would have to sell it. It had looked strange and different, somehow, since. He tried not to think of selling it, and turned back to the pictures. He had lived in the little white house ever since he was born.

'When I get this finished'—Dorothy spoke very thoughtfully, for she was trying to put the blue on the brook without spreading it over the edges of the stones—'wouldn't you like to do one, William?'

'I don't believe I could do it well enough,' William said.

'O yes, you could. It's easy.'

William was a very nice boy. He was fourteen—almost grown up that seemed to Theodore and Dorothy. He had taken them up Round Top Mountain, and over to the ledges, and out on the cove in the boat. Almost every day he took them somewhere. And he was very careful, so that their mother could trust him, and they had beautiful times. They couldn't have had nearly such good times without William.

When Dorothy had finished, she got up from her chair. 'There, now you can take my place,' she said. 'And you must choose whichever card you like best, and whether you would rather have it spring or summer or autumn.'

William drew back a little. 'I'm afraid I'll spoil it,' he said.

But Dorothy told him that she was sure he would not, and spread the cards out on the table, and William chose the same picture that Dorothy had just been painting—Alewife Brook—only he decided to color his light green for spring.

Dorothy rubbed some fresh paint on the plate for him, and showed him how to begin.

'I think you do it very nicely, William,' she said, after she had watched him for several minutes. 'Isn't it fun! Theodore and I would like to paint all the time if we didn't have to go to school. Do you like to go to school?'

William held his card up before him and looked at it.

'O yes,' he said. 'But I'm not going any more.'

Theodore and Dorothy both looked up with puzzled faces.

'If you like to go, I should think you would go,' Dorothy said.

'I'm going to work.'

William straightened back his shoulders and tried to make his voice sound like a man's. Nobody would have guessed that he had cried that morning, as he came through the woods, because he could not go to school the next term. Not even his mother knew that, for he had not shed a tear when she told him, but had said that he thought a big boy like him ought to go to work.

That afternoon Theodore and Dorothy wrote the addresses and put the stamps on the post cards, for they were going to send them all away. Theodore had nine and Dorothy eight, because she had given William the one he had colored. When they had finished they took them to the post office. William went with them, and dropped his in the box, too.

And wasn't Dorothy glad, afterward, that she had given William the post card! And wasn't William glad that he had sent it away instead of putting it in his scrap-book, as he had thought of doing! For something very pleasant happened.

One afternono, just a week later, Theodore and Dorothy came running into the arbor, where their mother sat sewing. They were both out of breath, and their eyes were shining.

'Guess who is at William's house!' cried Dorothy.

'Yes. Guess who is at William's house!' repeated Theodore.

And then they both said together, 'William's uncle!'

'And he hasn't been here for years and years!' said Dorothy.

'He said that when he got the picture of Alewife Brook, that William sent him, it made him want to come,' said Theodore.

'He used to go fishing there,' added Dorothy.

'And he's bought the house!' said Theodore.

'And he says that William can go to school!' said Dorothy.

And then they both ran back to William's house to tell him again how glad they were, and that mother had said yes when they had asked her about the walk over to the ledges that afternoon.

The fact that nearly one-half of the shipping traffic to and from Antwerp is carried on under the British and American flags has made Antwerp almost an English-speaking port. The authorities are awake to the fact, and are encouraging the study of the English language in all the classes of society. Free night schools for exclusive classes in English, organized by the city authorities, are attended by thousands of pupils, while special attention is paid to the study of English in all the grades of the day schools, public as well as private.

New Hair Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow because it is a hair-food. Feed the hair-bulbs, and the hair grows. That's nature's way, and that is all there is to it. Strong and healthy hair stays in, keeps soft and smooth, and grows thick and heavy. Then aid nature with Ayer's Hair Vigor. A little of it often does great things. There's genuine comfort in a handsome head of hair! J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

COAL AMERICAN ANTHRACITE (ALL SIZES) WELSH ANTHRACITE also SCOTCH ANTHRACITE
Summer Prices. *Prompt and Careful Delivery.*
F. ROBERTSON, 206 St. James Street.
Bell Tel., Main 4611, Main, 4612; Merchants 206.

USE EDDY'S MATCHES.
Since 1851, There hasn't been a minute, EDDY'S Matches weren't in it!
Ask your Grocer for a box of,
Our "SILENT" Parlors.
PERFECTLY NOISELESS. LIGHTS ON ANY SURFACE.
For Sale by all First-class Dealers.

WM. RUTHERFORD & SONS CO'Y.,
LUMBER
Planed and Rough.
HARDWOODFLOORING, SASHES, DOORS, BLINDS.
BOX MANUFACTURERS.
ATWATER AVENUE, Near Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL

Catalogues - - Booklets - - Programmes
Periodicals - - Book Work - - Price Lists
THE WITNESS PRESS
PRODUCERS OF GOOD WORK: A LITTLE BETTER THAN MOST
220 WEST CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL
Business Cards - Office Stationery - Wedding Invitations
Posters—all kinds - Dodgers - - Horse Bills

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

CHILDREN AND SONS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

The first are related by birth, sons may be by adoption. The word children is never connected with the word adoption in Greek. Abraham thought that Eliezer his chief servant, would be his heir. (Gen. xv.) God had determined otherwise. In Rom. viii., 14, 15, believers are adopted sons and as such are adopted heirs with Christ. In verse 23 the adoption relates to the body of the believer which is to be delivered from corruption and to share in the liberty of the children of God. Christ's body saw no corruption, and the believer's body is to be delivered out of corruption. In Gal. iv., 1-9 Jews and Gentiles are contrasted. The Jews under law were like bond servants, but after believing in Christ they became adopted sons. The Galatians, once worshippers of false gods, in yielding to Judaising teachers were turning back to beggarly elements which brought them into the bondage of ritualism. The spiritual life is one of freedom. (Gal. v., 1.) It is only in Christ that we have the right to be children of God. (1no. i., 12, 13.) We become partakers, by spiritual birth, of the Divine nature, which cannot sin. Compare I. Jno. iii., 9, 10; II. Pet. i., 4. He who lives in sin is a child of the devil. All unrighteousness is sin and want of love is also sin. (Verses 11, 12.) Then in I. Jno. iii., 2, 3, we have the coming glory of the children of God. They are to be like Jesus. He who has this hope purifies himself that he may be like his Lord.

DAILY TEXT.

June 30.

What hast thou that thou didst not receive?—I. Cor. iv., 7.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

'Yes,' said the architect, 'I once had an independent fortune, but I lost it all.'

'Ah,' exclaimed the shrewd man, 'I suppose you built a house for yourself.'—Philadelphia 'Ledger.'

'That's Mr. McFront. His daughter is one of the most charming——' 'Yes, I've been out at his house and he has asked me to call again.' 'Get out! You can't make me believe you call on his daughter——' 'No, I didn't call on his daughter, but to collect a bill.'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

A TASTE FOR DOGS.

Mark Twain was talking of war and of the hardships and privations of siegee.

'A Frenchman,' he said, 'called one day on a woman who had two dogs. They were very ugly little brutes, and when they came near him, the man pushed them away with his foot.

'"I perceive, sir," said the woman, coldly, "that you are not fond of dogs."

'The man started in surprise.

'"I not fond of dogs!" he exclaimed. "Why, madam, I ate more than twenty of them during the siege of Paris."'

THE POTTED COLONEL.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., at a meeting of Civil War veterans, spoke of marksmanship. 'A colonel and a captain were shooting together,' he said. 'The colonel walked some distance in advance of the captain. Suddenly a flock of birds arose, and the captain, fetting drive, spattered shot all about his superior officer.

'The captain hastened forward, shouting his apologies.

'The colonel, with a grim smile, picked a shot out of his arm and said:

'"Look here, what are you out after today? Partridges or promotion?'

A LOCKWOOD STORY.

In the 'Life and Experiences' of Sir Henry Enfield Roscoe, the eminent British scientist, is found the following good story told of the late Frank Lockwood, member of parliament: 'One day, when dining out with his wife, a Scottish laird and his wife were of the company. The laird, according to custom, was announced by the name of his holding, "Lochdhu and Mrs. Macbain," upon which Sir Frank told the servant to announce them as "86 Lennox-gardens and Lady Lockwood."'

AN OXFORD JOKE.

In the English 'Cap and Gown' is found the following incident in Oxford undergraduate life. It is called 'Hauled by the Dean.' The dean having taxed Mr. Brown with helping to duck a fellow undergraduate in the college fountain, asks him: 'What part did you take in this disgraceful affair?' and Mr. Brown replies meekly. 'The left leg, sir.'

ZOOLOGICAL METAPHOR.

(London 'Evening Standard.')

The latest mixed metaphor comes from Warrington. In a caustic attack on the Town Council a member of the local trades council thundered: 'Let us go to the council not like a lamb, but like the wolf, and take the bull by the horns.'

STEAM USERS
Insure your Boilers in THE BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.
Our regular INSPECTIONS and ADVICE will guarantee you SAFETY, DURABILITY and ECONOMY.
Plans and Specifications for Boilers, Boiler Settings, Chimneys, etc., furnished.
Engines Indicated.
No charges made for services to insurers.
30 years Experience,
OLAF E. GRANBERG, Chief Inspector, Prov. Que.
N. R. MUDGE & SON, Agents, 227 Board of Trade Building.

MOSQUITOES! MOSQUITOES!
THE BEST ANTI-BITE FOR MOSQUITOES IS
Ash's Forest Friend,
Price 25c & 50c.
BLOOD PURIFIER—The best Spring Medicine is
HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER
Better than Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.
J. A. HARTE, 1778 Notre Dame Street.

Groceries, Provisions, &c.
Strawberries! Strawberries!
CANADIAN BERRIES are now coming in with a rush, very fine and very cheap.
As the season may be short, those who make their preserves without delay will act wisely.
We are now receiving over two thousand boxes per day of the very finest fruit.
WALTER PAUL,
Cor. METCALFE and ST. CATHERINE ST
Phones Up 1237 " 1233 " 1:39

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

Home Department.

No Fears or Doubts are Mine.

Because I hold it sinful to despond,
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look Beyond
Its tumults and its strife;

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow—

Think you I find no bitterness at all,
No burden to be borne, like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no ready tears to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ill with cold reserve
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay!
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day.

And in each one of these rebellious tears,
Kept bravely back, He makes a rainbow shine.
Grateful, I take His slightest gift. No fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past,
One golden day redeems a weary year,
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound His voice of cheer.
—Selected.

Jade---A Chinese Missionary Romance.

BY GRACE EATON.

(The author of this story is a native of China, who, after being educated in England, returned to her own land, and the story of Jade is full of facts and incidents which actually occurred.()

Now, a few words concerning our friends,Chon-Poa and Fong Wing. Though their chief business was to look after the safety of their water-home, the house boat named 'Ho-Sun-Man' or "Good News' which they dared not let out of their sight, at the same time Chon-Poa often travelled into the villages to distribute books and tracts, and the good seed he tried to scatter among the boatmen brought forth in some cases an hundredfold to his credit in Heaven. Whenever Chon-Poa returned from his colporteuring, Fong Wing would go on to other districts along the banks to sell or give the people the testaments. He was not gifted with the ready tongue, but the few words he spoke were uttered with such sincere earnestness that people were nearly always much impressed.

Meanwhile the 'Ho-Sun-Man' was always ready in case of trouble, for Jade and Kyma to take refuge in when they were driven out by the angry mobs as at times they were. Also, in case of indisposition, they could find rest until strength returned to work again.

Thus, for nearly fifteen months, our little missionary band went on doing their Master's work along the banks of the Soo-Chow Creek and the Woo-Sung river, in the numerous villages and hamlets situated thereon. Sometimes they were cheered by encouraging evidence of the seed they had been planting. Then again at times they were cast down on account of the opposition of the greater number of those with whom they came in contact, many of whom declared that it was an evil thing for women of their own country to seek to change beliefs as old as the hills and substitute in their place doctrines of nations who had always treated their countrymen with cruelest contempt and hatred. It was hard indeed to combat these arguments, but the little women were not disheartened, for the Friend whom they served was with them always.

Among the converts whom Jade had the joy to gather into the fold, was a couple named Lee Ping. He was a poultry farmer and did a thriving business. Therefore, was in comfortable circumstances, and was looked up to by a very large number of the Lee Clan, living in two large villages, his purse being always open to the needy. His shop was situated on the bank of the Creek which was large enough to furnish roots for thousands of ducks, convenient for them to flap right into the water to swim to their feeding grounds, which were composed of a green scum with countless insects and tiny fishes floating on the watertop, which were found on the inlets floating to or from the Creek. It was a novel sight to anyone who had never seen it before, to watch thousands of these ducks swimming on the surface of the rivers or lakes guided along by men or boys on the banks with a long bamboo pole. The duck is a favorite dish with the Chinese, either fresh or smoked, and therefore a duck farm is very profitable. A smoked duck is cured like an English ham and split open like a finnan haddie to dry.

The conversion of Lee Ping and his wife was brought about by Jade's medical ministrations, for his only little son had been very sick and hopes of his recovery had been given up by all the Chinese doctors. As a last resource, however, throwing all prejudice aside, for sake of his precious child, he called for Jade's help, and she, by her patient skill and prayerful trust in God's help at last pulled the little one safely through to health again. From this time forth, Lee Ping and his family could not be grateful enough, and before long, seeing the blameless life of the missionaries, he, with four of his family, were joyfully baptized.

In some of the wealthier houses the women were more curious about Jade, because of her foreign education. They were very inquisitive in particular concerning the clothing of the people who had been so good to her, and so were not backward to ask her to satisfy their curiosity by dressing herself in them. And Jade was always very willing to please their harmless wishes. In fact, she was very glad indeed to have the chance to array herself again in European clothes.

As a rule Jade was accompanied in her visitations by Kyma, but sometimes, especially after she became acquainted with families or some of the inmates and had established a friendly footing, she would go now and then alone to carry the glad tidings and to visit the sick. Our little missionary possessed a sweet voice with which she often charmed the people with her singing of the many beautiful hymns translated into the Chinese language, and everyone who heard her experienced delight in listening to the tuneful, comforting songs and were never tired of listening and sometimes joining in the singing of them. Many were the occasions she was invited into the better class houses, when our party came nearer Soo-Chow in larger and more prosperous villages.

One of the houses, the wealthiest for miles, Jade and Kyma often visited to teach and give help. This house belonged to the wealthiest and most influential man between Shanghai and Soo-Chow. His family was composed of his mother, six wives and about fifteen children, with a numerous train of servants and slaves. The poor pale frightened uner wives were always very pleased with the visits of the two teachers, but the head wife was very disagreeable. She was known as a haughty tyrant to the members of her household, but this was attributed to the fact that she in turn had to bow to the tyrannical authority of a mother-in-law, whose age and feebleness, combined with a bitter temper, made her almost unbearable.

Jade and Kyma were hopeful that they would be able, with God helping them, to bring this houseful of immortal souls to the blessing of the redeemed, and found great happiness in the anticipation of delivering these poor women from physical and moral slavery. When they thought everything was most encouraging and all the signs giving hope of a ripe harvest—the master of the house, Wing-Ching Foo, blocked their way. He conceived a great desire to annex our Jade as his seventh wife. He thought he could easily get her by offering her elder companions, Vo-Ling and Kyma a good sum. So he was greatly surprised and chagrined when they informed him that our heroine was a British subject, and the beloved adopted daughter of an English lady, and that therefore they had no power to dispose of her, even had they been willing to oblige him—and that they were not—for as believers in Christ, they would never assist in any way to make their beloved child, a pure Christian girl, the seventh wife of Wong-Ching Foo.

When Wong found that he could not obtain Jade in the manner that most secondary wives were obtained—that is, by purchase—he was determined to make her his by force. He thought that this would not be so hard as she and her companions were far away from foreign protection, and that when it should come, it would be so late that she would be his and far from interference from any source.

One day he sent an urgent message to Jade by a couple of servants bearing a sedan chair. The message stated that his mother had been taken with a sudden bad form of fever and he would be glad to have Jade come to her assistance. Our poor heroine, unsuspicious of any evil designs, hastily put on her walking attire and taking her satchel containing a supply of medical materials went with the bearers. Kyma did not accompany her, much as she wished to do so, because the coolies said that the chair was but for one and they were to bring the young teacher back within an hour.

When about three hours had passed and Jade did not return and no message came to tell Kyma not to be uneasy, as it had been the rule whenever Jade was detained, unless in the company of Kyma, our friends became very uneasy and felt that something very wrong must have happened. They blamed themselves for allowing Jade to go unattended, knowing the designs of Wong Ching Foo to make her his seventh wife. Finally they took counsel together and planned a means of rescuing Jade, if possible—so sure were they of Wong Ching Foo's perfidy. It was agreed that the three, viz.: Vo-Ling,Chon-Poa and Kyma, should go up to the house, and that Kyma being well acquainted with nearly all the female servants, should get into their quarters and obtain what information she could whilst Vo-Ling and Chon-Poa were to keep close watch outside, and as well, try to gain all the news they could. Fong-Wing was to guard the boat and be prepared to start immediately in case of trouble. Poor Kyma joined her husband and Chon-Poa after an hour's vain endeavor to find something by word or hint from the slaves. She said they seemed too frightened to utter a word, all having been forbidden on pain of most dreadful punishment, to say anything at all, the oldest servant only whispering in Kyma's ear that it was false that their old mistress was at all ill. The three friends were greatly cast down at the terrible misfortune that had apparently overtaken Jade. They had no doubt whatever that Wong Ching Foo had trapped the dear girl into his house in order to compel her to become his seventh wife, and he being so powerful, with every means at hand and a very large clan at his beck and call, what could four such poor creatures as they do.

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

TOO MUCH CANDOR.

Can there be too much candor? Undoubtedly, there is often too much of it in the family. Do you ever think, my plain-spoken friend, what an armor of defence for people who meet in everyday society is found in politeness? It is possible to associate agreeably for years with men and women, who are in many points our opposite, perhaps our inferiors, simply because we do not blurt out, in a blunt way, our inner thoughts about everything concerning them. It is only in our own houses that some of us do not take the trouble to utter thanks as we ought for little services kindly rendered, that we remark on pale or sallow complexions and unbecoming dresses with amazing frankness and that, in short, we make ourselves disagreeable, when, with ease, we could be charming. Many a good man, following the Lord in singleness of heart, does anything but command religion at home, because he is bitter when he ought to be sweet, snappish when he should instead be patient, or satirical when a soothing word from his lips would smooth household frictions away. Many a saintly woman is fretful and unreasonable, and though often in her closet, does not come from it with a shining face. If religion is genuine it should help us to triumph over little troubles, and in most lives the little troubles, too petty to be spoken of, far outweigh the great losses and calamities.

One of the petty home faults, from which springs a brood of perplexities and heart-burnings, is a brusque and pitiless candor, which hurts the sensitive, and jars upon the irritable. Be truthful, honest, and open, but do not plume yourself on the possession of these qualities, because with rude and needless criticisms you go on your way, giving thrusts instead of carresses, and setting matches to home explosives, when instead your speech should distil as the dew—'Christian Globe.'

A TRANSFIGURED LIFE.

There is no other way in which one's life will be so surely, so quickly transfigured, as in the faithful happy, cheerful doing of everyday tasks. We need to remember that this world is not so much a place for doing things as for making character. Right in the midst of what some people call drudgery is the very best place to get the transformed, transfigured life. The doing of common tasks patiently, promptly, faithfully, cheerfully, makes the character beautiful and bright. But we must take heed always that we do our tasks, whatever they are, with love in our heart. Doing any kind of work unwillingly, with complaint and murmuring, hurts the life.—J. R. Miller.

With the Children.

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS.
(Eugene Field.)

A funny little chin,
And a funny little nose,
A funny little grin,
Ten funny little toes.
Two funny little eyes,
And funny little hands,
How funnily he tries
To give his wee commands.

A funny little sigh,
A funny little head,
That funnily will try
To miss the time for bed.
A funny little peep
From funny eyes that gleam,
A funny little sleep
A funny little dream.

A RECIPE FOR A PARTY.

Dorothy with radiant eyes and flushed cheeks a very June rose of a girl, stood waiting the family's verdict. It was her first real party. Of course she had been to parties all her life, but never before to one where they had an orchestra and city caterers and florists.

'You may each,' Dorothy declared, 'give me a piece of advice.'

'Hold up your head and remember that you're as big as anybody.' That was Jack, of course.

'Do be careful of your sash when you sit down,' Vera urged.

'Just have a happy time, that's all,' mother said, with such undisguised pride in her face that Abby Ann hastened to add a wholesome bitter. Abby Ann had been with the family all her life, and had privileges.

'Pretty is that pretty does,' she warned. 'You just mind that, Dorothy.'

But grandmother amended it instantly. 'Party is that party does. You'll find plenty of times to remember that, too, dear.'

The carriage came then and the little June rose was put into it, and for the next two hours had no time to think. Then came a change, a few minutes when it happened that Dorothy had no partner. It felt very queer and 'left-out.'

Of course some girls had been left out all the evening, but she had not thought about it before. Then suddenly grandmother's words came to her: 'Party is that party does.' If the party did not come to her she would make a party herself.

She walked across to the next lonesome girl and said a word or two to her, and then they went to the next and the next, till there were no lonely ones any more, but a big merry group. And suddenly Dorothy, in the midst of her fun, made a great discovery.

'Why it's you, and not things that make the party!'

When Dorothy was twenty-four she married. It was a happy marriage, but there were ten years when things had to be carefully contrived in the little home and luxuries were bravely denied. Yet somehow they had many good times in the small house. One day Dorothy heard the matter discussed between her little daughter and a neighbor's child.

'You don't have anything but cambric tea and gingerbread at your doll's parties, and Lena Tolman has frosted cake, but I like yours best. Some way your mother always acts as if it's a party, and Lena's doesn't.'

'My mother says it's the way you feel inside, not what you eat, that makes a party,' Dorothy's daughter replied.

And Dorothy,overhearing, smiled to herself, 'Party is that party does,' she murmured.—'Youths' Companion.'

The Confessions of a Vegetarian

(By the Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, in the 'Independent.')

I became a vegetarian before reading 'The Jungle' and the Packinghouse Committee report. Hence I am not to be classed with those who have been scared into a good habit. I have acquired mine after a deliberate, purposeful and cheerful study of my own dietary needs and practical experimentation which has amounted to a demonstration satisfactory to myself as to what is good for me to eat, no matter what may be good for some one else.

It may be stated as a general fact that most people eat too much. In the year 2006, when the saloon will be a thing of the past and drunkennes from drink no longer known, societies will arise to arouse a nation drunk with the intemperance of too much food. The ordinary bill of fare in a hotel is a monstrosity. It is, however, no less so in nearly every farmhouse. I recall with a feeling of shame the immense amount of work it put upon my mother and sisters, the bill of fare we men demanded on our farm for breakfast. We thought we must have, and did have, beefsteak and potatoes, eggs, hot biscuit, coffee, griddle cakes, molasses, apple sauce and very often some kind of pie. Dinner was, in the language of the card table, several better than this, and supper was a resounding echo of breakfast. We had meat three times a day, and thought we could not live without it. It is a marvel to me now that we have any of us lived so long with it.

Six years ago I tried the experiment of going an entire year without any breakfast. I drank two coffee cups of hot water, and on the strength of that bill of fare I did a healthy man's regular forenoon's work. At the time I preached or lectured, on an average, once a day for six months, and did not miss a single engagement or have a headache or a pain. And I date from that experiment the experience which has led to these confessions.

Near the close of that breakfastless year I had the good fortune to meet a Scotch family in Dundee. They were all vegetarians—father, mother, grandmother and seven children. None of the children had ever tasted either meat or fish. A healthier or happier family I have never seen. The good housewife did confess that there were certain seasons of the year when it was difficult to provide a varied and interesting bill of fare without meat, but there was no lack on the table during any of the meals I was privileged to take with them, and the dishes were without exception palatable and nourishing.

I may be said to date from that visit in Dundee my own conversion to a meatless diet. Since that time I have eaten meat more or less, but increasingly less, until at last I have entirely ceased to eat meat, and do not see why I shall ever again pay my toll to the Beef Barons. It would not concern me in the least, indeed, if all flesh of beasts and birds should perish off the face of the earth except cows and bens. Milk and eggs are a part of the daily fare. Potatoes, beans, peas, all green and succulent herbs, radishes, lettuce, beets, corn, celery and onions. The vegetarian (i.e., the one whose definition of the word is the same as mine) also adds to his bill of fare two other worlds of supply, namely, fruits and nuts. All fruits, so far as I have tried them, are healthful, especially apples and oranges. The most ideal way of getting fruits upon the vegetarian's table is for him to go out into his garden and pick them off the trees or vines. When that cannot be done one must fall back on or into the cold storage plant. But judicious marketing can be resorted to at different seasons of the year with success. Nuts are not understood by one person in a thousand. They (that is, the nuts) contain vast nutriment packed away in a little compass. The idea of putting nuts and raisins in the 'dessert' on the hotel bill of fare is to make the vegetarian smile. Nuts should be eaten as a part of the main bill of fare, not the finishing touch. There is great nourishment in peanuts, walnuts, pecans, butternuts, almonds and Brazil nuts. They are distinct in flavor and in properties, and eaten with liberal sprinkling of salt are harmless to the most delicate digestion.

There was a man once who, when the dew was on his strawberry vines, and the wren that had her nest in the box elder near his bedroom window had begun her morning thanks, arose and dressed him leisurely and strode out into his little garden at the back of his lot and without losing any of the wren's melody plucked him a bunch of radishes, cut a liberal supply of heads of tender lettuce, picked a pan of strawberries and while in the garden took out of the soil several handfuls of young beets with their tops and also picked a dish of green peas. Going back to the house he picked over and washed the vegetables and berries, laying the peas and beets aside to be cooked for dinner. The radishes, lettuce, berries, together with a pitcher of milk and a plate of crackers or bread go on the table. Breakfast is ready. There has been no banging of stove lids. No frantic stirring of the hot fire on a hot summer morning. No greasy odor of bacon or beefsteak pervading the house. No toilsome and lengthy preparation on the part of a flushed faced 'hired girl' to get ready coffee, steak and hot biscuit for reluctant stomachs of people who are going to leave half the breakfast on their plates to be wasted or served up again in hash. The time this man uses to get his breakfast ready is the time spent by the wren in her morning devotions, but it is enough. I could tell the name of this man and of this wren, but these confessions are already too personal.

Not only do civilized people eat too much, but they spend twice the time necessary in getting food ready to eat. I do not see why my wife should be expected to spend more than half her lifetime planning meals and getting them on the table, or why another woman called the 'help' should spend three-fourths of her time in washing a multitude of dirty dishes and putting them back on the table to be dirtied again. The vegetable habit simplifies life. It helps us do other things besides get our meals. Ten minutes is time enough to get breakfast. Then we have leisure to eat slowly the little we have. The general American plan is to spend half an hour getting twice as much food on the table as the family needs and then omit family prayers and hurry through breakfast in fifteen minutes.

If this article is printed I foresee trouble for myself. People are going to write to ask what the vegetarian does when he is invited out; when he is one of the victims at a banquet; when apples are two for a quarter in New Tork; when the frost has taken the peaches in Delaware and the potato bug has eaten all the visible supply in Nebraska. These things do not trouble me. Most of my friends have enough on their tables besides meat to keep me from starving until I get home. If apples fail I fall back on prunes. At most banquets there are radishes, celery and olives. If potatoes are high, I can thrive on rice.

Meanwhile I have the satisfaction of unusually good health and the consciousness every day that, so far as I am concerned, no man need work in an abattoir, and the double satisfaction of the consciousness every day that, so far as I am concerned again, the Beef Trust can get nothing out of me.

What to Wear When Camping.

Of the first consideration is the material for a camping suit. Don't get the popular khaki—it looks very neat and dashing at first, but a few days association with camp fires and meals will cause an eruption of spots and dirty streaks from which it will never recover. Denim of a dark brown or blue looks infinitely better and wears almost as well, lasting two summers of hard use. Except for very warm climates a corduroy skirt is best. The material is soft and graceful, and wears splendidly, and in the darker tones of brown and green is particularly suited to the woods. I yfou expect to meet warm weather use Japanese crape or the cotton material known as galatea for your blouses, for as these do not require ironing they look well after washing. Avoid gingham or any thin material that will crumple easily. A man's flannel shirt makes a very pretty waist, either the blue army shirt or the fireman's red one being attractive to wear with a corduroy skirt—Marion Randall in 'Woman's Home Companion.'

Advertisements.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL.

Stomach and bowel troubles kill thousands of little ones during the hot weather. Diarrhoea, dysentery and cholera infantum sometimes come without warning, and if prompt aid is not at hand the child may be beyond aid in a few hours. If you want to keep your children hearty, rosy and full of life during the hot weather give them an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets. This medicine prevents illness and cures it when it comes unexpectedly. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine is absolutely safe. Mrs. W. J. Munroe, Sintaluta, Sask., says: 'For more than three years Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine I have given my children, and I think the Tablets invaluable for stomach and bowel troubles.' Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Keep the Tablets in the house.

For the Housekeeper.

STAINS.

I do not suppose any one who has ever conducted a woman's page has not been asked, over and over again, for some way to take stains out of linen. The trouble, too often, is that stains on table linen are seldom treated promptly and hence become indelible. All berry stains succumb to hot water treatment. Stretch the stained portion loosely over a bowl and pour boiling water directly from the tea kettle on the spot. If it does not all quite disappear drain the water from the bowl and repeat the scalding bath. But if the spot has been dipped in soap and water it is likely to be set like a dye. Fruit and tea stains disappear before the same treatment, but if the linen is washed and boiled without removing the tea stain the spot will remain until the cloth is nearly worn out.

Coffee and chocolate spots are removed successfully by soaking first in a solution of borax and cold water and then treating with boiling water.

If a cloth becomes mildewed by being laid away carelessly while damp saturate the spot in lemon juice and lay in the bright sunlight; repeat if necessary.

The safest way to take iron rust is to sprinkle it with salt, then saturate with lemon juice and expose to strong sunlight. This may need repeating, but is better than treating with acide.

Many fruit stains that do not surrender to boiling water can be taken out with Javelle water, using four tablespoons to one-half pail of water. Soak the spots five minutes, then rinse well in half a dozen waters, because otherwise the fabric will be weakened. To make Javelle water put one pound of washing soda into one quart of boiling water and let it boil ten minutes in an agate kettle. Put in one-quarter pound of chloride of lime, stirring well with a stick. Cool partly, pour into bottles, and after settling use the clear liquid.

These rules should be cut out and pasted into your kitchen scrap-books. You all keep them, don't you?— Minneapolis 'News.'

Selected Recipes.

A delicious deesert drink is lime sherbet. Squeeze the juice from four limes; strain and add a cup of raspberry vinegar, two cups of pulverized sugar and half a cup of grated cocoanut. Cover and place directly on the ice for two hours, then pour in gradually a cup of iced tea, adding three sliced oranges and the stiffly whipped whites of two eggs. Prepare a lime syrup by boiling two quarts of water with one quart of sugar for twenty minutes, adding the juice and grated rind of four limes; remove from the fire, and when thoroughly chilled add to the rest.

Skin stalks of rhubarb, and cut them into small pieces; arrange these in layers in a stone crock or jar, sprinkling with powdered sugar, ground cinnamon, and a tiny pinch of baking soda; now pour over slowly half a cupful of strained honey, to which three tablespoonfuls of warm water have been added, and bake for an hour and a half in a moderate oven, covering the crock closely. When tender stir thoroughly until smooth, pressing through a fruit sieve, and flavor with the juice of half an orange—placing directly on the ice to chill and ripen; just previous to serving, fold in lightly the whipped whites of two eggs and serve in ice cold grape fruit glasses garnished with cherries.

Apple Cake.—Make a plain jelly roll with three eggs, three tablespoons of water, one and one-half cup flour and the same amount of sifted sugar, one and one-half teaspoon of baking powder and flavorina to taste. Bake in a plain sheet and have ready very sweet, thick, smooth apple sauce to heap on each slice as it is served warm. Very simple and delicious. A slice or two of thin lemon peeling helps the sauce.

Pineapple Salad.—Stir together carefully one part of pineapple cut in small cubes with four parts of sweet apple dressing. Serve in lettuce cups. To make the sweet dressing, thicken one cup of boiling water with one tablespoon of corn starch, add the juice of half a lemon, and sugar. Serve very cold. Half strawberries and half pineapple will also make a delicious salad.—'Good Housekeeping.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

A STATUE TO KING EDWARD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The other day I noticed an editorial in the 'Witness' advocating the erection of a statue to King Edward. I quite agree with this suggestion. It being now several years since he ascended the throne, it is surely high time that we, the citizens of this large city, the commercial metropolis of Canada, should show our admiration of and loyalty to so good a king. I hope that it may be arranged so that every one can have a part in it, even although his subscription be small. Let us hear from other readers on this question.

A LOYAL SUBJECT.

Montreal, June 25.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your suggestion as to the erection of a statue of the King is an admirable one, and I hope it will go through. The commercial capital of the Dominion may ntly take the initiative, and the 'Witness' deserves all praise for starting the ball rolling. PORT HOPE.

Port Hope, Ont., June 25.

NEW ONTARIO PRAISED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Just one week ago I arrived in Port Arthur, Ont., from Manchester, England, and, taking advantage of the shelter provided by the government for immigrants, I was at once brought into contact with the official of the Dominion Government, Mr. Burriss. To speak of the kindness, civility and disinterestedness he showed is doing him but scant justice. Counsel and good, practical advice is given each immigrant, and if he wishes employment in the town, he is recommended with due care to his capabilities.

Wishing to take up land, I was informed of the free grant land in the township of Pearson, distant some 35 miles from Port Arthur. A special settler's one-third rate was secured me on the Canadian Northern Railway, and a land guide meeting me at Murdock conducted me over the land open to location. As we passed through the township of Gillies, I was much struck with the beautiful farms which were to be seen in all directions, and astonished to find that all had been taken up as free grant land and cleared within the past six years.

I interviewed many of the settlers, and found that some had come from the west of Canada, where they had been for some years, and others from the east, whilst the majority were English immigrants, with a few American. From all alike I could get but one opinion and expression of delight with the country in which they were settled. All seem to prosper alike, and all seem to have entered the country without any capital.

My tramp through the township of Pearson was a very trying one, there being at present no roads, but I felt amply repaid for it, as from different positions of advantage I could view the beautiful, rich, and castellated forms of mountains of trap rock rising in many places perpendicularly, and blending their varied hues as if by magic, and all crowned with a rich, green verdure. Between these mountains lie rolling plains of a deep arable soil, the possibilities of which will be enriching the owner in the immediate future.

Being entranced with the scenic effect, I soon fixed upon a lot for location on Pine River, adjoining four other lots which had just been taken up. So far as I could see, there is little rock, more than 40 feet from the base of the hills, and the land being covered only with a late growth of poplar, is easily cleared and altogether free from stone. Timbering operations are carried on extensively over the district, and there is a great demand for labor and wages are good. There is, further, the very best market for everything that can be produced upon the farm, and from what I could see the yield is second to none anywhere. From personal observation of the country and from the general prosperity of all the settlers, I feel that it is a duty as well as a pleasure for me to recommend the free grant land now open for settlement here to all desirous of securing a good home, and the independence of farm life. Families are arriving here from England almost daily in Port Arthur, and no sooner are they here than they find employment at good wages, and if they wish for land each can secure a farm of 160 acres free.

J. EGERTON ROBINSON.

Port Arthur, Ont., June 19.

THE GAS QUESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In sending you a brief letter last week regarding some of our outrageously oppressive combines, and which one was glad to see in your issue of June 23 instant, I little thought to meet with the paragraph as below, in the Liverpool 'Mercury,' a most influential English paper, of date June 16. The numerous readers of the 'Witness' will see how cheap gas can be produced, with a large profit, in a small town near Liverpool, well known to many as chiefly engaged in the chemical industry. The sterling money figures represent thirty cents and twenty-two cents respectively, and there is no charge in Britain for meters, so absurdly made here by the arbitrary Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company, however poor the consumer may be. The idea of the tyrannical corporation is, 'We rule, you pay.'

D. C. BARKER.

Montreal, June 25, 1906.

Cheapest Gas in the World. — Widnes Town Council decided to further reduce the cost of the gas, which has the reputation of being the cheapest in the world. The ordinary consumer will now get it at 1s 3d per thousand cubic feet, while those who use it for motive power will only pay 11d. Alderman Sutton Timmis asserted that the gas was cheaper than any moderate-sized installation of steam power, electricity at a farthing a unit, or any of the types of the new suction gas plant. The profit on the gas works during last year was £4,703—$23,500.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—Why don't the government build the Grand Trunk Pacific from Quebec west and use the Intercolonial east of Quebec for the four months in the year that navigation is closed on the St. Lawrence?

What is going to keep the rust off the rails of the Quebec to Moncton division of the Grand Trunk Pacific eight months of every year?

The Intercolonial is sinking money every year for the simple reason there is no freight going over the road. Common sense would say finish the G. T. P. from Quebec west. Afterwards, if the Intercolonial cannot handle the freight or other business offering, build the eastern division.

INDEPENDENT.

Dalhousie Junction, June 26.

'HOLY ANN.'

(Died June 21, aged 100.)

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—I was profoundly affected by the obituary paragraph in the 'Witness' of June 22, relating to the person known as 'Holy Ann.' This name she must have acquired in her later years. I never knew her by any other than 'Dr. Reid's Ann,' though, in the village where she lived the single word 'Ann' was a quite sufficient designation. There was but one 'Ann.' I am sure that the name 'Holy Ann' was never given in derision.

Just fifty years ago now I was sent to my first station, Yonge street, Toronto district. My home was at Thornhill, which was also the home of the family of Dr. Reid, in which Ann was a servant, and, in a sense, mistress and mother too, for both Dr. and Mrs. Reid had passed away, and the devoted Ann had the young people under her care.

I soon discovered that I had in my charge a person and a Christian of very remarkable attainments. During the fifty years of my ministry the word 'consecration' has never been interpreted to me so fully by any other as by Ann. All that is meant by the phrases 'walking with God,' and 'talking with God,' was illustrated more visibly, practically and constantly by her than by any other that I have known. One could not talk with her without talking about Christ or some interest of his kingdom. Without the least appearance of assumption she always controlled the conversation. She was accustomed to 'speak to the Almighty,' as was Job, and to hear him speak to her in turn. I seldom read Paul's words, 'And he said unto me, my grace is sufficient for thee,' without thinking of Ann. That was her habitual mode of speech. For instance, one day I went into the Reid home and, of course, the subject of religion in some interesting phase of it was up at once between Ann and me. In the course of conversation she spoke of her temptations. I said, as if in surprise, 'Why, Ann, how is it that you are tempted?' She replied, 'O, I understand it. I told the Lord about it and he said, "Why, Ann, you are all the while trying to tear down Satan's kingdom and, of course, he will not let you alone."' The 'Witness' paragraph, above referred to, says she had never learned the alphabet, but could read the Scriptures in a scholarly manner. I suppose that many who read that remark did so with incredulity. I know it to be true, not only from Ann's own account, but also from that of the most excellent family with whom she lived. They brought her with them from Ireland, and knew her to be unable to read. They knew also that somehow she had acquired the art. She herself told me all about it. Her story, in brief, was this: One day as she was doing her work she was thanking God because he gave her grace to keep his commandments. She was very happy. Then the devil said to her that she was not keeping God's commandments, that she could not read, and that there were commandments in the Bible that she never heard of, which she was breaking every day. She was stunned as by a most unwelcome truth. In great distress of mind she went to her Master to speak to him about it. She told her Lord that she wanted to keep his commandments and would do so if she only knew them, and asked him to show her and teach her. She had often wished she could read, and at that time the desire came up in her heart as never before. She went and got a Bible and opened it before the Lord, and on her knees, with her finger on a verse, she pleaded with God to help her read 'just one of those little things,' that is, verses. She found then and there that she could read, and overjoyed, with her finger on the verse, she went to Henry, the younger son, and said, 'This is "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son."' etc. Henry replied, 'So it is, but how do you know?' Her only answer was, 'The Lord told me.' She seemed to have acquired the power to know words by their form, as we know letters. When I first knew Ann I saw that she could read the Bible fluently. I do not know how she would have got along with the xvi. of Romans, but she would take up the Gospels, or the Epistles, and read with ease wherever she wished. I conversed with members of the Reid family on this subject, and all they could say was, in effect, that there was a time when they knew Ann could not read, but now they knew she could.

But the most remarkable thing about this woman was her knowledge of Scripture and the use she made of it in prayer, in the relation of Christian experience, and in ordinary conversation. Generations of Methodist preachers, stationed during the past sixty years on Yonge street circuit, have, in turn, stood astonished at Ann's familiarity with the Bible. All her wants and wishes, her joys and sorrows, indeed, all her thoughts, seemed to be such as could be most easily and fitly expressed in Scripture language. I never heard her equal even in the pulpit.

Ann made the very highest professions. She constantly affirmed that she was 'sanctified wholly,' that 'the blood of Jesus Christ cleansed her from all unrighteousness,' that in her was 'the love of God perfected'; and I never knew saint or sinner who knew her, that would hint that either her conduct or her character was out of harmony with her professions; and best of all, those who knew her most intimately, and the family she served, gave her most readily all credit for sincerity and consistency.

Until the 'Witness' paragraph met my eye I had not heard of Ann for many years. She was fifty years of age, or more, when I first saw her, and I took it for granted that she had gone to heaven long ago. I was, therefore, deeply moved when I learned that she had only just now been called away. Her funeral on Saturday, June 23, was attended by several well-known clergymen of different denominations, and the Mayor of Toronto and other distinguished gentlemen were pall-bearers. A poor servant woman, humble, unlettered, entirely dependent, yet, surely, the peculiar blessings of the 91st Psalm—the blessings of those who dwell in the secret place of the Most High—came upon her. 'Because he hath set his love upon me, therefore will I deliver him: I will set him on high because he hath known my name. He shall call upon me and I will answer him: I will be with him in trouble: I will deliver him and honor him. With long life will I satisfy him and show him my salvation.'

E. B. RYCKMAN.

Almonte, June 26.

NUISANCES MONTREALERS TOLERATE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would you allow me as a citizen and taxpayer of Montreal to venture a remark or two, through your valuable columns, re the overcrowding of the street cars and other nuisances that Montrealers tolerate. I use the word 'tolerate,' as it is obviously toleration in the literal sense of the word where there is a remedy provided, but not enforced.

It appears that there is a city by-law regulating this difficulty, and that the city surveyor when seen in regard to it, stated that 'a few years ago' an attempt had been made to enforce it, but from one reason and another no satisfactory result had been reached. He was quite willing, however, to enforce the clause if so desired.

Personally, I am inclined to think such a remark did not emanate from the city surveyor, but was a conclusion drawn from an interview on the subject, for no intelligent official would even suggest that By-law 210, section 20, was not desired or intended to be enforced by our law-makers. It appears to me the whole trouble lies with those responsible for the enforcement of our laws and by-laws.

It is only recently a special by-law was passed with a penalty of forty dollars for spitting in the cars, though every day one can get on a car and see the law broken and held in contempt even by the company's employees.

What is the use of laws or placards setting them forth plastered all over our public conveyances and institutions when there is not one public employee in ten thousand who has the moral courage to enforce the rules and regulations he is the custodian of? They become a farce, a ridicule, and finally void.

We elect men who, we presume, are capable of making laws which are feasible and well thought out. What we are in need of is honest subordinate officials who will see these laws enforced without fear or favor, to the benefit of the Montreal public.

'FAIR PLAY.'

Montreal, June 22, 1906.

TOO MANY RABBITS IN ENGLAND.

(The London 'Daily Mail.')

The multiplication of the rabbit threatens to become a serious matter in many districts of rural England. In a state of nature when the rabbit multiplies, his natural enemies multiply just enough to eat him down to his proper level again; but we steadily suppress the stoat and other vermin for the sake of the game birds, so that after a few mild winters and good breeding seasons the unchecked rabbits increase—as they run—by leaps and bounds.

In some places where a few years ago one might have seen a rabbit or two during an afternoon's walk, now on rounding each hillock or furze patch, on can hardly help laughing at the helter-skelter of rabbits of all ages and sizes to the nearest shelter. It is no laughing matter for the farmer, however, who has to fence his fields in many places with wire netting to keep the rabbits out; and even where men have been specially employed by the landowner to thin down the bunnies no appreciable effect is seen.

We are, of course, a long way from such trouble as the rabbit has caused in Australia, but with so much poverty and hunger in the towns it seems paradoxical that the country should be suffering from a mischievous over-abundance of animals which are so remarkably good to eat.

Don't Use Greasy Liniments.

A century ago they were popular.

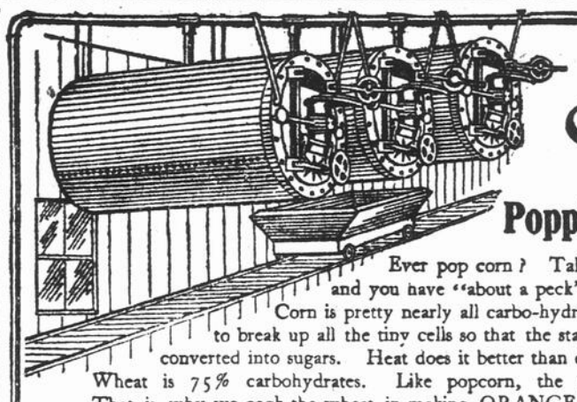
To-day people want something easier to apply, certain in results, and above all a clean liniment.

When Nerviline is applied, aches and pains disappear as the pores absorb its soothing, healing properties.

Nerviline penetrates to the core of the pain, eases instantly, and leaves no oily, bad smelling memory behind. Good to take in, capital to rub on, and five times more powerful in destroying pain than ordinary oily liniments. Don't fail to get a large 25c bottle.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen!

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.



Talks on Orange Meat

No. 3

(The Pure Food)

Popping Corn and Popping Wheat

Ever pop corn? Take a handful of tiny grains—heat them over the fire—and you have "about a peck" of pop-corn.

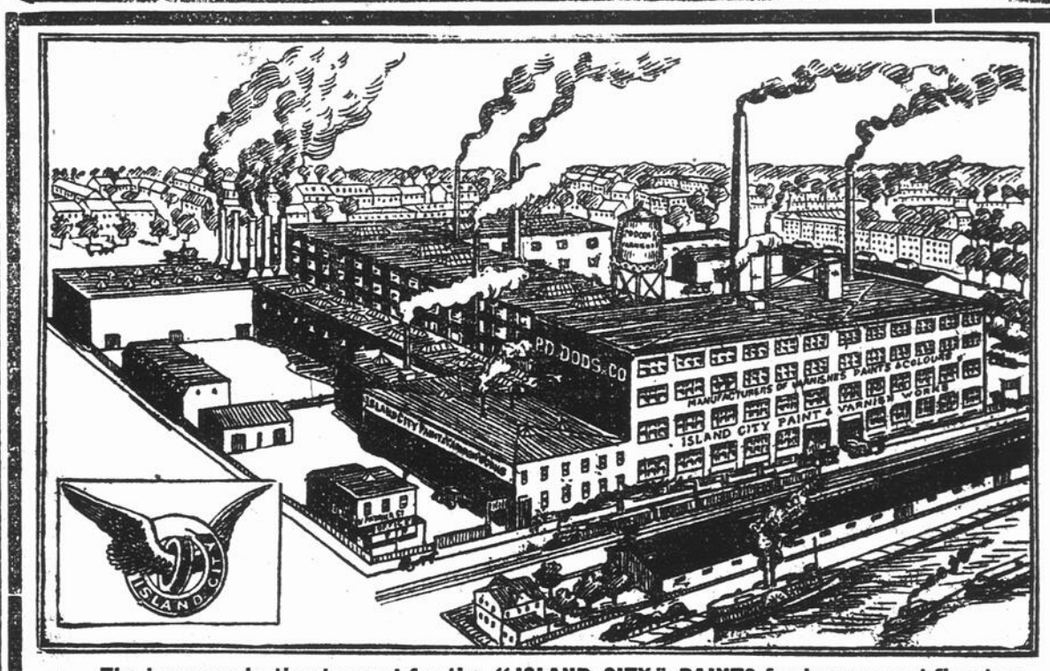
Corn is pretty nearly all carbo-hydrates, or starch. And it would take a lot of chewing to break up all the tiny cells so that the starch could be acted on by saliva in the mouth and be converted into sugars. Heat does it better than chewing.

Wheat is 75% carbohydrates. Like popcorn, the tough cell walls in wheat are broken by heat. That is why we cook the wheat in making ORANGE MEAT. It goes in huge steam cookers under 20 pounds steam pressure. Steam and moisture soften the cell tissues —the heat causes the starch to swell and burst the cells —the carbohydrates are free. That is why Dyspeptics, Rheumatics and all who can't eat "starchy" foods, may enjoy ORANGE MEAT. By adding malt, all the starch is converted into wheat sugar,

Orange Meat



Orange Meat weighs ⅓ more than any other package. 15c. and 25c. a package. At all grocers. Mercerized paper lining of the cartons insure Orange Meat being always fresh, crisp and clean. 15c. pkg. contains a coupon, good for premiums. 25c. size contains 2½ times as much as 15c. size. Write "Orange Meat, Kingston," for new premium catalogue.



The increase in the demand for the "ISLAND CITY" PAINTS for houses and flooring, which dry in eight hours, has necessitated the extension of the manufacturing building, which is one of the largest of the kind in Canada, and where we continue to manufacture varnishes, colors and paints.

P. D. DODS & CO., Proprietor,

Manufactory: Corner of St. Patrick and Island Streets, MONTREAL.

Warehouse: 162 McGill Street.

The best machine is

MADE IN CANADA

A SUCCESS—NOT AN EXPERIMENT.

YOU SEE IT WRITE. IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

The OLIVER Typewriter.

VISIBLE.

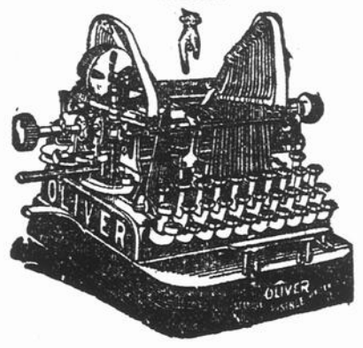
Highest Speed.
Greatest Ease.
Best Work.

Simple
Light
Durable
Rapid

Sells on Merit.

A Railroad Typewriter.

LOOK, IT WRITES HERE.



VISIBLE.

Least Parts
Best Alignment
Heaviest Manifolding.

IT WRITES RIGHT.
IT WRITES IN SIGHT.

Most Approved Keyboard.

Built to Stand Abuse.

Don't buy an out-of-date Machine on a worn-out Reputation.

INVESTIGATE. INVESTIGATE. INVESTIGATE.

Oliver Reputation Founded on Merit—Not Age.

ILLUSTRATED ART CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

Agents Wanted. **Mail Orders Attended to.**

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., MONTREAL.

Office, 128-130 St. Peter St. **Works, 275 St. Martin St.**

A GOOD HORSE'S COLOR.

A good horse cannot be a bad color, it is said. It is certain that Derby winners are not drawn from certain colors. Has a grey ever won the race? or a dun or a skewbald or a piebald? Has there ever been a thoroughbred of the latter type Quite black thoroughbreds are rare; white still more so; grey, uncommon, even among the less exalted of public performers. The 'Stud Book' would not bear out these statements where colors uncommon on the racecourse are described. The explanation is, of course, that the horse is there described as he appeared as a foal. An owner of a bay thoroughbred looked up the 'Stud Book' to find his purchase pictured as a chestnut, and complained to the men of whom he had bought the horse. The former owner assured him that the description was correct at the time it was entered. Other owners, less certain as to what color may appear when the first coat has been cast, have before now made such singular entries, as 'grey, roan, or chestnut.'—'St. James's Gazette.'

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

The Boys' Page.

Ted's Celebration.

(By L. M. Montgomery, in 'The Boys' World.')

'There doesn't seem to be any chance for a fellow,' said Ted Marlitt to himself, as he tramped along the dusty road that led over two miles of bare, stony hills to Glendale. 'But,' he added, with a snap of his teeth, 'I'm going to make a chance.'

He gave his head a determined nod. Ted had a square jaw and a pair of sharp, gray eyes. Otherwise he was not noticeable, except for a great quantity of freckles. But then, nobody ever looked at a Marlitt with an eye single to discovering any good quality.

'I don't see why everybody must believe that a Marlitt can't amount to anything,' Ted broke out again, after a short silence. He had a habit of talking to himself. 'Just because no Marlitt ever has been of much account, isn't a good reason for supposing that no one ever will be. I'm going to be of some account anyway. But it's mighty hard to get a start,' he added soberly.

Ted thrust his hands into his pockets and marched along, thinking with a reflective frown over his brief experience of thirteen years. He was 'one of the Marlitts from Indian Road Hollow,' and everybody knew what the Marlits from Indian Road Hollow were. Mr. Ludlow, the wealthiest farmer in Glendale, knew quite well, or thought he did. Therefore, when Ted Marlitt had gone to him, asking to be hired for the summer as 'second boy,' in place of Amos Miller, promoted to 'first boy,' Mr. Ludlow had flatly refused.

'Why don't you try me?' asked Ted, with a certain directness very much at variance with the usual Marlitt meandering. 'I'm as old as Amos was when you hired him for second boy, and I can do anything he could.'

Mr. Ludlow frowned.

'I don't want any Marlitts around my place, youngster,' he said sharply. 'That's the truth, if you want it. I don't know anything in particular against you, but none of you Marlitts ever was worth your salt.'

'I'd be worth my salt,' Ted answered stanchly. He knew too well the estimation in which the Marlitts were held to resent Mr. Ludlow's bluntly expressed opinion.

'You'll have to prove it before you can be second boy at Elmwood Farm,' Mr. Ludlow had responded.

That was a fortnight ago, and Mr. Ludlow had not succeeded in finding a suitable second boy yet. Ted had been at one of the Glendale stores two nights before, and he had heard Mr. Ludlow talking the matter over with a neighbor in the dark yard outside.

'Can't get the right sort of a boy at all, these times,' he grumbled. 'They're scarcer than black foxes. That Marlitt boy from the Hollow wanted the place, but I told him no. I hired his father once, and a lazier, more shiftless man I never had nor want to have. Those Marlitts are all alike, and have been for three generations.'

'They do say that Ted is bright in school,' the other man had said. 'But as you say, he comes of mighty poor stock. I reckon that family has had enough times—ten of them, and Ted the oldest! Martin Marlitt can't any more than keep house-roof over them, and his wife is mostly ailing.'

'Well, I'm not hiring second boys for charity,' Mr. Ludlow had said, as he drove away.

So Ted knew he had no chance there—or anywhere else that he could see just then. But he would find one, and he would show people that a Marlitt could be worth his salt and something over.

The platform in front of Jacob Dickerson's store at Glendale was crowded with Glendale boys, for it was Saturday afternoon. Glendale boys and Indian Road boys did not get on notably well together. Glendale was a prosperous settlement; Indian Road was out at the elbows, and Glendale boys always rubbed it in. To-day, when Ted joined them, after doing his errands in the store, they were all discussing the forthcoming Dominion Day celebration.

'Hellow Teddy!' said Charlie Wells, patronizingly. 'How is Indian Road getting along with its celebration for Dominion Day?'

The Glendale boys laughed uproariously, as if Charlie had said something extremely witty. Poor Indian Road had never had a Dominion Day celebration since it was a road at all, and the Glendale scholars never failed to twit the Indian Roaders over the fact. Ted crimsoned under his freckles, but made no response.

'We're going to have an extra-X celebration this year,' said Fred Merwin, boastfully. 'It's going to knock the spots off any Dominion Day we've ever had before. We're going to have a brass band out from town, and march in procession from the school to the hall with flags. And we've got a dandy programme all ready. Teacher's been drilling us for weeks. I'm going to recite "The Heroes of the Long Sealt." And we're going to have the Hon. Joel Wilkins, M.P.P., to address us. He's coming up from Scoville on purpose. And, after the programme, we're going to have games and ice-cream and fireworks at night. Don't you wish you were a Glendale boy, Ted, instead of an Indian Roader?'

'No, I don't,' said Ted sturdily. 'And you Glendale fellows needn't think you're all the celebration there is in Canada, either. We are going to have a celebration, too, out in Indian Road.'

There was a chorus of whistles.

'Haven't heard anything about it,' said Frank Hopkins skeptically.

'Well, you will hear—if your brass band will let you,' answered Ted defiantly.

He marched back to Indian Road with the light of battle in his eye. He was tired of Glendale sneers. Indian Road should have a Dominion Day celebration. He, Ted Marlitt, would see to that, if he had to be a procession and programme and brass band all by himself. Of course, there was no use in striving to outdo Glendale—Ted knew that. But at least Indian Road should be delivered from the reproach of never having had any kind of a Dominion Day celebration.

'We'll have to hustle,' Ted decided.

It was only a fortnight now till Dominion Day. But we can do it—and we will.'

Ted's first move was to interview the Indian Road teacher. She was a tired little woman, without a great deal of ambition—three years in Indian Road school were enough to take the ambition out of anybody. But Ted's enthusiasm was at white heat and would have fired anybody. Miss Barry listened and approved and entered into the plan heartily. Yes, Indian Road school would celebrate Dominion Day, and every scholar would be expected to do his duty. On Monday morning the campaign was opened and prosecuted with vigor for the ensuing fortnight.

All the Indian Road scholars took hold and helped the affair along, but there was no doubt that Ted Marlitt was the head and front of the whole thing—so much so that it was spoken of as 'Ted's celebration.' It was Ted who suggested and devised, urged and encouraged. No difficulty dampened his enthusiasm. He walked eleven miles to Scoville and back to borrow a somewhat tattered Canadian flag from a storekeeper there, and then next day he walked to Beechgrove, six miles away, to borrow a Union Jack. He hunted up recitations, and helped Miss Barry drill the pupils in them. He went to old Jonas Vale at the fork of Indian Road, and persuaded him to contribute to the programme a brief talk of his experiences in the Riel Rebellion of the '80's. He coaxed David Marks to loan his parlor organ for the occasion. He canvassed Indian Road from one end to the other for flowers with which to decorate. And between times he learned two long, patriotic recitations himself and practiced them out behind the hen-house at every spare moment.

Indian Road citizens began to take an interest in 'Ted's celebration,' and when the great day came at last, everybody turned out for the honor of Indian Road and Canada. The celebration was held in the afternoon, and the school-house was bravely decorated with all that Indian Road gardens could produce. Ted and Miss Barry had spent the whole morning arranging the flowers with the ferns and greens which Ted had brought from the woods, getting up at four o'clock that morning to go for them. As Indian Road boasted no hall, there could be no procession thereto. But Ted was bound to have a procession, and he had it. All the scholars met at Miss Barry's boarding-house, about a quarter of a mile from the school, and, at the appointed time, they marched gayly down the lane and over the hill to the music of Jim McFayden's mouth-organ. Ted and Myrtle Marks headed the procession with the flags, and everybody else carried a big green branch of maple. Ted was determined that the emblem of Canada should be well represented in his celebration.

As the procession passed from the road to the play-ground a buggy containing two men drove by. One of the men was Mr. Ludlow; the other was a portly, grey-haired personage whom nobody knew. He smiled benignantly after the procession as its tail-end disappeared in the school-house porch.

'It is a good thing to see our schools taking such an interest in our natal day,' he remarked.

'It's a new departure for Indian Road,' said Mr. Ludlow, good-humoredly. 'I've heard that it was all the doings of a boy named Ted Marlitt. Very astonishing—as you'd say if you knew the Marlitts.'

'Suppose we take an hour off and attend this particular celebration,' suggested the grey-haired man. 'I hardly think it will be exciting enough to come under my physician's ban.'

Consequently, just as the children were beginning to sing 'My Own Canadian Home,' with Myrtilla Marks at the organ, Mr. Ludlow and his companion entered the room and took an obscure seat by the door. Indian Road bridled considerably. Nobody knew or cared who the stranger was, but that Mr. Ludlow should thus honor Indian Road when Glendale was having a brass band and an M.P.P. was a feather in its cap. Ted Marlitt squared his square shoulders a little more squarely still.

The programme, replete with patriotic songs, recitations and speeches, went off with a vim. Every performer felt as if the honor of Canada rested upon him or her, and all did well, but Ted's recitations were admittedly the best. Those hourse of practice behind the hen-house had not gone for nothing.

After the programme was concluded there were some unofficial speeches from the trustees and one or two of the more prominent Indian-Roaders. Then, when everybody thought it was all over, Mr. Ludlow's grey-haired companion arose and walked up to the platform with a broad smile on his face.

'Ladies and gentlemen, boys and girls,' he said, 'I want to make an uninvited speech at this celebration. My doctor forbade me to take any part in Dominion Day hilarity this year; but he is not here just now to watch me, and I'm going to disobey him thus far. I have been delighted with your little programme and the spirit of real patriotism that seemed to animate it. I am heartily glad to see that the youth of our land take such an interest in our country, her history, traditions and possibilities. And I want to say this particularly to each boy and girl, man and woman here to-day: Remember that you are a part of Canada, and for her sake you ought to try to be the very best citizen possible. This does not require any very brilliant service or striking effort on your part. You can begin in a very humble and quiet way with your own settlement. Take for your incentive the motive of making it as good and fair a village as any in Canada. Let your patriotism take the very practical form of neater dwelling-places, more tasteful grounds, a better school-house. I understand that this celebration is the first you have ever had, and that it is mainly due to the enterprise and energy of one boy. I hope that it will not be the last, but that each succeeding year hereafter will behold a better and better. But don't reserve all your patriotism for one day and expend it then. Keep it at a steady glow all through the year, and one and all live up to the ideals of your country. You are all strangers to me, for I have never visited this part of the province before. I shall introduce myself and sit down. My name is Carey, and down in St. John they call me Governor. And I am sincerely glad that I have been able to be present at your Dominion Day celebration.'

Governor Carey! Indian Road sat dumb with amazement. Ted felt a thrill of wild exultation. Where was Glendale now? Why, just left behind and out of sight. What were a brass band and a comparatively common M.P.P., compared to the Governor of the Province? Never would Glendale boys be able to twit Indian-Roaders again—Indian-Roaders who had had a governor take part in their Dominion Day celebration!

They sang 'God Save the King,' and then everybody went home—to think over what the governor had said, and later on, by slow degrees, to put it into practice, until Indian Road eventually became a prosperous and handsome settlement.

Before Mr. Ludlow and the governor drove away, the former came up to Ted.

'Got a place yet?' he enquired gruffly.

'No, sir,' said Ted.

'Hump!' Well, come up to-morrow and see what arrangements we can come to. I haven't got a second boy yet, and you seem to have some energy in you after all, from all accounts. Anyhow, I'll give you a chance to show what you can do.'

'I guess,' said Ted slowly, when Mr. Ludlow and the governor had driven away, 'I guess I'm awake all right, but this does seem like things a fellow might dream. The governor at our celebration, and my chance coming along like this! Well, I mean to make good use of it. There's going to be one Marlitt who won't be lazy, whatever else he is.'

And Ted marched down the road after the crowd, whistling 'The Maple Leaf Forever.'

WILLING TO PAY.

What would happen if firecrackers, torpedoes, rockets, and all such concoctions of gunpowder were to be forbidden on Dominion Day? Talk about anarchy and defiance of law! Why, there would not be one city without its rebellion that day, and it would rise in a series of explosions and outbursts through every village and district of our land. That's part of the day, and if a few burns on person or property are to be suffered by inadvertent collision of fire and fuse or inexperienced patriotism, we're willing to pay. The insurance companies do not look so glum and the doctors do not look so gay the day before Dominion Day in Canada as they do three days later in the United States, but it is quite easy to echo the spirit of the following without being too careless of life and property:—

Be sure and test the telephone
To know the wire is clear;
If needed for a hurry call;
Then naught must interfere.

Also, in case our need is dire,
As may, indeed, appear.
Just see an ample lot of fire
Extinguishers are near.

The 'First Aid to the Injured' book
Had best be kept in sight;
In it we'll likely need to look
Before to-morrow night.

Perhaps we'd better read it through
This evening, by turns,
And give our close attention to
Wounds, lacerations, burns.

It probably would save much fuss,
Time, trouble, and expense,
If Dr. Bones would leave with us
His case of instruments.

Some ligatures bring from the store—
You know those awful bombs—
And simple anaesthetics for
Use till the doctor comes.

Get out a lot of bandages,
A good supply of lint,
Some linseed oil to go on burns,
For broken bones a splint.

Also court plaster, vaseline,
Witch-hazel, alum, glue,
Salve, digitalis, slippery elm,
Some arnica, sure, too.

We hope and trust we may be spared;
But, whate'er be our fate,
We'll know that we were quite prepared
The Day to celebrate.
—'Puck.'

LET HER GO!

Nineteen hundred and five is the pivot year of the Dominion, says 'Collier's Weekly.' For more than a century Canada has been climbing. In the year of our Lord 1905 she reached the top of the hill and demonstrated her supremacy among the colonies of the world. Now, like a toboggan on the side of a hill, she is bound to go, and nothing can stop her. The Eastern Provinces are already competing with the New England States in manufacturing and mining. Indeed, the twenty-first century may find Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces exceeding England herself as a manufacturing country. The wheat output of Canada's vast West has startled the world. Between Hudson's Bay and the Rockies, Great Slave Lake and latitude 49, is an empire as resourceful as European Russia, and thereupon are growing cities that are destined to be greater than St. Petersburg or Moscow. Without her wonderful resources in agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, the mines and timber of British Columbia are enough in themselves to make that province a most important factor in the federation. While the great North American continent is at peace, the Dominion of Canada, intrenched behind the imperial guns of industry and progress, is driving straight ahead to share the supremacy of that continent. The world's greatest colony to-day may be one of the world's greatest nations to-morrow. No nation on the globe has made longer strides in the past five years than Canada. Railroads have been building with railroad speed, drawing the vast continental expanse into web-like clutches of steel. With another army of immigrants seeking to scatter seeds on the wide, free, virgin soil, and with new industries springing into being, there is a nation-building work for these railroads to do. Let no political jealousies jeopardise the course. One man alone can cause a wreck. This is Canada's year. If she is wise she can make the age her century. The story of her resources is reaching the far corners of the globe as that of America did fifty years ago. Her domain is greater than all Europe, and it extends but little further north. Now is the time for every Canadian to guard the course of the prosperity express. Let the new year come in and advance unobstructed. The plough has yet but rarely touched the great fields of the new provinces. Honest immigration from Europe and from the United States should be encouraged, that the greatest garden in the world may come into bloom. A million people are waiting for the opportunity that only Canada can give this year. To give it means world power to Canada. Clear the track, close the switches; white lights along the line for 1906. Let her go!

A NEW THOUGHT ON COLUMBUS.

That the geographical area of America is not fully comprehended is illustrated by an anecdote told by a celebrated comedian. An Englishman, accompanied by his valet, had been travelling due west from Montreal for four days. At the end of the fourth day, master and servant seated themselves in the rear passenger car of the train, whence the man looked steadily out of the car window. At last his companion grew curious.

'John,' he said, 'of what are you thinking?'

'I was just thinking, sir, about this discovery of Hamerica,' replied the valet. 'Columbus didn't do such a wonderful thing when he found this country, did 'e, sir? Hafter all's said and done, 'ow could 'e 'elp it?'—Selected.

THE LIMITS OF OUR LAND.

'Little they know of England, who only England know,' sings Kipling, and though our land is so much larger than our mother country, to know it from one ocean to the other, from boundary line to Arctic regions, will not constitute a thorough knowledge of it. You never appreciate your own shortcomings and advantages so well as when you see how much or how little other lands and people have. 'Opportunity is golden,' why then, Canada should fairly dazzle our eyes to-day; but it takes the suffering, the famine, and slavery in other lands to make us realize to the full our own advantages. But we are only a part of a glorious whole, and a world empire should be more than a name to us.

It is some three years now since we had in this page an account of the 'League of the Empire,' but from small beginnings the league has grown now to something like the desired dimensions, but still there is room for growth. Those boys who remember the formation of the league will likely recall its object, to make the boys and girls of the many lands that compose our Empire, more familiar with their brothers and sisters in other parts of the same great Empire. Many Canadians joined the League and letters now go from Canada to many a far off land where another member of the same league is eagerly watching for news of his unknown correspondent. The 'League of the Empire' journal goes to all, and all have their membership in the largest, proudest city in the world, great London. The May number of the League journal is of especial interest. It contains the results of the competition for Lord Meath's Empire Day prizes. Essays for this competition were sent from all parts of the world, nor was Canada left out for a New Brunswick member of the League held up its honor. The prize was won by Eton College, but there is to be another competition next year and it is to be hoped that the Canadian members will take a larger part in this. We are to celebrate the birthday of our own great Dominion with all due honor to the land we love so well, but let us remember that our land is larger than the limits of its borders.

PUZZLES.

WORD SQUARES.

1. A substance used for seasoning food; a drug; learning; small mounds of sand made by a golfer from which to drive the ball.

2. A cleansing process; a pain; a Norse god; a brave man.

CAN YOU FILL IN THE BLANKS?

'Begin at the bottom and work to the top,'
Is first-rate advice to be giving,
Still it isn't the very best hint we can drop
To the man who — — for a living.
And though they believe that if they would excel,
They must relish the work they're pursuing,
The — — oftentimes gets a long well,
Though he's quite above what he is doing.
(With apologies to S. E. P.)

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Numerical enigmas.—Sex, ton—sexton. Fort, for—fortnight.

A TEA-PARTY.

TACT
TONE
TRIM
TRAP
TIRE
THIS
TART

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Sympathetic.

(Burges Johnson, in 'Rhymes of Little Boys.')

Whenever I start out to walk, our dog
he seems to know,
And runs ahead of me to show he's
coming too;
And when there is a reason why he
really mustn't go
The hollering 'Go home' to him is
awful hard to do.

He wags his tail and jumps around, and
seems as if he said,
'I guess you didn't mean it, you were
only jokin' then!'
But when he sees I'm serious he kinder
droops his head,
Or looks up at me sorrowful, an' looks
away again.

And then at last he minds me if I keep
an angry tone—
It's awful hard to do it, but I try
with all my might;
And sometimes when I look around I
see him all alone
A-watchin' me and watchin' me until
I'm out of sight.

You see I know how it is, 'cause some
days when I find
My brother's got to hurry off with
bigger boys to play,
And when he says I mustn't go and tag
along behind,
He leaves me sittin' somewhere and a-
feelin' just that way!

ABOUT WASPS.

Did you ever hear about the little Chinese boy who had come over to the United States? He was out walking one day when he saw some insects buzzing along.

'Um! Catch um Mellikan butterfly. Put um in pocket. Ouch! Mellikan man's butterfly velly much hot!' said he.

He had caught and pocketed a wasp.

We admit that the poor little captive wasp had a right to be hot-tempered and make some stinging remarks on that occasion, but are rather inclined to think that this particular 'butterfly' enjoys being bad tempered and would rather use her sting than not. There are some people who think differently, however, and we have a warm defence of the little insect by Margaret Morley, in 'Wasps and Their Ways.'

'Vespa, the wasp, is an angrie creature,' says an old writer.

'Vespa, the wasp, is an angry creature,' says every writer, old or new, who has said anything about it.

One would think she did nothing from morning till night but sting. But she does not deserve this. Vespa is not angry excepting when an honest wasp ought to be.

She will not endure having her nest torn down about her ears, and her dear grubs and eggs killed before her eyes.

She falls into a fine rage when boys or other folk, or animals whom she fears come close to her paper palace, or stumble into her underground apartments with big, clumsy, all-destroying feet.

Upon such occasions she is not merely angry, she is boiling mad, and pounces upon the offender regardless of his size, shape, or position in society.

She is ready to fight against any odds, and never runs away.

When people behave thus we call them brave.

Wasps sting when they have to, or when they think they have to, and perhaps they are rather quick to decide that an intruder means mischief to them and theirs; but they are busy creatures, and when disturbed cannot waste time instituting a court of inquiry.

They know the saving value of a pointed remark promptly made, that nobody can misunderstand or stop to argue about.'

That their stings have very great effect sometimes has been recently shown in England by a case reported in the Bristol 'Times and Mirror':—

Constable MacLaren, stationed at Bettisfield, Flintshire, has been suffering from a remarkable illness. The constable was stung on the finger by a wasp some time ago, the result of which was that the muscles of his neck and face became partially paralyzed.

DOGS TOOK TRAIN DAILY.

Sam Major, one of the best known sportsmen in Boston, prides himself in having two of the best as well as the most remarkable hunting hounds that there are in the Green Mountain state.

The remarkable feature of his two dogs, Sport and Spot, is that they go hunting for game whether the master is with them or not. And in doing so these dogs travel anywhere from 12 to 25 miles each way, going and coming on a train. Sam is an express-man, and was at the St. Albans's station on the Central Vermont road on the afternoon of Washington's birthday, talking with some friends, when a train from Richford pulled in. As the train came to a stop two dogs ran from the baggage car to the platform and were starting for home, when the master discovered them and called them to his side. While he was positive the dogs were in his kennel on South Main street, he thought that one of his friends had borrowed them for the day without his knowledge to go hunting. But there was no one he knew on the train and there was not a passenger with a rifle or shotgun. How the dogs happened to be on the train was a mystery; but he took the dogs home and paid no more attention to it.

The next morning the dogs were in the kennel when he fed them, and half an hour later Sam was called to the station to remove some trunks. As he reached the platform the Richford train was pulling out and on the rear platform attempting to force open the door were his two dogs. The train was moving too rapidly for him to catch it, and fearing that his favorites were being stolen, he telegraphed to the next station to have the agent take the dogs off and, if any one was stealing them, to have him arrested. A few minutes later a reply came that the dogs were being taken care of by one of the train hands and they would be back later in the day. It was almost noon when the train returned to St. Albans, but this time the dogs were securely tied in the baggage car.

Sam was waiting in the station and greatly excited over his dogs he boarded the train and went through every car until he reached the baggage. When he opened the door he was almost overcome with joy, and asked the baggage master if he recovered them from a dog thief.

'Dog thief!' exclaimed the baggage master, 'don't you know your dogs go up to Sheldon on my train nearly every day and meet it there again when we are coming back?'

Sam admitted that he did not, and when he was informed that they were almost daily passengers, he inquired further and learned that his hounds boarded the train frequently at St. Albans and went as far as Sheldon, where there is excellent hunting. Almost as though they understood the name of the town, the dogs would be ready to alight after the conductor shouted 'the next stop is Sheldon.' The hounds were accustomed to leaving the train there and, going out into the woods, would be back again and waiting on the platform until the train pulled in.

How his dogs got into this habit Major does not know. He had taken them to Sheldon on a few occasions, and the dogs had accompanied Sam's brother-in-law, Richard Monette, to the same hunting grounds. In that way he believes his dogs, which he declares are very intelligent, learned to make the trip.

Time and again Sam has lost his dogs while out hunting, and while he worried greatly the first time, he found them at home, some 15 miles away, on his return. Once while he was hunting near Burlington, more than 20 miles from St. Albans, he missed them again, and that night the dogs reached home completely covered with mud and greatly fatigued. The older dog, 'Sport,' is 8 years and the other 4. Wherever one is seen on the street, the other is trailing a short distance behind.—Boston 'Herald.'

The half-hearted are not fit for the Kingdom of God. Are they fit for any kingdom worth the having?
—W. E. BLOOMFIELD.

ROBINS IN THE PANTRY.

There is a pretty little story, the accuracy of which is vouched for, in 'Nature Notes.' At a house at Shanklin, Isle of Wight, at which he was recently staying, a correspondent was shown the window by which a robin entered daily into the larder. At his first coming the bird was summarily ejected by the maids, but the little intruder was not to be denied, and soon found a friend in the lady of the house, who gave orders that he should be allowed carte blanche of the domestic stores. The bird's visits were continued until one day the robin introduced his lady love to the household, bringing her close to the bounteous hostess, and chirping cheerily the while. Henceforth the pair paid daily visits, until the claims of the nest unavoidably prevented the little lady from attending her spouse. Eventually, however, the couple again made their appearance together, but they now proudly brought with them a promising family of five tiny birds, and, after a courteous farewell to their kind patroness, they departed for the season.

THE VALUE OF WILD ANIMALS.

The following curious advertisement appears in the 'Globe Trotter,' a new journal which has just been started at Nairobi, British East Africa. It is headed: 'Wanted to Purchase; Wild Animals':—

'The undersigned is prepared to pay the following prices for full grown or half grown animals delivered alive in good condition at any railway station on the Uganda Railway: Rhino., half-grown, £65; hippo., half-grown, £50; giraffes, half grown, £40; baboons and monkeys, males full grown, 13s; at good prices, lions, leopards, cheetahs, according to age; scavenger birds, delivered alive, according to specie.'

FORMS OF LEAVES.

(From the 'Spectator.')

It was inevitable that a theory should be thought out to account for the varied forms and outlines of leaves. That which has found favor with many is as follows: The 'simple,' large, 'uncut' forms are said to be those which grow at a height, and lie nearest to the sun. The elaborately 'cut' leaves and leaflets (such as those of ferns) are declared to belong in the main to plants of lower growth, which only enjoy the broken sunlight that struggles through the simpler foliage of the higher plants. This is ingenious; but it hardly corresponds with fact, as the reader may discover by noting the leaves growing in any of our thickets. Take, for example, the foliage hanging over the thickly overgrown bed of a brook. Above will be the leaves (quite small) of the whitethorn and of the maple, the latter being the larger. Below these very possibly will be seen growing the large leaved wild guelder rose, the laurel and the bramble, and below these again the dock leaf, the broad butter burr and the arum.

In English woods and thickets it would be difficult to lay down any rule which would hold good generally for the place occupied by plants with leaves of different sizes. But the theory mentioned above does fit to some extent the facts in the position of grasses in a hayfield. There the smaller leaved pieces certainly do grow at the bottom, where the tiny meadow vetchlings, and hop clovers, and ladies' fingers, and other minor and sweet-scented plants, of which the best hay is made, hide their minute and finely 'cut' leaves among the bases of the taller grasses.

Will prize-winners in our last competition kindly let us know their choice.

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE 'CENTURY' MAGAZINE.

There is an unusual amount of writing of Canada in the 'Century' for July. One of its stories, rather a tough one, by the way, tells of streets and hotels in Montreal. 'M'sieu Dubois hof Mon'real' is a rhyme in French-Canadian dialect, telling how an old bricklayer though living in the United States and not expecting to return to the home of his youth, took a pride in building chimneys with precision, and mentioning on every occasion that it was done so in Montreal. The closing lines are in good English (except for the curiously illiterate colloquialism of rhyming ideal to feel) and are rather pretty.

M'sieu Dubois: Like you, forsooth,
All have their Mon'real in youth;
A land of royal heights, it seems,
With joy alight, and paved with dreams:
Nor go so far through life, alack!
But they like you, look fondly back.

And smile content if they can feel
They shape their toil to their ideal:
Like you who build each hearth, it seems,
An altar to that land of dreams.
I hope the smoke-blown wreaths that rise,
From mine will speed through azure skies,
And homing back to Youthland, fall,
Dream-crowns, how blest! on Montreal.

In an editorial the 'Century' takes note of the Canadian position in world politics, as recently elucidated by Lord Grey and Mr. Carnegie: good reading for Dominion Day.

The annexation idea, as proclaimed in former times, may be said, to have received its 'coup de grace' at last spring's 'Pilgrim' dinner in New York, at the hands of Earl Grey, the present high-minded and extremely popular Governor-General of Canada, and our own Secretary of State, Mr. Root. . . . . Our modern prophet of peace, who by the way would reap more profit than any other man in the preparation of those armaments which he passionately condemns, may not be wrong when he declares that never again are English-speaking men to stand face to face in battle; and if they ever do fight, it will be side by side in defence of a noble cause, and only when that cause leaves future peace. Nor may he be far from the possibilities when he suggests that the English-speaking nations, united with France, may yet be able to prevent war among other nations, by 'intimating' that such an act would be 'unfriendly.' The unarmed peace of our border is, indeed, a symbol and promise of the complete peace which arbitration and a closer union are to bring to the English-speaking peoples.

BY W. F. HATHEWAY.

'Canadian Nationality, The Cry of Labor and other essays,' by W. Frank Hatheway (Briggs, Toronto), is a little volume illustrative of several forces in the national life. Very rightly does the author show that it is not material resources, but life and character that make a nation. Other valuable thoughts are given, which, unfortunately, are weakened by discursive treatment. Mr. Hatheway, who is an influence in New Brunswick, deprecates the provincialism that so long has militated there against a truly national sentiment.

We have no need of a Schiller to weave songs of freedom, for we have always been free. We need not a Whittier to herald the breaking of slavery chains, for Canada was the home and goal of the fleeing black man. It is a satisfaction to know that at last we are learning to have some reverence for the word 'Canadian.' We do not now look upon Ontario and Quebec as Canada, and we are gradually dropping the words New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is time we stepped out of the provincial leading strings and held that reverence for our national life that shows the true Canadian. . . . . We should have such faith in ourselves, and such reverence for our institutions and country, as not to be afraid to affirm their principles and beauty when occasion demands it. It is well to look outward to help human life, but to get most of our force we should look inward too. If we live on the wine of our best inward life, then are we not better fitted for religion, or politics, or trade?

ANGLO-SAXON AMITY.

At the Canadian Club banquet at Boston last December, Mr. J. S. Willison, of Toronto, gave an eloquent address on the cordial relations between the United States and Canada as part of the British Empire. The spirit as well as the form of this address was so excellent that Sir James Gowan suggested its publication. The suggestion has been carried out by a committee of prominent Canadians, whose names are given in the preface to the publication, which is a beautifully printed pamphlet entitled 'Anglo-Saxon Amity.' While expressing admiration and good wishes for the neighboring republic, Mr. Willison expresses the hope and conviction that Canada will retain her position as the leading colonial state of the British Empire. Politically and commercially separate the two neighboring powers will remain, yet there is no reason why they should not be truly neighborly in 'an enduring peace, and labor together for the high and beneficent ends of a common civilization.'

Summer is the Proper Time.

Not half so hard to cure Catarrh when the weather is fine. Start to-day with Catarrhozone. Inhale it for five minutes four times a day. If in a fortnight you find any vestige of catarrh, any trace of bronchitis, any symptom of asthma, make up your mind to this—your diagnosis is wrong.

An unfailing cure is Catarrhozone. Thousands have proved this, so can you. Two sizes, 25 cents and $1.00, sold everywhere.

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Things that are Caesar's,' by H. N. Dickinson (London: William Heinemann). 'Second Annual Report of the Henry Phipps Institute, for the Study, Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis,' 'Students and the Modern Missionary Crusade,' Nashville Convention, 1906. (New oYrk: Student Volunteer Movement), 'English Studies in Interpretation and Composition,' by M. S. Woodley and O. I. Woodley. (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd.); 'A Desk-Book of Errors in English,' by Frank H. Vizetelly, F. S. A.; McClure's Magazine for July, the Century, 'From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill,' by Holland Thompson (Toronto: The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Limited): 'The Sin of George Warrener,' by Marie van Vorst (Toronto: The Macmillan Co., of Canada, Limited). 'The Canadian Magazine' for July. Scribner's Magazine, Outing, the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

LITERARY NOTES.

IN THE CLOUDS.

That clouds differ in form and nature is patent to all, but there is little understanding of how many distinct varieties there are, except among meteorologists, and they even have not as yet decided on suitable names for each. What an interest they really possess when discussed as Arthur W. Clayden discusses them in 'Cloud Studies' (New York: E. P. Dutton) is best understood by a perusal of his book. The New York 'Post' notices that:—

The story of a thunder-shower is scientifically, even dramatically, told, with careful description of changes in the cumulus headquarters of the storm, and with remarkable attendant photographs. The author's views as to the causes of differing cloud forms are exceedingly probable, and the book is full of suggestiveness for further investigation. Exact personal observation forms the basis of the entire volume, which cannot be too highly recommended to students of this delightful branch of celestial research.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The John Lane Co. has recently published two books of essays, 'The Champagne Standard,' a comparison and study of English and American ways and manners, by Mrs. John Lane, and 'The Secret Life,' anonymous. The latter has occasioned some curiosity as to its authorship. Both are bright and chatty, there being much to praise and some things to blame in the surroundings and acquaintances of both authors. Mrs. John Lane sometimes pokes a little good-natured fun at the English, among whom she is, nevertheless, very happy, and the anonymous writer, another American lady is apparently even willing to poke fun at her own countrymen.

GREGORY THE GREAT

Mr. F. Homes Dudden has a large and worthy subject in 'Gregory the Great: His Place in History and Thought' (London: Longmans & Co.). His two volumes necessarily owe somewhat to the labors of those who have treated the matter before, more especially French and German scholars. He has, however, a strong interest in his subject and does not merely serve up rehashed material. After noticing one or two minor faults in the work the London 'Spectator' continues:—

Such criticisms are, however, mere motes in the sunlight. We have no doubt that the great length of this work is fully justified, for 'a work of reference on the Gregorian age' must of necessity leave no aspect of the age out of sight. The elaborate treatment of 'Gregory's life before his Pontificate' enables the author to give a vivid description of the dying civilization of Rome in the days of Gordianus, the patrician father of the future Pope. Gregory's Pontificate forms the great centre, of course, of the work. More than four hundred closely printed pages testify to the enormous activities of this period.

ALMA TADEMA.

The Cassell Company of New York is issuing a series of lives of living artists, of which the first volume, by Percy Cross Standing, is on 'Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, O. M. R. A.' The volume is small but sufficient to its purpose. The success of this artist is assured, and the appreciation of his work, on the increase. A man of sixty years of age, he is in health and vigor, and this account of his life and work is straightforward, without undue laudation, as might be expected, knowing the man and his personal share in its production. For, as the New York 'Times' notices:—

Mr. Standing's volume possesses the advantage—usually abused by biographers dealing with living subjects—of having been written under the direct sanction and with the practical co-operation of the artist himself. And this advantage in the present case is of real value, not only on account of authenticity of the facts set forth, but because Sir Lawrence's consummate sense of detail is herein visible, not only in setting down for the reader what is worth while, but in the selection, disposition, and reproduction of the illustrations, which, whether in color or black-and-white half-tones, are splendid examples of pictorial work.

BY AN AUTHORITY.

Perhaps the summer bride will be thankful to have 'The International Cook Book,' by Alexander Filipinni, formerly of Delmonico's, and Travelling Inspector of the International Mercantile Marine Company (New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.). The meals are planned for six, but that need not deter the resourceful bride, and even the fact that arrangements are rather more elaborate than may be generally demanded, can be overlooked, since the other fact remains that here are many new dishes culled from countries all the world over, and many a direction for judicious spicing as disguise for the continuous round of beef, mutton, pork.

'The Up-to-Date Waitress,' by Janet McKenzie Hill (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) is another aid to the inexperienced. The author dedicates her book to 'faithful waitresses,' but it is of great value to any one wanting to know the niceties of serving a dainty meal.

IN THE 18TH CENTURY.

Out of a convent into a court, out of its gaiety into the horrors of the French Revolution, out of prison into America, and at last back to her home and the court of the first Napoleon, is the history of Julie de Chesnil in 'A Lady in Waiting,' by Charles Woodcock Savage (Appleton). She is a sweet and gentle lady. In that court of callous indifference to human misery romance has found many a sweet flower of gracious womanliness. That is the right of romance, and it is fiction. Such is the make-up of this book, although its author would almost persuade his readers that this diary of impressions and wonderful events was the work of a real fair lady in waiting.

BACK TO NATURE.

How much of the savage there yet is in the educated man of the day is easily evidenced by the sale of such books as 'On the Spanish Main,' by John Manfield (Macmillan) and 'Nicanor, the Teller of Tales,' by C. Bryson Taylor (A. C. McClurg). The savagery is done up in the respectable guise of history, but it is there. Speaking of the first of these books, the New York 'Tribune' says:—

Human life seems to have been as little prized among them as in China to-day. When Morgan captured Porto Bello it was proposed to put the Spanish soldiers to the sword, but, officers and men having been hustled into a room over the powder magazine, one of the buccaneers set a train and blew them and the fort all up together. 'Much the better way of the two,' calmly says a chronicler who saw the explosion.

The author of the second book has chosen British ground for his scenery, and tells with no little realism of the days when the Romans lived in Britain and the early Britons suffered and revenged themselves, and yet loved their land and their life.

EDWIN DROOD.

One mystery that bids fair to remain so to the end of time is 'The Mystery of Edwin Drood.' Of course each reader is at liberty to form some conclusion for himself, but a satisfactory solution for all is not likely to be found. The 'Pall Mall' contains an article by Dickens's daughter, Mrs. Perugini, in which she supports the statement that of Dickens's son and intimate friends, of his hero. There seems little reasonable doubt now, after the statement Dickens's son and intimate friends, that Edwin Drood really was dead, but that does not end the discussion as to what Dickens had in mind for the conclusion of this his last work. He might not himself, if called back, be able to inform us.

A LIVING WAGE.

Not every one has a desire to study ethics and economies, but one's income is every man's interest and concern. Prof. John A. Ryan has lately published, through the Macmillan Company, 'A Living Wage,' dealing with the present-day slavery in civilized countries. Its drift is easily gathered in the following selected sentences from the New York 'Times Review':—

The slavery is by deliberate choice, to be sure—the choice between unavoidable alternatives—but it is under the compulsion of an economic duress hardly distinguishable from the highwayman's pistol. . . . The employer is no more justified in using his superior economic strength to reduce wages than he would be justified in using physical strength to exclude one starving from food. . . . The harvest field provides orchids for a few and scarcely feeds the multitude. . . . . All protected industries, having been protected in order that they may raise wages, should be compelled to raise them. . . . Underconsumption is not the result of overproduction, but of unsatisfied wants, and wants are unsatisfied because of underpayment of wages to producers, in order that capitalists may exploit labor. . . . Sooner or later protection must be mended or ended, and if it is to survive it must do more for the common people than leave them to the tender mercies of a 'free' wage contract. . . . As an alternative to Socialism, as an antidote to Anarchism, as a stimulator of thought, the book seems to us well described in Dr. Ely's words—'a meritorious performance.'

REVIEWED BOOKS FOR SALE.

For the convenience of our readers any book reviewed in these columns may be ordered through us at Montreal booksellers' prices, plus postage, which for an ordinary cloth-bound novel comes to ten cents. Price of book and approximate postage to be remitted when ordering.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
Publishers.
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

GARDEN TALKS

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

'I wish I might tell you what you are
To me—you seem so firm and strong and true,
So bold, and yet so gentle, so apart
From petty strivings that confuse men's minds,
I wish that I might make you understand
How your unselfish life has made me brave,
How I am cheered and strengthened and upheld
When I consider that the world holds you.'

I was reading the other day this sentence: 'The only life worth living in the long run is a life of love and service to others,' and in the same spirit a friend remarked: 'After all, that is the true missionary spirit, whether preaching to the Hottentots, or helping mother at home.'

But there are few who do not enjoy a meed of praise, and work better for getting it.

Even 'Garden Talks' feels a little glow of pleasure when this department is said to be helpful, and is encouraged to go on.

For unless we tell each other, how can we know whether our work is appreciated?

There are so many of this world's quiet earnest workers who feel discouraged if they do not see the result of their labors. More than this is the feeling that those who should appreciate their love and sacrifice often appear to fail to do so.

The sweetest reward for such a soul is the consciousness of duty done, and of striving to follow the footsteps of the Master who 'went about doing good.'

BETWEEN THE THORNS.

We were pruning rose bushes, and the novice was more intent upon pricked fingers than upon anything else. At last I said: 'If you would grasp the branch between the thorns, you would get along all right.'

No sooner said than done; it only required a little foresight and attention, and the thorns were robbed of their terrors.

The sentence came to me with deeper meaning afterwards, and seemed to apply to so many things. As we go through life, and many vital questions have to be handled, there is always need for caution in grasping both dead and living ideas, and a little care gives us enjoyment of its roses without the thorns.

And how many of our little pleasures are robbed of their charm, and our little duties robbed of their joy, but the thorny word that meets us, and that we have not always the needed caution to avoid.

But it is well to study the happy faculty attained by those who are fortunate enough to grasp their roses 'between the thorns.'

A COMPLAINT.

'Old Fashioned' complains that the roses of to-day seldom have perfume; that is, the garden roses we seem to cultivate, and he wonders why they have none of the old fashioned fragrance.

Perhaps our correspondent has only met those of the Victor Verdier type among his hybrids. They are from La Reine, crossed with a monthly rose, and consequently of rather tender habit for out of door, though good for forcing. Among them are Capt. Christy, Pride of Waltham, Countess of Oxford, and many others. And it is true as you write that fine feathers do not make fine birds, and that fragrance in a rose, is what song is to a bird. Consequently, these roses never take first rank, but are very useful, and besides, there are people who take 'rose fever' as others do 'hay fever,' and they should grow roses of this type. So even want of fragrance has its uses. But come into my garden, my 'Old Fashioned' complainer, and you will find to-day all the fragrance of your heart's desire.

PLANT FOR NAME.

Mrs. M.E.B.—The plant sent for name is the old-fashioned greenhouse plant called Kalbsanthes Cocoinea.

The plant belongs to the Crassulacea, or Live-for-ever family, and is seldom seen in greenhouses nowadays. It will require to be cared for in winter, and protected early from frost.

WINTER PROTECTION OF ROSES.

C.A.—There is a certain risk in lifting rose bushes, and wintering them in the cellar unless one has had experience in the cold storage business. For my part, preference will be given to out of door protection, with proper conditions and careful handling.

Two years ago the Hybrid Perpetual Roses here were laid down, and sods brought from a field to cover them. It was a winter of deep snow, and they did not see the light from November till April, coming out in good condition. Last winter, with the same treatment, they were uncovered, as regards snow, most of the winter, and the sods did not protect sufficiently.

The fact is, the roses must be covered at the roots, and up the stems, and a bank of earth around the lower end will be of more value than anything else, even if the tops are left to die. How often do we find the tops green in spring, and at first sight it seems as if they were promising and safe. But lower down the thick stems are often found to be brown and mouldy, with the result that the decay of the branch follows.

In my garden just now the Crimson Ramblers have to be trimmed and pruned for this very reason, and the only remedy is to give the protection at the branches and stems nearest the earth, regardless of the tops. The rose, like many other beautiful things in life, has many persecutors, and Ellwanger, in his book on roses, remarks that 'all things hostile and bad, animate and inanimate, seem to combine in greater degree to prevent the successful cultivation of the rose, than any other well known flower.'

But we can wage war on insects, and subdue them, but if the roses are neglected, when the first hard frost comes, they will suffer harm. Take a mild day, bend them over, and cover with earth; it is better than anything else for the purpose. Straw and boards harbor mice and other vermin, but the earth gives safe covering, and fits closely.

A notable rosarian truly said of this flower: 'He who would have beautiful roses in his garden must have beautiful roses in his heart.'

DAHLIAS AND PETUNIAS.

Maggie E. D.—You can grow dahlias as easily as potatoes if you give them the same care and treatment.

They can be kept all winter in a cellar that will keep vegetables from frost, and can be put into a box with a little dry sand. As for petunias, it is better to keep them in a box in the kitchen; they are not likely to live all winter kept in a dark cellar.

A VINE TO NAME.

Miss McC. — The twiner, of which leaf was forwarded, is a native of Canada, and its proper name is Menispernum Canadense. It is commonly called Moonseed, because of the curious crescent shaped seeds. It is a slender vine, and will climb twenty or more feet in a season. Neither flowers nor fruit are conspicuous, the latter resembling grapes. Rhodendrons are very uncertain, and can only be wintered in a cool room, but free from frost.

LATER WILD FLOWERS.

'Little Girl.' — You must not conclude that the woods are uninteresting because hepaticas and blood root have passed, for there are many both curious and beautiful plants at this and a later season.

The Solomon's seal gives its red berries soon after its inconspicuous flowers in May, and you can find honeset and St. John's wort huckleberries and raspberries and heal-all.

Ox-eye daisies and sweet cloves will meet you at every turn, and later the golden rod and asters.

In the woods the mosses spread their carpets, and are worth study and attention, and ferns grow shyly in the shadows.

Prince's Pine and Rattlesnake Plaintain give color to a collection, while goosegrass and stitchwort grow in the swamps.

Everything is restful to tired eyes, and the world, with its turmoil, seems far away, as we feel a measure of content and quiet in the midsummer woods.

INSECTS.

'Dennis.'—It seems to be a year in which plant destroyers are very plentiful, probably on account of the mild winter, and in some localities the mischief has its foundation in the wholesale destruction of our birds.

Only the other Sunday some, who called themselves men, came out from the city with cages and tramped over the farmer's field of grain and hay in their attempts to catch bobolinks.

It is a general complaint that cutworms are plentiful and doing great damage, being particularly severe upon tender young plants when first set out.

The best remedy is a bait, composed of bunches of clover, grass or weeds, treated by dipping them into a poisonous solution, or of a mash of poisoned bran scattered about.

The Squash vine borer is difficult to treat, as the caterpillar bores through the stem, causing it to rot, and often doing such injury as to kill the plant. Sometimes the lengths infested can be cut off and burned, and the growth of new roots encouraged by covering the stems at the joints with moist earth. The plants must be kept in good vigor to outgrow the setback.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

Shrubs that have finished blooming should now be cut back and trimmed, and seed cut off before ripening.

See that the lawn is mown once a week, and that the grass is left on as a mulch; this can easily be done if it is kept short.

No rubbish or decayed matter must be left in garden corners, to become a breeding place for insects and disease.

Have the eave troughs in country houses where there are cisterns well cleaned out before a rain. It sometimes happens that the pipes need attention; otherwise the water is lost, and much inconvenience caused.

It is time to sow seed of perennials for next year's blooming; they should be put in a shaded place and kept watered.

If strawberry runners have rooted, they can be carefully lifted after a wet time and transplanted to a new bed.

Tie up raspberry canes to stout stakes in order to prevent breakage.

Keep up the war on weeds; this is the season when one year's weeding saves any amount of seeding.

CHARGE NOT PROVEN

HARRY PASCAL ACQUITTED ON ACCUSATION OF KEEPING A GAMING HOUSE.

Harry Pascal, restaurant keeper, St. Lawrence Boulevard, was yesterday acquited by Judge Choquet on the charge of having kept a gambling house. Twenty-six men who were charged with having frequented the house were also discharged. The detectives raided the place on information laid by a woman, who could not, in the witness-box yesterday, substantiate her allegation that it was a gaming house. Her husband sometimes went to the restaurant and met some friends there, and that seemed to be the basis of her complaint. The man himself was called, and he denied that he ever gambled there, nor did he ever observe any gambling by others in the house.

A Great Thirst Quencher

MONTSERRAT
LIME FRUIT JUICE

Healthful, Invigorating, Strength-sustaining, Refreshing and Palatable.

Get it to-day.

Beware of substitutes.

EVANS & SONS, LTD.,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

THAT DELICIOUS "MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE"

is unrivalled: it has the force and richness of flavor of good French coffees. Try it and prepare it according to the French method. On demand, we shall send you free the booklet: "The Art of Preparing Good Coffee." Our varied assortment of Coffees, Teas and Spices represents extra-choice products. If you cannot have them at your dealer's, we shall send you them at our own expense on receipt of $2.80. We depend on your own judgment!

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

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

$2.80

The E. D. MARCEAU CO. Ltd., Wholesale Teas, Coffees, Spices, Vinegars, 281-285 St. Paul St., Montreal, Canada.

Hood's

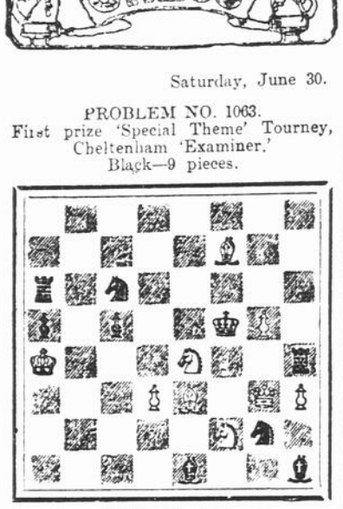
Sarsaparilla is unquestionably the greatest blood and liver medicine known. It positively and permanently cures every humor, from Pimples to Scrofula. It is the Best.

Blood Medicine.

CHESS

Saturday, June 30.

PROBLEM NO. 1063.
First prize 'Special Theme' Tourney, Cheltenham 'Examiner.'
Black—9 pieces.



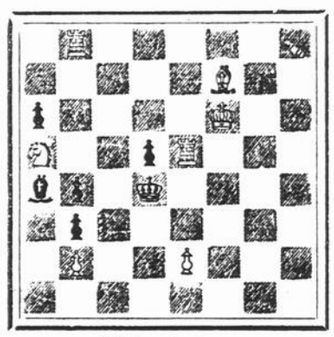
White—9 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

Problem No. 1064. By Mr. J. T. Andrews.

8 — 2rlp3 — s1P3p1 — K1S4r — 1B1k4 — 1P7R3 — 5PB1 — s7. White mates in two moves.

Compare with 1063 for the 'Theme.'

PROBLEM NO. 1065.
By K. Kaiser, Stuttgart.
Black—6 pieces.



White—7 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

SOLUTIONS.

'Pawn' sends for No. 1057—1. Q—B 5. 1058..1. Q—R 4. 1059..1. Kt—B 4. 1060..1. Q—B 2.

This fine problem of Jespersen's he solves as follows:—

1. Q—B 2, P x B, 2. Q x P, any move 3. Q mates. P—Q 4. 2. Kt—Kt 4, K moves, 3, Q or B mates. K—Q 5, 2. B—B 5 ch, K moves, 3. Q mates. K x B, 2. Q—K 4 ch, K x Kt, 3. B mates. Kt—B 6, 2. Q—B 5 ch, K moves, 3. B mates, etc.

Also, 1. Q—B 5, a cook; a black pawn at Kt5 would make it right. Thanks, 'Pawn.'

Harry Nelson Pillsbury, champion chess player of the United States, died in Philadelphia on June 17, the immediate cause of death being apoplexy. On the subject of Pillsbury's illness, the query has been raised: 'Does chess induce nervous prostration?' Experience being appealed to is dead against the supposition that chess, rightly used, is a nerve destroyer. The collapse of several famous masters has been referred to their indulgence in chess with a recklessness in the separating of cause and effect, quite equal to that so often shown by those who attribute insanity to marriage, instead of marriage to insanity. In all cases it may easily be proved that chess played but a minor part, if any part, in the undermining of its exponent's nervous organization, and that the chess player has collapsed, like the one-horse shay, from sheer wear and tear. Only the most superhuman stupidity could entertain for a moment the idea that an intellectual recreation such as chess, which intellectual people throughout the world turn to for mental refreshment and relaxation, could be productive of serious mischief to the mental economy unless indulged in to excess.

A fine game from the recent Stockholm Congress. Score and notes in full by Mr. Hoffer from 'The Field.'

(Centre Counter Gambit.)
Mieses vs. Moller.

White	Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P x P	2 Q x P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 B—K 2	5 B—Kt 5
6 Castles.	6 P—K 3
7 Kt—Q 4 (1)	7 B x B (2)
8 G x B	8 P— B3
9 P—Q 3	9 B—K 2
10 P—Q R 3	10 Castles.
11 P—Q Kt 4	11 Q—B 2 (3)
12 B—Kt 2	12 B—Q 3 (4)
13 Kt—K 4 (5)	13 B x P ch (6)
14 K—R 1	14 B—K 4
15 P—K B 4	15 Kt x Kt
16 P x Kt	16 B x P (7)
17 Q—Kt 4	17 P— K4 (8)
18 Kt—B 5	18 P—B 3
19 R x B (9)	19 P x R
20 R—Q 1	20 K—R 1 (10)
21 P—K 5	21 Q—B 2 (11)
22 P—K 6	22 Q—Kt 3
23 P—K 7	23 R—K 1
24 Q x Q	24 P x Q
25 R—Q 8	25 Kt—R 3
26 Kt—Q 6 (12)	26 Q R x R
27 P x R	27 R x Q
28 Kt—B 7 ch	28 K—Kt 1
29 Kt x R (13)	29 P—Q B 4
30 P x P	30 Kt x P
31 B—Q 4	31 P—Kt 3
32 B x Kt	32 P x B
33 K—Kt 1	33 P—Kt 4
34 K—B 2	34 P—B 5
35 K—B 3	35 K—B 1
36 Kt—B 6	36 P—R 3
37 Kt—Kt 4	37 K—K 2
38 Kt x P	38 K—Q 3
39 K—K 4	39 K—B 3
40 K—Q 4	40 P—Kt 5
41 Kt—Kt 4 ch	41 K—Kt 3
42 Kt—Q 5	42 P—Kt 4
43 Kt x P (B 6)	43 P—Kt 6
44 Kt—K 4	44 P—Kt 5
45 Kt x P	45 P x Kt
46 P—B 3	46 Resigns.

(1) A noteworthy innovation from the usual P—Q 4, the main idea being to get rid of the troublesome B at the Kt 5.

(2) The alternative, 7..Q—R 4, might be considered. It leads to interesting complications, which Mieses, no doubt, took into account when preparing this variation. At first sight we should recommend the move.

(3) If 11..B x P, then 12, Kt—Kt 3, winning a piece.

(4) Neglecting the development. Q Kt—Q 2; 13, Kt—B 5, K R—K 1 or B—Q 3 would be good enough.

(5) A vigorous line of play, and the sequel of the original plan initiated with move seven.

(6) Having already embarked on the doubtful course of going into action with half his forces, he may as well have a pawn in compensation for loss of position.

(7) The capture of the second pawn is still of more doubtful value than the first. Better would have been 16..B x Kt, 17 B x B, Kt—Q 2 (at last); 18 Q—Kt 4, P—K 4; 19, B—Kt 2, P—B 3; 20 Q R—Q 1, R—B 2, and submit to a still troublesome attack.

(8) 17..B—R 3 would be followed by 18 R—B 6, and if 18..B—K 6, then 19 Kt x K P, P x Kt; 20 Q x K P, ch, and wins.

(9) All in Mieses happiest style.

(10) The neglected development is severely felt now. If Kt—Q 2. then 21 Kt—R 6, ch, followed by R x Kt and Kt—R 3, then equally Kt—R 6 ch, and R—Q 7, winning.

(11) If 21..P x P, then 22 R—Q 6, followed by B x P.

(12) Not 26 R x R. R x R; 27 Kt—Q 6. because of 27..KtB 2.

(13) The extra piece wins, although it requires still correct play on the part of White. A most beautiful game.

Played lately in Copenhagen.

(Giuoco Piano.)

White. Herr R. Mow.	Black Amateur.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 Castles	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P x P
6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K 5?
7 B—Q 5!	7 P—B 4
8 P x P e.p.	8 Kt x P
9 B—Kt 5	9 B—K 2
10 B x K Kt	10 B x B
11 R—K 1 ch!	11 Kt—K 2?
12 Kt—Kt 5!	12 B x Kt
13 Q—R 5 ch	13 P—Kt 3
14 Q x B	14 P—B 3
15 Kt—B 3!	15 P x Kt
16 R—K 2	16 P x B
17 Q R—K 1	17 K—B 1
18 Q—B 6 ch	18 K—Kt 1
19 R x Kt	19 Q—B 1
20 R—Kt 7 ch	20 Q x R
21 R—K 8 ch Resigns.	

FAMINE FUNDS.

Since last acknowledgment the 'Witness' has received $6.55 for the Japanese famine fund: From 'a friend in Lancaster,' $3; from the Y. P. S. C. E., Sunny Hill, Sask., $3.55. Also from 'A friend in Lancaster' the sum of $3 for the Armenian Relief Fund.

SLEEP AND THE INSANE.

It is commonly supposed that the greatest depth of sleep occurs about the end of the first hour. This, however, is not invariably the rule, according to my own observations in the Cook County (Chicago) Insane Asylum, made some years ago, when I spent two successive nights in hourly testing the depth of sleep by light, sound, and touch. A majority of the ten cases I had under observation showed the greatest depth to be at about three a.m. More recently Drs. Sante de Sanctis and N. Neyros, at the University of Rome, tested the pressure upon the temple. One of these showed the greatest depth of sleep in the second and fifth hours, while the others showed the greatest depth between the first and second hours.

Talking in sleep is more common than is generally supposed. Armstrong and Child found in two hundred students, between the ages of twenty and thirty years, that 41 percent of the men and 37 percent of the women talked in their sleep and most of them could answer questions.—'Harper's Weekly.'

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genuine Must Bear Fac-Simile Signature

Brent Good

REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WEEK END STORIETTE.

GIVING UP.

A Story of Drought Time in Australia.

(By Ethel Turner (Mrs. H. R. Curlewis) in the 'G. O. P.')
(Concluded.)

CHAPTER II.

The Carrols were near neighbors of theirs, the nearness consisting of ten miles of desolate country. They, like the rest of the scattered neighbors, had offered help at the time of the little home's tragedy. The Carrols had even suggested that they should take the baby for a year, but Rosie and the father clung passionately to the little legacy of their dear one. They were so eagerly sure they could manage it, and indeed their conjoined wisdom was surprisingly great. They had practically brought up the twins, the mother being away from time to time in the nearest hospital, and when at home wretchedly ill; they were used to being left to their own resources. And it was only lately the baby had not thriven; Sutton, the father, in some marvellous way had managed to keep one cow alive for the tiny thing's sake until two months ago, but it was gone now, and the child dwindled and grew ill under strange dietary schemes.

And Rosie was alone with the anxiety for hours each day now. Until just lately there had always been the comfort of knowing father was somewhere on the hundred acres, and able to be summoned at will by prolonged 'Cooees.'

But the selection was just as bare now of stock and crops as if some mammoth razor had gone carefully over the whole place.

Sutton therefore was forced to go further afield and seek to earn a few shillings at distant government relief works, and it was never earlier than eight in the evening when he got back to the poor little mother-sister and her sick baby and little boys. Several times he had meditated taking them with him to his work and letting them camp in a tent near, but they all shrank from abandoning the selection. No one but themselves knew how homelike and comfortable that shingle dwelling was, with its three clean little rooms and its useful furniture that Sutton had himself made, a dresser that Rosie scrubbed with pride, bunks for the children, little chairs, a verandah to keep off the worst of the heat, a meat safe with a protection of interwoven bushes. Outside desolation might reign, but even there were the neatly laid out garden beds that in the memory of all had once been gay with flowers. And in the west paddock, at the foot of a slight slope where one thin gum tree grew, the mother slept.

So they clung to the spot, Rosie protesting most vigorously against the idea of loneliness, and singing and laughing with the children as she went on day by day with her busy, brave little work.

'But what have you done with the twins, Rosie?' Mrs. Carrol said. 'Couldn't you have brought them? Surely they are not left alone.'

Rosie paused a moment from her rabbit. How delicious it tasted after her own attempts at cooking the rodent!

'Yes, they are alone, Mrs. Carrol,' she said; 'they knew baby was sick and they promised to be good. We'd never have got here with that extra weight in the buggy, and then father has to be told.' She took another large mouthful. 'But I've brought the candles and all the matches with me, and I put the fire right out, and I locked them in the house. When it gets dark they are going to sit in their chairs and sing all their songs till father comes. I think they'll go to sleep, though they say they won't.'

Kate's young heart, almost at womanhood, swelled. The thought of the two poor little men in the lonely place all day and sitting hand-in-hand later in the dark singing quaveringly made the tears start.

'I'll go off and stay with them,' she said, impulsively. 'I'll get my hat.'

But it was nearly seven now, they found; the father would be with them at ten, which was sooner than she could.

The little men must dree their weird. Still Luke reached his hat. He would go over and set Sutton's fears at rest. How could the man sleep and think of his little girl flogging the horse over all those miles and through that sandstorm? How could he sleep till he was satisfied that he still had a baby?

'I'm afraid I'll have to stop there though,' Luke said, 'and that means that you won't get your washing water till to-morrow night, mater.'

'Bother the washing water!' said Mrs. Carrol. 'Edith, make up a parcel of the rest of the rabbit. Rosie says she could only leave cold tea and bread for the little boys. And Sutton, too, will come home hungry.'

Rosie herself ran after him. 'You'd better take these back,' she said, and gave him the candles and matches.

They struggled for the baby's life again and again in the night—Mrs. Carrol and her girls. Rosie, collapsing at last, had fallen asleep suddenly in her chair, and they put a mattress out on the verandah and fastened up a mosquito net and undressed her and laid her there, where she could hear nothing, all without her lifting an eyelash.

But by morning the convulsive attacks had passed away and the white little thing, out of immediate danger, lay sleeping, drawing faint little breaths in between its yet blue lips. And out on the verandah, even at ten o'clock, with the sun blazing outside, Rosie still lay exactly as they had laid her the night before; and Mrs. Carrol, looking down on her, whispered to her husband that she had hardly moved an inch, poor little tired child, poor little ready-made woman.

But Carrol, now the excitement was over, was thinking hard again about his own family affairs and hardly saw the worn child, though he looked at her when bidden.

'Have you decided when you would like us to start, my dear?' he said gently. Ever since the moment of her outburst he had treated his wife nervously, politely—as someone he was in no way acquainted with.

The woman brushed a sugar ant off Rosie's bare little foot.

'You've less intelligence than I gave you credit for, Robert Carrol,' she said impatiently.

'I—I don't think I understand you, my dear,' he said. 'Of course I am prepared to do just as you said with the three hundred. But when would you like to start?'

'Oh, how tired you make me!' said the woman irritably. 'Can't you remember what a frightful day yesterday was?'

'An awful day!' he agreed.

'Well, is it very wonderful if I said a few things I didn't mean?' she demanded.

'But you do not mean you would like us to go away—to start something somewhere else?' Sweat stood on his forehead.

'And leave all this,' she said with a jealous gaze round her. 'Think what we've done for the place! I'm surprised at you, Robert.'

'What were you thinking of us doing, my dear?' he said meekly.

Her answer was quite ready for him. 'I thought it all out in the night,' she said. 'Spend a whole hundred on a bore or some way of water conservation; the Government plant is at Merowra, and they're glad to help, so it wouldn't cost more, would it?'

'No—we could do a lot for a hundred,' Carrol said, watching her with beating heart.

'Put a hundred in the bank ready for stock when it rains and the wheat comes up.'

'Yes,' said Carrol.

'Pay off the store bill and get in a good stock of groceries; let the children have a few pounds each to spend on new clothes or what they like. Luke could get that concertina he's been hankering for.'

'Hurrah!' said Luke, who with the other three had come now to the front door to listen to the schemes.

'And lend forty or fifty to Sutton to start him again. He must give up the place he's in, but it could easily be arranged for him to take Donnelly's. Then he'd be close enough to use our bore, and I should have these children under my own eye. He could borrow Bayfield's dray and bring his things over to-morrow. While he's getting the place right the little boys could come here, too.'

Rosie stirred a little in her sleep and smiled happily, as if she knew she was never again going to rise up to quite such a bundle of cares as the past had daily laid on her shoulders.

Carrol was standing perfectly straight again, almost for the first time in two years. He looked at his wife with glowing eyes. Then he dropped again one moment and the old anxious look returned.

'The children?' he said. 'Is it fair to the children to try again?'

'Of course it is fair,' said his wife decidedly. 'Are you deaf, Kate, Fred? Why don't you answer your father?'

'Why, of course, we're willing,' said Kate, 'more than willing—glad.' Her face was ashine.

'New hats!' said Edith ecstatically. 'How shall we trim them?'

'By George,' said Fred, 'I'd rather have that bore than anything you could offer me.'

'With a Tooral, Li-orral, Liaddity,' sang Luke, waltzing down the verandah with his arms extended and his fingers curving to the notes of an imaginary concertina.

'There, we've wasted quite enough time,' Mrs. Carrol said. 'Go and get on with your work, children. Robert, you'd better get your town coat on.'

PLEA WAS SET ASIDE.

The Court of Appeal on Thursday confirmed the judgment of the Superior Court which condemned P. Vanier to pay the city $3,788 as the special tax on his property in connection with the Notre Dame street expropriations. Both courts held that the plea of prescription was unfounded, as, under the old charter, the three years' prescription was exclusive of the current year.

KING ALFONSO'S SMILE.

By the merest accident (writes a correspondent) I chanced to be at the Hippodrome the other afternoon when King Alfonso visited the huge house in the company of his bride-elect. We all have a soft corner in our hearts for the boy monarch who has conducted his courtship so gloriously in his own way, but those who have not seen him are fain to declare that his looks are not the royal bridegroom's strong point. As a matter of fact, he is decidedly attractive in appearance. Like many other royalties, notably the Princess of Wales, his photographs do him much less than justice; they accentuate the heaviness of nose and mouth, and give no idea at all of the charm of King Alfonso's expression. His face is seldom seen in repose, and he has a way of being vividly and genuinely interested in everything, or enjoying the smallest things. If you did not know who he was you would say he was a nice, well-bred boy, with a touch of the foreigner in him, just home from Eton or Harrow.—'M. A. P.'

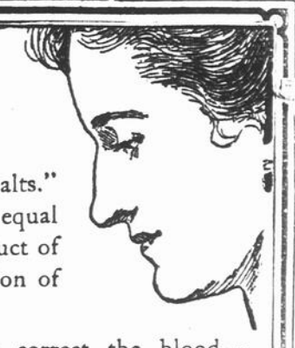
To Cure Womanly Ills.

Very often ailments which in themselves are not important, through neglect develop into chronic troubles. In such cases opiates, alcohol and narcotics must be avoided.

Probably nothing offers such permanent relief as Ferrozone, of which Mrs. S. Mead, of Fraserville, says: 'I feel it my duty to let you know how valuable is Ferrozone. For some time previous to the change of life I suffered more than I could tell. I had such pains and disorders I feared I would die. Neighbors told me Ferrozone was the only remedy. It put a stop to my pain and sickness, had a direct action upon my troubles that gave relief from the start. I now enjoy perfect health and rest. No womanly medicine can possibly be better than Ferrozone.'

In women of all ages Ferrozone creates a feeling of youth and spirit that's surprising. 50c per box at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U.S.A., and Kingston, Ont.

The 20th Century Saline



ABBEY'S is the "salt of salts." It never had an equal. It has no equal to-day. It is the perfect product of ripe experience in the preparation of medicinal Effervescing Salts.

It is the ideal formula to correct the blood—strengthen the stomach—regulate bowels, liver and kidneys—and keep the whole system actively healthy.

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

A morning glass is a bracing tonic for the whole day.

25c. and 60c. a bottle.



KOLA!

This is a Delicious Non-Alcoholic Beverage possessing the strength sustaining properties of the Kola Nut, and is just the drink for this weather.

TRY IT!

ROBERT ALLAN,

Tel. 1784. 620 Dorchester Street.

PEOPLE OF GOOD TASTE

Find in our immense stock of

WALL PAPERS

What they admire and purchase.

MURPHY & SON, The Painters and Decorators.

582 St. Catherine Street, West.
(New Number)

GUILTY OF LARCENY

FORMER SECRETARY TO SENATOR LODGE CONVICTED.

Boston, June 29.—Robert G. Proctor, former secretary to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, was found guilty of larceny by the jury in the Superior Court in a sealed verdict which was returned last night, and which was opened at to-day's session of the court. He was charged with the larceny of $225 from John G. Bestgen, of Quincy, who alleged that he paid the amount as a contribution to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, giving it to Proctor in connection with an alleged promise to secure for Bestgen an appointment as consul. Sentence was deferred.

The trial began last Wednesday, and the witnesses included almost the entire membership of the Republican State Committee in 1904.

Proctor testified that he had received money from Bestgen in 1904, and that he turned the amount over to some one at Republican headquarters.

DRUNKEN WOMAN'S JUBILEE.

In the Recorder's Court yesterday Judge Sicotte committed Celia Therrien to jail for two months, on a charge of drunkenness. This was the woman's fiftieth appearance in court.

DRINK AND COWARDICE.

Recorder's Court yesterday with having cowardly assaulted his wife on Thursday while he was drunk. The woman's face bore painful evidence of her husband's brutality. The prisoner was sent to jail for six months for having committed the assault, and six months for drunkenness.

ONLY TWENTY-FOUR HOUSES, COUNTING SHACKS.

YET CAN HOIST A FLAG WITH THE BEST.

It is often in the small villages of the new districts that the grit that we are proud to think characterizes Canadians as most clearly shown. A case in point is that of the school in British Columbia, which, with only twenty-four houses in the place, including shacks, has just secured a fine flag three yards long by two and a half yards wide, as well as some good books to form the nucleus of a library. All honor to the teachers of the small schools who are the moving spirits in such enterprises as this throughout the Dominion. Truly the public is in no danger of overestimating the work of the teaching profession in producing strong, public spirited men and women. Another teacher in Nova Scotia, writing to us recently, concerning some patriotic effort the school was making, signs herself, 'Yours in nation-building.' This teacher magnifies her calling. She has that larger outlook that must unconsciously communicate itself to the pupils in her charge. In just such degree as this is the spirit of our schools, so far at least is our future prosperity as a nation assured.

British Columbia, June 14, 1906.

John Dougall & Son, Montreal 'Witness,' Montreal, Que.—

Dear Sirs,—Our flag has arrived and we are delighted with it. The children all send their thanks. We have not got it up yet, but hope to have the pole ready before school closes—June 21. The children say if the pole is not up by that time, they will take turns outdoors holding the flag up, for it MUST fly on that day. If the pole is finished before the holidays, I will take a picture of it and send it to the 'Witness.'

I have checked on the list the books the children have chosen. The ones they wanted come to ten cents over the amount due us. I am enclosing the ten cents. Is that allowable?

Can we buy from you the books on the list you sent, if we should want any for our library? There is not much chance of our getting more subscriptions, for, counting shacks, there are just twenty-four houses in the village.

Thanking you in the name of the whole school, for our beautiful flag.

I am, yours truly,

BLANCHE MACDONALD.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

From Sumatra, the Rhenish missionary society reports a year of harvest such as it has never before seen. The number of pagans baptized during the year was 4,712, besides 136 Mohammedans. The total of Christians is now 61,764. In 307 schools 14,519 boys and girls are under instruction.

At a meeting in Swanbourne, Lord Cottesloe, speaking of the progress of Christianity in India, remarked: 'It was often said that converts are only from the lower caste. Yet at King Edward's coronation, out of 20 representatives of Indian Christians, six were actual ruling princes. It took 400 years to convert the Roman empire. India contains from three to four times as many people as the Roman empire in the days of Augustus, and it is only about 100 years since modern missionary enterprise began there in earnest. Nevertheless, in India proper (excluding Burma), Christianity stands third in the list of religions.

The Rev. Charles Collins, of the London Missionary Society, writes of a special week of meetings at Ambihimahasoa, Madagascar, when 341 persons professed conversion, the whole church being changed into a spirtual force, and the revival not being confined to the city. At many places charms were collected and burnt. A missionary also, at a crowded meeting invited all those present who had repented and decided to turn to God, to manifest it. A young man well-known for his bad life and the harm he had done, intelligent, but a drunkard, a debauchee, corrupt to the core, came, sat down and wept, and spoke with much feeling of his shame and repentance, crying: 'Lord Jesus, have pity on me!' Another, who had disappeared for a considerable time, having squandered part of his father's fortune, some weeks after, also came back in rags, having wandered about, sometimes in the forest, and having almost died of hunger. He told about his wretched life, and the meeting with his old boon companion, now converted, was most melting.

A NIGHT SCHOOL IN AMATONGA.

(By L. E. Hertslett, M.D., British Tongaland, South Africa, in 'Missionary Review of the World.')

Imagine a long, low, dark building with three large, unbarked tree trunks supporting a roof covered with thatch. The walls are made of reed outside and plastered with black mud inside. There are two doors, six small holes for windows, rustic wooden seats (very rustic), a sort of palisade enclosure for a pulpit, and a mud floor.

The proceedings begin with a hymn and prayer, at which not many are present, but they soon begin to flock in, and then follows what can only be faintly described as a very remarkable performance. About sixty children and young people are present, in all stages of dress and undress. Two men act as head teachers. The light having begun to fade, they all crowd around the windows and doors, some even standing outside. No attempt is made at order or classes, every one seems to choose his own place, both in the room and in the book. Everybody shouts their syllables, words or sentences, some from spellers, and some from reading-books, some from hymn-books, and some from Bibles, and during part of the time the head teacher sits in the pulpit and reads aloud to himself. After a time five old-fashioned, smoky, malodorous, tin lamps are lighted, but only serve to render the picture more striking, the darkness more palpable, the hubbub more indescribable, and the smell and the heat more unbearable.

At last a vigorous bang on the desk by the superintendent restores some semblance of order, a rush is made for the seats, the lamps are placed around the pulpit, the roll is called, and a hymn announced. They simply yell the words. I think I never heard such an appalling volume of sound in a small space in all my experience. The girls here are by far the most noisy; they throw back their heads, their large mouths open to the fullest extent, and 'let go.'

This school, though in our district, is not under our control. The church was built and the work is maintained by the natives themselves. I think only one other white man ever paid them a visit before I went there.

Notwithstanding the amusing circumstances, it was the most impressive and interesting sight to see these young people, so keen on learning, so ready to help one another, and so willing to listen.

ARMENIAN ORPHANS PREACHING.

Those who have contributed toward the work of saving and training the orphans of Armenia will be glad of this little glimpse into their lives given by Miss Salmond, of Marash:—

'One of my boys went in the winter months to a village to teach the children of some men who had at one time lived in Marash. There was no church and no schoolhouse there, so this lad had a little room given him, and that he used for bedroom, dining-room, kitchen, parlor, church and school. He had to attend to all these duties himself, and found it very hard at first; but when he remembered how he was once ignorant, hungry and almost naked, and how through the orphanage he had been cared for, also when he saw the desire of these parents to have their children learn of Jesus, and how to read of him, he forgot his own discomfort, and give his time and strength to the work. After a few weeks these village men came to him and said, 'We thank you for what you are doing for our children; they learn their lessons because they love you; but now we wish you to speak to us from the Good Book.' By showing very strong desire they overcame the difficulties he presented, and so on the following Sunday he preached to them, choosing John iii., 16, as his text. "Oh, how I trembled," he said, "but when a good brother at the close laid his hand on my shoulder and said, "I got good, do not fear," I was glad." For four months this lad continued this work. Now I hear that these men are wondering if they cannot have a preacher or teacher always.

'Another lad who was sent to another village to do similar work, on his return told me with such a beaming face, and in a very modest manner, of one of his pupils, a boy of his own age, who had made wonderful progress in reading, and said, "I know that boy has been really converted, too"; and said he, "I found it very hard to part from that boy; he loved me and I loved him. He came with me on foot one whole day, and ere we parted we knelt down on the road and prayed God to help us both."

'Am I not justified in asking money to send these lads to college, so they may be fitted to do greater and better work for God, as I believe they will? I give these two samples, though I had five lads at work in this way last winter.'

Are You Losing Looks or Strength?

Once you were robust, bright and happy.

To-day you are dull, worried, failing in vitality and appearance.

Just when you should be at your best you're played out, and need a cleansing, bracing tonic. Your blood will soon redden, your vivacious spirit will soon return, you'll be yourself again if you regulate the system with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. A truly wonderful medicine. It searches out disease, positively drives away headache, weariness and lack of vital force. Give yourself a chance. Use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and watch the result. Sold everywhere, 25c per box, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., or Hartford, Conn.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CHRISTIAN GATHERING IN THE KHASSEE HILLS, INDIA.

(The Bombay 'Guardian.')

Some most wonderful services were held from the 15th to the 18th of March at a little village called Mairaug situated about thirty miles from Shillong, in the Khassee Hills. This was the Annual Assembly of the Welsh Presbyterian Mission. For years now the entertaining of the Assembly has been such a serious undertaking that many questioned the advisability of holding it in such a small village. Hitherto it has been held in one of the chief stations, such as Shillong, Cherrapoonjee, Iowai and Shangpoon, and these places feel that it is a great tax on their resources; but the few Christians in Mairaug, headed by the Raja of the district, who is a deacon in the Church, pleaded so hard for the privilege of entertaining the Assembly, that at last their request was granted; but the Assembly of 1906 being the first after the breaking out of the Revival was unique in every respect, in the number present, in enthusiasm, in power and in blessing.

Men have to find their way to Mairaug on horse-back or be carried on men's backs, or by walking, as there is only a bridle path from the Shillong main road to the village, a distance of about fifteen miles. Some few had ponies and a few were carried in a kind of basket-chair on men's backs, but most of the people walked there, some of them travelling for four or five days in order to reach there in time.

Paul's injunction to 'be given to hospitality' is faithfully observed in the Khassee Hills; all the Christians were entertained free of charge at Mairaug and on their way to and fro at the Christian villages where they stayed. The system of charging so much from each person for entertainment has never been introduced into the Khassee Hills, and I hope it never will be. The Raja entertained over two thousand persons daily, and others provided for some hundreds, and even the heathen threw open their doors and welcomed the Christians to their houses.

The Khassies, like the Jews of old, went up rejoicingly unto the House of the Lord,—many sang as they marched along, some parties halted here and there on the roadside to hold prayer meetings. When they turned into any Christian house it was an excuse for a service, and the conversation all along the way was about the revival and the wonderful work that God is doing and is going to do in the near future.

As soon as the people reached the place they crowded into the chapel for a prayer meeting. The chapel is not a large one, but the friends had removed one side-wall and had put up a temporary roof over a good area in order to increase the accommodation, but in spite of all this, one-tenth of the people could not enter though the place was literally packed. All the seats had been removed, and men and women sat on the floor.

Is it a prayer meeting or a praise meeting? Listen to the singing, it is only a short hymn of two or three stanzas, but it takes nearly an hour to go through it, sometimes a line is repeated hundreds of times, and all seem lost in joyful praise. One hymn ending with

Jesus only
That can satisfy my wants,

made some of the people wild with joy at one service. Several new hymns were introduced and these were called 'The Heavenly Songs,' or 'The Angels' Hymns,' because they were sung first of all by some girls in a trance and noted down at the time. It is said, and this is verified by the missionary of the place, that a girl in a state of trance sang a hymn which was dotted down in Solfa by her brother at the time, but he failed to write down the words. When the girl had come out of the trance her brother asked her to sing the hymn again and to give him the words, but she was not aware that she had sung any hymn and had no recollection at all of the tune even when it was sung to her. Some days afterwards when in another trance she sang the same hymn again, and this time the brother was able to take down the words as well. The people soon picked up the words and music and it was a favorite hymn at the Assembly. The air is a taking one and the words forcibly appeal to the emotions.

Many Christians at first would have been shocked at the dancing, if it can be called dancing; the way they sway their bodies, their hands and their feet; but there is something wonderfully fascinating in it. Some hundreds went into trances and the way they trembled and shook was extremely painful to witness, but they seemed quite unconscious of it. It is difficult to account for these trances and quakings. I believe that the Spirit comes so powerfully upon them that their weak bodies cannot stand the strain. I feel certain it is not merely physical, for some would be shaking violently for hours and then come out of their trance and feel as well as ever. Some ungodly men have been attacked in the same way, without any warning, but they came out of the trances as new men. No doubt they had been the subjects of prayer and their sudden conversion was due to this. There is a ring of reality about everything, the people are tremendously in earnest; this can easily be seen by the behavior of the people as well as by their singing and prayers.

I shall never forget the prayer of a young man on the Saturday afternoon. A long ordination service had been held in the open air in the presence of over five thousand people; it was characterized by intense earnestness and the service lasted for hours, though a cold wind was blowing the whole time. At the close of the service a letter was read from a New Zealand minister asking for the people's prayers on behalf of the two thousand Europeans in his parish. Two persons were asked to lead the vast congregation in prayer, one in Khassee and one in English; then as the service was closing a young man came forward, and said that he wished to pray. Oh! the agony of his face, and his words—they pierced the heart of every one present. He is the young man that was powerfully moved by the Spirit months ago, but he said that he had disobeyed God, and oh, how he pleaded for forgiveness, he was using the interjection generally used by the Khassies when in great distress, 'waw! waw!! waw!!! and every time he repeated the word it shook the whole congregation. One of his friends came to him, but almost immediately he fell on his face and he began to pray also; then another man who has been deeply moved by the Spirit came forward to join them in prayer, and did so with much sobbing and weeping. Some of the missionaries also joined them, and in a few minutes the whole vast congregation seemed to be praying and weeping at the same time, and the piercing cry of the young man could be heard through it all 'Waw' 'Waw,' and he used a sentence which children use when punished by their parents, 'I shall never do it again,' 'I shall never do it again,' 'Enough, enough, I shall never do it again.' The scene was awful, it was not excitement but agony, anguish, excruciating spiritual pain. One seemed to realize something of the grieved expression of our loving Father's face when his beloved children sin against him. Some one tried to sing, but the Spirit of Prayer was too strong, but after fifteen or twenty minutes the scene changed, a quiet peace came over the people and then the praise began, and many became wild with joy.

On the Sunday, thousands more had come in from the neighboring villages. Very early in the morning—before dawn even—the sound of prayer and praise was heard from the chapel and school-room; even at that early hour the two places were crammed with earnest intercessors.

At ten o'clock the service commenced in the open air with a congregation of over eight thousand people. It was a wonderful sight to watch the eager, reverent faces of the multitude; one could see that the people had come together expecting a blessing. Two persons had been appointed to preach, but the rush of praise and prayer made preaching impossible, but a few earnest addresses were given.

Look at that man standing in the middle of the crowd with his hands uplifted to Heaven, what a stern, expressive face! and listen to his burning words, oh, how he appeals to men to repent; he reminds one of one of the old prophets, his words are so piercing that they are distinctly heard by all. His attitude as well as his words are such, that he commands attention; he is silent for a few minutes, then he utters a terrible warning, then another solemn silence and again an agonizing appeal to men to repent. His face is a study; one feels in looking at him that he has a message from the unseen world, and he is determined to deliver it. He comes from one of the distant villages and has been powerfully used by the Spirit in his own neighborhood. By his side another man rises and begins to pray, his prayer like his face is full of tenderness—full of love, oh! how he prayed, how he pleaded with God. I thought that Sinai and Calvary had come down—one man thundered terrible words to men, the other lovingly pleaded with God for men. It was a sight never to be forgotten.

There is no doubt that many were convinced of sin at that meeting, for the presence of God at times was over-powering.

A party of Lushais had come to the Assembly, hoping to get some of the revival fire and carry back the flame to their own country. It had taken some of them over a fortnight to reach Mairaug, and all were delighted to see that they had all been greatly moved, though they did not understand a word of the Khassee language. Let us pray that they may be the means of setting north and south Lushai Hills ablaze on their return. Thousands prayed for them on the hills, and we feel assured that their prayers will be answered.

The morning service in the open air lasted over four hours, then it began to rain and the service had to be closed, but many parties remained on the field for a long time to sing and to pray. In the afternoon and evening services were held in the chapel and school-room, where short sermons were preached. The earnestness and joy were beyond description. Some good men, who had hitherto refused to join the multitude in yielding themselves entirely to God, were forced to bend at these services and their confession of pride and stubbornness was most heartrending. There are a few still who look very critically upon the enthusiasm of the people, but these are men who are known to have secret sins, not heinous sins in the sight of men, but no doubt they are terrible sins in the sight of God—pride, selfishness, laziness, debt, etc.,—and sin and the Holy Spirit cannot remain long in the same person. One could not help admiring the humility of many of the people; some who had been manifestly used of God in certain districts of the hills were present, but they shrank from coming forward. I only noticed one or two who appeared anxious to show themselves. The thousands of earnest prayers that had ascended to Heaven for the presence of God at the Assembly were manifestly answered, and Satan was not allowed to interfere.

The missionaries had some precious seasons among themselves; many if not all of them had a wonderful uplift the last twelve months, and are full of joy for they are now reaping the fruit of years of patient sowing, and there is every prospect that a still richer harvest will soon be gathered in. Over five thousand souls have been brought into the Church during the twelves months that the revival has been going on, but there are yet over two hundred thousand to be gathered in. When will this be? This is the great test of the revival. If the thousands that attend the Assembly will only go forth in the name and power of God to their several villages the demon-worship of the hills will soon be driven from the land.

Some may think that the revival in the Khassee Hills is a thing of the past, but this is not the case. It was never so general as it is now and never as powerful. May it continue, and map it spread all over India, and over all the world, so that our Saviour's name may be abundantly glorified.—J. Pengwern Jones.

Sylhet.

Pale Face, Weak Blood.

Why are some people strong and able to defy disease, while others are weak and subject to all the ills of human kind?

The difference is in the blood. Pallor of the eyelids, gums and lips tell of blood that is lacking in quality and richness.

The person who has poor blood is subject to headache, dizziness, sleeplessness; the action of the heart is weak and there is sometimes palpitation; the breath is short, and there is lack of energy and strength.

This weak, anaemic condition is entirely overcome by the persistent use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, which is above all else a builder and enricher of the blood.

New, rich flesh and tissue are added, new strength and vigor take the place of weakness and suffering, and instead of taking cold or contracting disease at every gust of wind that blows you find yourself getting strong and robust.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

THE FOUNDING OF AN ENGLISH MISSION.

The London Bible-women and Nurses Mission was founded by Mrs. Ranyard, (better known as L.N.R.), in June, 1857. Its Jubilee is being inaugurated this month.

Mrs. Ranyard was born in 1890 into a family deeply imbued with love and veneration for the Bible. In her early womanhood she dedicated herself to the systematic study of the Scriptures, and to the circulation of the Bible among her poorer neighbors. By weekly visits to cottage homes she collected the pence that were to purchase the Book, and learned by experience what a key to the heart and home these friendly visits, with a directly spiritual aim, could become.

A woman of extraordinary energy, force of character, and untiring industry, devoted to her home and her children, she yet found time for literary work. She wrote the Bible Society's Jubilee volume, 'The Book and Its Story,' which met with immense success, running into many large editions. The one aim of her busy life was to bring the Bible, which she implicitly believed was a message from God to every human soul, within the reach of all. She was, however, well on in middle life when she founded the Mission, and found Marian, her first Bible-woman.

'Marian's' was a strange story. She had lived for thirty-three years in 'Seven Dials,' picking up a living by cutting fire-papers, making bags for silversmiths, and so on. She was of fairly respectable birth; but her father had been a drunkard and had broken her mother's heart. He died in a low lodging in St. Giles, leaving Marian, quite a young girl, with a little sister of five. At times the poor orphans passed the night on a doorstep.

An old man, who had been a fellow-lodger with her father, taught Marian to write a little, but told her never to read the Bible, as it was full of lies. She had a thirst for knowledge in those days when there were but few schools, and taught herself to read chiefly by studying the shop windows. At eighteen she married. When they went to church she was without shoes and stockings, and her husband had no coat; still they were both sober and steady, and in time got together a home. Four years before she and Mrs. Ranyard met, one rainy night she took shelter in a little mission hall, where she learned that a lending library was to be opened the next evening. She went hoping to borrow 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' then talked about by everybody; but a strong impulse came over her—it was as if she heard a whisper telling her to borrow a Bible instead. She obeyed the voice. The City missionary lent her a Bible; she took it home and read it. It went straight to her heart. Afterwards came a time of great suffering and want for Marian and her husband, but they fought through it; and when Mrs. Ranyard, after her memorable walk in St. Giles's, asked the missionary if he knew of a good, poor woman who would venture with a bag of Bibles into every room, he put his hand into his pocket and drew out a letter from Marian, in which she told him of her wish to offer her time, her only treasure, to the Lord, and that she desired to visit and help in any way she could those whom no one else would approach. Marian had been ill in hospital herself, she longed to help those she calls 'the desolate sick.'

Marian's letter revealed not only the power of the Word to convert the heart, but to educate the whole mental and spiritual being. Mrs. Ranyard was convinced that in her the right person was found, and Marian received the offer of employment of selling Bibles, feeling it was the work which, of all others, she should delight to undertake.

Thus, so quietly that scarcely anyone except Mrs. Ranyard, Marian and the Bible Society knew of the attempt, the Bible-woman's Mission began. Even Marian, long as she had lived in St. Giles's, was amazed at the state of the rooms into which she penetrated; still more amazing was the willingness of the poorest to subscribe their pence. Marian reported that the women she gathered for her first little tea-party said 'they thought they would try to be cleaner.' 'Thank God for that.' exclaimed Mrs. Ranyard; 'we will help them to try!' And the rest of her life was devoted to helping the poor women to help themselves. She gathered a few into a class to listen to the reading of the book they had bought, and so the Mothers' Meeting sprang up. To L. N. R. the Christian Church owes both the Bible-woman and the Mothers' Meeting. She soon had a large number of women under her own supervision working in te poorest parts of London, seeking in every womanly way to reach the mother and through her the home. Her work might almost be called 'The Mission of the Fruitful Word,' so much sprang out of it.

The Bible-women's visits revealed the terrible state of 'the desolate sick,' untended or ill-tended in their wretched homes. L. N. R. saw there was 'hospital work to do outside all hospitals,' and in 1868 a nursing branch was added. L. N. R. passed away early in 1879. Almost her last published words were:—

'The great need of Christians is faith in the Word of God. Not infidelity, nor superstition, nor idolatry, nor strong drink, nor any other vice, if they really trusted in that weapon, the sword of the spirit, would stand before them. Hereto we set our seal after twenty-two years' work in the slums of London.'

MISSIONARIES WANTED.

A stirring appeal is addressed to all Christians in Great Britain and Ireland as to Northern Nigeria, which, in 1900, came under the British flag, and with a vast population, six times as large as England, of 10,000,000 half Mohammedan and half pigan. Hitherto it has been practically closed to missions by intertribal wars. Now it is accessible. The pagan tribes ask for the white man's teachers, but Mohammedan traders and missionaries push forward with energy and zeal, flooding the country with their influence, and at the present rate of progress it is computed 'there will scarcely be a heathen village on the banks of the Niger by 1910.' They would all be Mohammedan, and much less accessible to the Christian missionary. While Christians hesitate, the door is gradually closing.

Only one solitary Christian missionary was working among these heathen tribes up to July, 1904. At present there are about ten missionaries, five having been sent out by special effort to meet this crisis—two in July, 1904, and three in October, 1905. Even from the political standpoint, it would be disastrous to abandon these lands to a fanatical religion like Mohammedanism, which has shown its fruits in the Armenian massacres and in the revolution in the Eastern Soudan which led to Gordon's death.

The field is unoccupied, the climate comparatively healthy, and the High Commissioner, Sir Frederick Lugard, strongly encourages missionary effort among the heathen tribes. It would be a disgrace to allow these tribes, now British subjects, to pass under the rule of the false prophet, when waiting to be won for Christ. And the appeal is to all who love the Lord Jesus Christ to do their utmost, in God's strength, to realize their high privilege, responsibility and unparalleled opportunity.

The appeal is signed by Dr. Monro Gibson, ex-Moderator of the English Presbyterian Church, and eleven other leading representatives of the various denominations.—'Missionary Review.'

REVIVAL IN HARPOOT.

Mr. Fransen has for more than thirty years given himself to evangelistic work, and the last three years have been spent in missionary lands. We are sure God sent him to Harpoot in answer to prayer. Ever since September there has been earnest effort on the part of the pupils, so we seemed ready for a revival, and Mr. Fransen seemed to be the match sent of God to light the fire. For one week there was a daily public meeting, besides one in each of the schools, in which many rose for prayers, and there were many confessions with weeping. It is very markedly a children's and young people's revival, and the orphans are deeply affected. We have never before had such a week of prayer, and every word spoken and the feeling expressed is all so genuine. It is too early to speak confidently of results, but all our senior girls have given themselves to Christ, and most of the boarding girls are rejoicing in the same blessed hope. In one of the boys' orphan homes where among seventy only ten called themselves Christians, now all but ten are said to have decided for Christ. Many of the college boys, too, are genuinely converted. Such beaming faces as we see, and how these young converts are working for their mates! We need your prayers as never before, for we feel keenly the responsibility of caring for these young people. During our short vacation some of the older boys visited the villages for Christian work with great success.

Sincerely yours,

—Emma M. Barnum.

WITNESS LABRADOR FUND.

In addition to the amount already acknowledged there has been received for this mission the sum of $17.40, part proceeds of the Sunday evening services held in the Cartierville Boating Club during 1905, and $1.00 towards the cots from Eldred, Ruby, Cecil and Frank Russell.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

"AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the wants of infants."

SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., *Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.*

Neave's Food

For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says—

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our homes: Babies' Castle and the Village Home, and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."— July 27th, 1901.

USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers—JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents—The LYMAN BROS. & CO. Ltd., Toronto, and LYMAN & SONS CO., Montreal.

Delicate and dainty Confections are

COWAN'S MILK CHOCOLATE

Croquettes, Wafers, Cakes, Medallions, Etc.

Combining the fine flavor of the pure Chocolate with the richness of pure Canadian Milk with all the Cream in it.

THE COWAN CO. LTD., TORONTO.

An Old Notion,

still held by some women, is that good pastry can not be made from Manitoba Hard Wheat Flour, consequently they buy one flour for bread and another for pastry. This is unnecessary, as "FIVE ROSES" FLOUR is milled by a special process, which makes it as satisfactory for pastry as it is for bread. The pastry made from "Five Roses" is lighter, flakier, and much more wholesome and nourishing than that made from ordinary brands on the market.

Lake of the Woods Milling Co. LIMITED.

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James street.
BANK OF MONTREAL, 109 St. James street.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London & Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, Can. Life Bldg.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 183 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK, cor. St. James and McGill.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
QUEBEC BANK, New York Life Building.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, Bell Tel. Bldg.
SOVEREIGN BANK, Sovereign Bank Building.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

FINANCIERS.

GAY, E. H. & CO., 157 St. James st. Main 1907
HANSON BROS., Can. Life Bldg. M. 1239.

FINANCIAL AGENT.

WILSON-SMITH, R., 160 St. James st. Main 960.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonia Fire Ins. Co., 112 St. James street. M. 670.
COM. UNION ASS. CO., 91 Notre Dame W. M. 748.
Law Union & Crown Ins. Co., 112 St. James. M. 3212
Northern Assurance Co., 88 Notre Dame W. M. 1539
Phoenix Ins. Co. of Brooklyn, 39 St. Sacrament st. M. 3730-1.
Union Assur. Society, cor. St. Jas. & McGill. M. 1943

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 151 St. James st. . 2566.
CREPEAU, ISIDORE, Room 4, New York Life Bldg. Phone Main 2367.
HIAM & PANGMAN, L., L. & Globe Bldg. M. 4497.
Insur. Co. of N. Amer. 39 St. Sacram't. M. 3730 & 3731
STEWART & MUSSEN, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Confed. Life Assur. of Can., 174 St. James. M. 251.
EXCELSIOR LIFE, 107 St. James. Tel. 3886-5189.
LA SAUVEGARDE, 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4083.
London & Lancashire Life, 164 St. James. M. 1326.
Manufacturers' Life Ins. Co., 260 St. James. M. 1708.
Nat. Life Assur. Co. of Can., 180 St James M. 2140.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Hampson, R. & Son, 30 St. Sacrament. M. 3790 & 3731

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO., Coristine Building. Main 4811.
Riley & Co., Marine Underwriters & Brokers, Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1137.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street, West. M. 4374.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame street East. Main 2932.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James st., Room 26. M. 2360.
Charruau & Daoust, 'La Presse' Bldg. M. 4918.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg. M. 2091.
MITCHELL, J. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549.
PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.
WARD, S. H., Alliance Bldg. Room 36. M. 4445.

SAVINGS BANK.

City and District Savings Bank, 176 St. James st.

STOCK BROKERS.

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.
Beaubien, L. G. & Co., 104 St. Fran. Xav. M. 4053
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrement st. M. 2232.
BRUNEAU & DUPUIS, 84 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 210
DOUGLAS, JOHN A., 30 St. John st. M. 2021.
EDGAR, E. MACKAY & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANKS BROTHERS 1724 Notre Dame. M. 340
McDougall & Cowans, 98 St. Fran Xavier. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
PATERSON ALEX., 21 Hospital street. M. 2515.
SCOTT, H. C., 21 Hospital street. M. 700.
SIMPSON, GARLAND C., 30 St. John st. M. 2993.
TURPIN, W. J., 6 St. Sacrement st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO. 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Montreal Trust & Deposit Co., 1707 N. Dame. M. 1872
National Trust Co., National Trust Bldg. M. 4699.
Royal Trust Co., Bank of Montreal Bldg. M. 3071.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., By Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
Atwater, Duclos & Chauvin, 160 St. James. M. 3380.
BARNARD & DESAULLES, 180 St. James. M. 1673.
Beique, Turgeon, Robertson & Beique, 17 P. d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BERNARD & CHALIFOUX, 412-14 N.Y. Life. M. 1419
BLAIR & LAVERTY, 66 Can. Life Bldg. M. 1413.
BROSSEAU & HOLT, 160 St. James. M. 1490.
BUSTEED & LANE, N. Y. Life, M. 1427.
Campbell, Meredith, Macpherson & Hague, Merchants Bank Building, Montreal. M. 27.
CARTER, GOLDSTEIN & BEULLAC, No. 2 Place d'Armes. Tel. Main 1395.
Dandurand, Brodeur & Boyer, 112 St. James. M. 2635
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2039.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771
ENRIGHT, F. T., B.C.L., Bell Tel. Bldg. M. 3513.
FERGUSON, J. M. B.C.L., Temple Bldg. M. 2054.
Geoffrion, Geoffrion & Cusson, 97 St. James. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2396.
Gouin, Martineau, Lemieux & Brassard, New York Life Building. Main 2127.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & MACALISTER, 1724 Notre Dame street. Main 3596.
Hall, Brown & Sharpe, 164 St. James st. M. 42 & 43.
HIBBARD & ORR, 151 St. James street. M. 1453.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg. M. 2118.
Kavanagh, Lajoie & Lacoste, 7 P. d'Armes. M. 4800.
Lighthall, Harwood & Stewart, 180 St. Jas. M. 2382.
MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N. Y. Life, M. 4703.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Temple Bldg. M. 1121.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James, M. 2497
MORRISON, M. J., 709 Merchants Bank Building. Main 3114.
MURPHY & ROY, 97 St. James street. M. 4172.
PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Bldg. M. 3960.
PELESSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James. M. 2173.
RIELLE & BOND, N. Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
ROBILLARD & RIVET, 97 St. James. M. 2582.
St. Julien & Theberge, 60 Notre Dame E. M. 901.
WEIR, HON W. A., K.C., Mchts. Bk. Bldg. M. 2396
WEINFIELD, HENRY, 508-519 New York Life. M. 1742.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2364.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252

ACCOUNTANTS.

HAINS, J. McD., 45 St. Sacrament st. M. 1285.
MARTIN, N. L., 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4830.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. M. 1180.
SHANNON, P. C., 107 St. James street. M. 2540.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 450-4 52 St. James st. M. 1211.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. M. 772.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTERS.

BOYD, DALE & CO., 30 St. Frs. Xavier st. M. 3200

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

Montreal Business College, Renouf Bldg. Up 151.
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE, 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.

ENGINEERS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2052.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James street M. 1271.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Mchts. Bnk. Bldg. M. 4125.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2851.

NOTARIES.

FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.
KITSON, REDDY & REDDY, 107 St. James st. Main 1271.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh & Blackmore, 112 St. Jas. M. 830.

VALUATORS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st Main 160.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS DEALER.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4095

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BUTTER & CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4323-4.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4404.
VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M. 907-8.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

BROPHY, CAINS, LTD., 23 St. Helen st. M. 3792-3
Gault Bros. Co., Ltd., 13-21 St. Helen st. M. 3680.
HODGSON, SUMNER & CO. Ltd., 345-851 St. Paul street. Main 3631.
McINTYRE, SON & CO., Ltd., 13 Victoria sq. M. 3676.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul street. M. 340.
A. McDOUGALL & CO., 196 McGill street. M. 2393.

FANCY GOODS.—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., Ltd., 345-851 St. Paul street. Main 3631.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.

IRWIN, HARRIS & CO., 209 McGill street. M. 1545.

FURRIERS.—(Wholesale.)

MOORE, M. & CO. 321 St. Paul street. Main 3929.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Gorner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 80 St. Peter street.
Chaput, L. Fils & Cie., 2-4-6-8 De Bresoles.
HUDON & ORSALI, 259 St. paul street. Main 4966.
Laporte, Martin & Co., Ltd., 78 St. Peter st. M. 3766
Quintal, L. & Fils, 270 and 274 St. Paul.
Matthewson's Sons, 202 McGill street. M. 3685.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL CO., 10 St. John street.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

Caverhill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter. M. 5350.
LAFLEUR, L. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 309-11 Craig st. West. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.

OPTICIANS—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL OPTICAL CO., 29 Notre Dame st., West. Main 873.

PAPER DEALERS.

Currie, W. & F. P., 345 St. James street. M. 2068
DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James. M. 265.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208 & 1396
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig st., West. Main 3334.
Smith, Howard, Paper Co., Ltd., 468 Cote. Main 226.

Wholesale.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312.

PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

VAILLANCOURT, J. A., 580 St. Paul st. M. 907-8.

Retail.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.
MACDONALD, J. K., 762 Craig st. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 157 Craig st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

CHAPMAN, A. T., 2407 St. Catherine st., Up 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
GRANGER FRERES, 1699 Notre Dame st. M. 4678-9
PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine st. Up 1490.
RENOUF, E. M., Renouf Bldg. M. 433.
WILSON & LAFLEUR, 17 and 19 St. James. M. 2921

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine st. West. Up 2605.
HODINA, A., 4 Beaver Hall Hill. M. 5061.
LAVALLEE, A. S., 53 St. Lawrence st. E. 1846.
RONAYNE BROS, 455 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 2111 St. Catherine st. Up 3067.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine street West.
SLATER, BEN., 256 Notre Dame. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

O'Leary, Daniel J., Room 60 Savgn. Bk Bldg. M. 245

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

Jackson & Co., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CARPET BEATERS.

Hammond's Carpet Beating Works, 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CHAPMAN, W. H., 2561 St. Catherine st. Up 1067.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
McGALE, E. E., 2122 Notre Dame street. M. 187.
MOISAN, cor Sherbrooke and Main. E. 2974.
SCARFF, C. E., 2363 St. Catherine street. Up 1881.
and Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 30.
Spearman's Pharmacy, 4190 St. Catherine street. Mount 427.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain.. Up 901-2
ROBINSON, T. H., 273 West Sherbrooke. Up 942.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St James street.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS., 219 St. James st. M. 6339.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1163-1167 St. James. Up 2739.

DINING HALLS.

WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine street. Up 4308.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 111 St. Lawrence st. E. 2625.
GAGNON, D & CO., 165 St. Lawrence st. E. 3506.
JETTE & LEMIEUX, 262 St. Lawrence. M. 4642.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1870 St. Cathrn. E. 51
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644
ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury. M. 1549.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

COTTEN, F. W., 352 St. James street. M. 4373.
O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

GLORIA GAS LIGHT CO., 2227 St. Cathrn. Up 2644.
Mitchell, The Robert Co., 2468 St. Cathrn. Up 3089.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

LOO TYE LOY & CO., 82-84 Bleury street.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

CAIRNS, Miss, 2174 St. Catherine street. Up 2581.
HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine. Up 3373.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

Century Stamp Co., 150 Peel street. Rare Postage Stamps and Coins. Phone Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N.G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Catherine. E. 4182-3-4
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone Main 209.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 2235 St. Cathrn. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street. Up 1254.
SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 290 Bleury. Up 2756
HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bleury street.
FORSYTH GRANITE & M. CO., 96 Bleury. M. 3170

Retail.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine street. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James. Main 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st. Up 2900.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathrn. Up 2416.
GRATTON, O., 2094 St. Catherine st. Up 1330.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
LAMBERT, Z. A., cor. Sherbrooke & Park. E. 151.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483.
MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame. M. 194.
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street. Up 1196.
PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine St. Up 1237.
ROZON & FRERE, 118 Bleury street. M. 3209.
SCANLAN, JOHN 239 Bleury street Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 902 Lagauchetiere M. 1822.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James St. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

Amiot, Lecours & Lariviere, 593 St. Lawrence. E. 1615
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
Krasel, Paul R., 2693 and 2695 St. Catherine. Up 1452
Notre Dame Hardware Co., 1168 St. James. Up 1420
PHILBIN, M., 2266 St. Catherine. Up 1045.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

Desjardins, Chs. & Co., 1533-41 St. Cath. E. 1537.
DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame. M. 1146.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st. Up 4308.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake propr., 571 St. James street. M. 524.
RIENDEAU HOTEL, 58 & 60 Jacques Cartier Sq. Main 6130.
WELLAND HOTEL, 17-25 McGill College avenue. American and European plan. Tel. Up 1415.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T., & CO., 2313 St. Catherine street.
JOHNSTON BROS., 2379 St. Catherine. Up 3143.
NORRIS, A. E., 955 St. Catherine W. Up 5073.

KINDLING WOOD.

MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. William & Guy. M. 452.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 192 St. Lawrence street. M. 542.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

LADIES' HAIRDESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

CHARLAND, MISS, 2130 St. Catherine street.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2351.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 2365 St. Catherine. Up 2161.

LOCKS AND KEYS FITTED.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

MACHINERY.

Canada Machinery Agency, 238 St. James. M. 2195.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MANTLES, TILES AND GRATES.

Webster Bros. & Parkes, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1312

MEAT MARKETS.

Westgate & Lewis, McGill Coll & Park ave. Up 2690 and 4058.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

BRENNAN BROS., 1907 St. Catherine st. E. 246.
REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine. Up 2465.
DE LORIMIER, S. A., 52 Notre Dame W. M. 1988.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

BEAUCHAMP, J. M., 1340a & 1344 St. Cath. E. 1923
EDY, O. 418 West Notre Dame. M. 2356
ETTENBERG, J. & CO., 2098 St. Cathrn. Up 2666
GALLERY, DAN., 2072 Notre Dame. M. 2230.
NELSON, G. P., 71 Bleury street.
OGULNIK, PAUL, 2254 St. Catherine st. Up 2634.
RUDOLPH, A., 19 St. Lawrence. E. 290.
TREMBLAY, WM., 2048 Notre Dame. M. 2836.
Tuddenham & Anderson, 344 St. James. M. 3979.
MAX USHER, 2296 St. Catherine st. Up 3056.
WALSH, W. H., 119 West Notre Dame. M. 2804.

OPTICIANS.

GRANT, PROF., 2172 St. Catherine st. Up 1332.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

WALL BROS., 39 Bleury street. M. 237.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DENNISON ENG. CO., 112 St. Frs. Xavier. M. 2214
DOUGALL, JOHN SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS, G. C. & CO., 261 St. James st. M. 1414.
GORDON, P. J., 2327a St. Catherine st. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
RICE, A. I., 2261 St. Catherine street. M. 2472.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

BARRAT, GEO. & SON, 146 Peel street. Up 964.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
SMITH, R. F., 1766 Notre Dame street. M. 1467.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 1684-6 St. Cathrn. E. 1842.
FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street. E. 1644.
Hurteau, J. A. & Co., Ltd., 1680 St. Cathrn. E. 1718
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO., 2440 St. Catherine st. Up 998.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
NORDHEIMER PIANO AND MUSIC CO., Ltd. 2461 St. Catherine. Up 2664.
WILLIS & CO., 600 St. Catherine st. West. Pp 2696.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHARLES, 2311 St. Cathrn. M.. 1080
WILLSON, G. W. & SON, 7 Phillips sq. Up 4225.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 2430 St. Cathrn. Up 2696.

Retail.

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame. M. 444-4
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, G. W. & CO., 337 Crag st. West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 19 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6373
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd.. Phone Main, 413, 1902 Notre Damest. ,Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James. M. 3243.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1966.
AUGER, E. 300 St. Lawrence, Mer. 300.
BITHELL, G. W., 773 St. Lawrence. E. 379.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre street. M. 3552.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 184.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall Hill. Up 1473.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

SORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector. M. 3644.
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st. M. 3600-01
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st. Up 3480.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co., 1819 Notre Dame. M. 1224
Fournier J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014.
Fournier, J. E., 9 and 429 Notre Dame W. M. 2014

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

Canadian Typewriter Co., 119 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3158

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street. Up 2667
Wray, J. C. & Bro., 290 Mountain street. Up 2723, and 123 St. Dominique. E. 117.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st. Up 1337.

Manufacturers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMB MANUFACTURER.

MARTIN, C., 36 Craig street. E.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth. St. Henri. Mt. 163
Montreal Biscuit Co., Brewster ave. M. 1333.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1941.
LUTTRELL, JOS. & CO., 680 Albert street, Ste. Cunegonde. M. 3909.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't, 13.
CUNNINGHAM, JOHN, 315 Elgin ave. Mount 1331
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
STRACHAN, A. & L., 75 Cadieux, E. 512.
STRACHAN JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard street. E. 108.
WYLIE, W. J. S., 228 Bleury street. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholsale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizath, St. Henri. Mt. 163.
MARTINEAU, L. & CO., 225 Dorion st. E. 1663.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmand & St. Jas. Up 1424.
JENNINGS, A. & CO., cor. Well. & Grey Nun. M. 656
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st. M. 1572.

CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS.

PECK, JOHN W. & CO., Ltd., 1855 St. Lawrence st. Tel. East 4421, 4422, 4423.

COCOANUT.

WHITE MOSS BRAND, 623 Lagauchetiere st M 1789

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. Co., Ltd., Dowd st. M. 2099.

GINGER ALE MANUFACTURERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester st. M. 1784.

MATTRESSMAKER.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

PORK & BEEF PACKERS.

MONTREAL PACKING CO., Limited, Point St. Charles. Main 5380, 5381, 5382.

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st. M. 1989.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill. M. 208 & 1396

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-431 Richmond. Up 2456.
Rutherford, Wm. & Sons Co., 85-95 Atwater. M. 3457

STEEL RANGE MANUFACTURERS.

PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.