Twenty-six Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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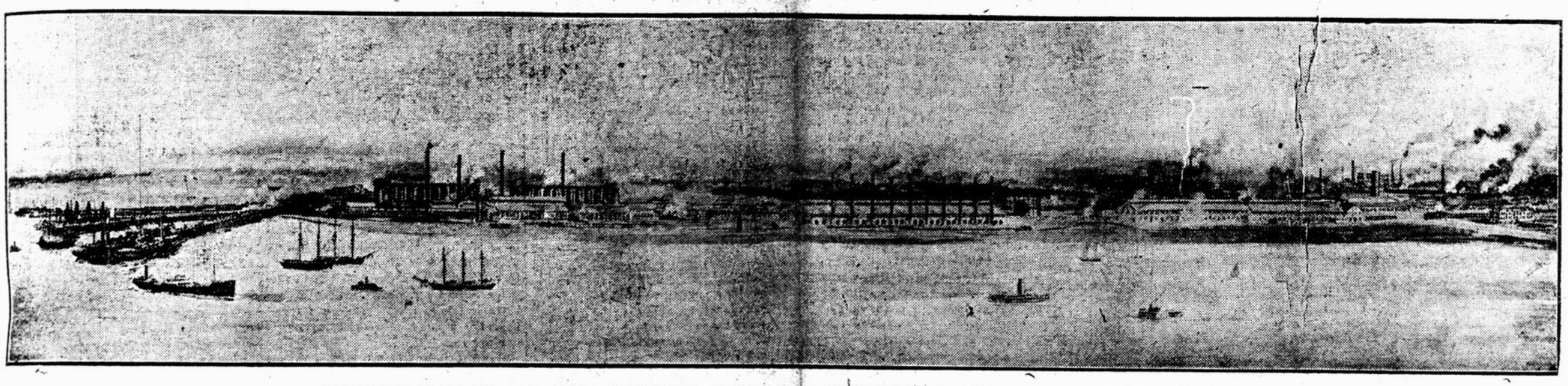
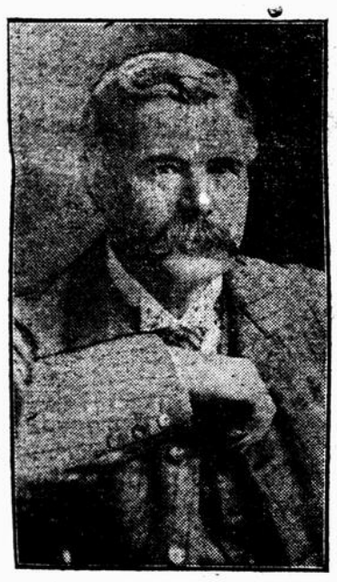
THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL IN CANADA.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE DOMINION IRON AND STEEL COMPANY'S WORRS AT SYDNEY, C.B.

CAPE BRETON is not only a very interesting little island and a nice place of residence because its summers from May to October ber, as the guide books tell us, 'will challenge comparison with those of any other country within the temperate regions of the world,' but it is something infinitely more: Its real importance lies in its economic value to the country of which it is a unit. The chief



MR. J. H. PLUMMER,
President of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company.

natural feature of the island is the Sydney coal fields, and one of its most important and growing industries is the making of steel. Without coal and steel there could of course be no railways; neither could there be any Dominion of Canada in its entirety; it would inevitably be a series of disconnected units. The importance of the little Island of Cape Breton, with Sydney, its capital, is therefore self-evident. Figuratively it stands as one of the rocks on which Canada's greatness is built, for does it not furnish the 'binding power' of the locomotive, without which the great wheat fields of the central Dominion could not be brought into touch with the Atlantic and Pacific ports?

Sydney boasts one of the best harbors in the world and, but for ice which interferes with shipping for two or three months each year, it is the most accessible harbor on the Atlantic coast, as well as the nearest to all transatlantic ports. It is also convenient as a bunker port for steamers en route from the St. Lawrence to South America or South Africa, and vice versa, and for steamers trading between Liverpool and the Gulf of Mexico.

The position of Sydney with reference to the coal fields of Cape Breton would seem also to mark it as a point of strategic importance, and it is matter for surprise that the British naval authorities have not made use of it, as the French do to some extent.

Most visitors reach Sydney by rail, and arriving at night they do not at once take in the beauty or extent of the harbor, which is best seen and understood by an approach from sea. We have come from Quebec by water, round Cape North and past the rugged and picturesque north shore of Cape Breton. Entering Sydney harbor on the north side we pass Sydney mines, the pioneer colliery in Cape Breton, for many years operated by the General Mining Association, but now the property of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, who have recently built near the site of one of the pits coke ovens, a blast furnace and a steel-making plant. The shores on our right are bold, but not very high, and are crowned with some very attractive residences. About four or five miles from the mouth of the harbor is North Sydney, a busy, bustling little place, where in a sheltered nook are the coal shipping and ore receiving piers of the Nova Scotia Company, and the 'terminus wharf,' where the Reid Company's steamers make connection between the Newfoundland railway and the Intercolonial. Stretching several miles further up into the land is the North-West Arm, a most beautiful sheet of water, the very beau ideal of the yachtsman. Separated from this arm by a peninsula ending at Point Edward, is another, quite as far-stretching and more beautiful, formerly called Spanish River, now Sydney River. On its eastern shores, is the site of the most ambitious city in Eastern Canada.

The old town was planted by the British Government, and the original street plan surveyed by the Royal Engineers is still adhered to. The city of to-day has, however, far outgrown the limits set for the town, and has extended in all directions from the peninsula on which for many years old Sydney peacefully slumbered.

Approaching the harbor from the south, one sees the smoke of the collieries in the Glace Bay district, and rounding Low Point, away across the wide entrance, the Sydney mines—which are seen close at hand when coming north about. Skirting a low and rather uninteresting shore we pass the sites of Lingan and Victoria collieries, once quite busy, but now abandoned. Inside a sheltering sandspit, South Bar, we find a spacious haven where are the extensive shipping piers of the Dominion Coal Co., connected with their mines by the Sydney & Louisburg Railway. Above the piers for a couple of miles extends Muggah's Creek, which separates from the Sydney peninsula the site of the works of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Limited, which have reawakened Sydney and have given it a new and far-reaching interest.

The site of the works, which was given to the company as a free grant by the town of Sydney, is somewhat triangular in shape, with Muggah's Creek for its base and as lateral borders the Sydney & Louisburg Railway on the north and east, and the Sydney and Glace Bay tram line on the south and east. It covers an area of some five hundred acres.

At the apex of the triangle is the Assembly Yard, where the coal for use in the works is received. In convenient proximity to this yard is the coal washer, used, as its name implies, to remove, as far as possible, the impurities from the coal—principally sulphur, in the form of pyrites, and slaty stone. The process of coal washing is not unlike the familiar operation of the household laundry in which the article receiving treatment is cleansed by rubbing against a corrugated board set in a tub of water. In the case of the coal, the board is very slightly inclined from the horizontal and is continuously oscillated by powerful machinery, and covered with a plentiful supply of water. By constant agitation the impurities are separated from the coal which eventually finds its way into large draining tanks, where it is left until it becomes comparatively dry. Thence it is carried by conveyors to storage bins placed above the coke ovens, which are set in two rows parallel to the washer building. They are known as the Otto-Hoffman type of by-product ovens, are five hundred in number and produce, when in full operation, about twelve hundred tons of coke per day.

From the north-western corner of the triangle-shaped area of the works project two piers, the smaller one of which is used for shipping that portion of the product of the plant which is carried by sea; the larger, and to a visitor, the more interesting of the piers, is that at which is received the ore and limestone which comes in at the rate of a hundred and fifty thousand tons per month during the shipping season, from the company's mines and quarries. This pier is fitted up with the most modern type of machinery for unloading ships, and when operations are in full swing, it is a most fascinating place to visit.

The ore is unloaded from the ships by six huge steam cranes, the iron hands of whose great arms tighten on five or six tons of material at a grasp, draw it from the depths of the hold and transfer it to conveyances which in turn carry it to the storage bins.

Close to the ore bin, and parallel to the shore of the creek are four blast furnaces and their accessory appliances. Grim and dark for the most part these giants of modern days are strangely unlike their kin of a former time, whose open tops vomited smoke and flame, and the feeding of which furnished arduous employment, not unmixed with danger, to a horde of barrow-men. The modern furnace, and those at Sydney are among the most modern, is furnished with automatic filling apparatus; its closely sealed top allows no gas or flame to escape and no man employed about it needs to endanger his life or suffer discomfort.

Night and day, without let up or stop, these great furnaces absorb their 'burden' of ore and limestone and coke, which, kindled by the hot breath of the blast from the blowing engines, the lungs of the system, glows and melts and finally, at a heat far beyond that of the 'fiery furnace seven times heated' reaches the 'hearth' in a fluid condition. There the mass rapidly separates into two portions. The iron being heavier sinks to the bottom and the lighter dross, or slag, floats on top. Both are drawn off through conveniently placed openings into great wheeled pots or ladles, to be disposed of as will be seen later.

Following our geometric description of the plant we pass to the south-western angle, where we find, built upon a plot of land leased from the Steel Company the works of the Sydney Cement Company, where excellent cement is made from blast furnace slag.

Somewhere near the central portion of the triangle we find the works of the Dominion Tar & Chemical Company, established to utilize by product of the coke ovens—coal tar. Here the crude tar is distilled and from it is produced creosote and other oils, carbolic acid and the familiar pitch for paving and roofing purposes. Perhaps this is as good a place as any to indulge in a little moralizing:

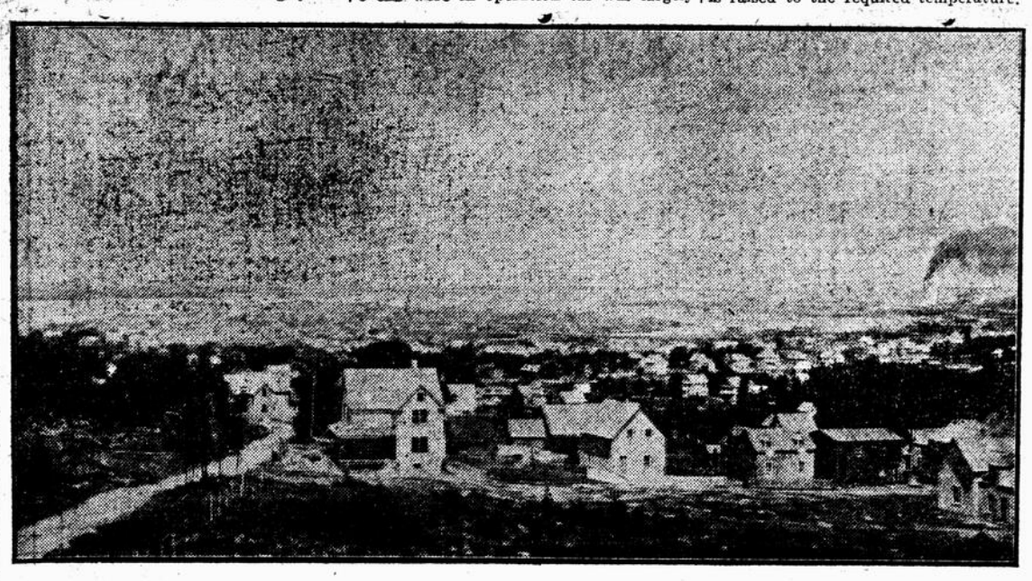
As there can be no economy where there is no efficiency, so the efficiency of the company is reflected in its economy. Nothing is allowed to waste. At one time the slag was left in 'dumps,' or utilized for filling in and levelling waste grounds.' Now selected portions are converted into cement.

During the first years that the coke ovens were in operation tar was largely a waste product—only a moderate proportion of the total yield could be profitably disposed of. Now every gallon finds a market and in its further manufactured forms is used throughout Canada and parts of the United States.

Ammonia, another by-product of the coke-making process, is collected and utilized for the manufacture of sulphate of amonia, an exceedingly valuable fertilizer, which finds a ready market in the sugar growing districts of the West Indies.

The waste from the coal washer, at one time considered unfit for anything but filling or track ballast, is now used in specially designed furnaces for firing the mill boilers.

The gas generated in the blast furnaces is conducted through large mains connected with the furnace-tops, and is used to fire the boilers which supply the steam to the blowing engines, and the electric power station, as well as to heat the 'stoves' in which the air for the blast is raised to the required temperature.



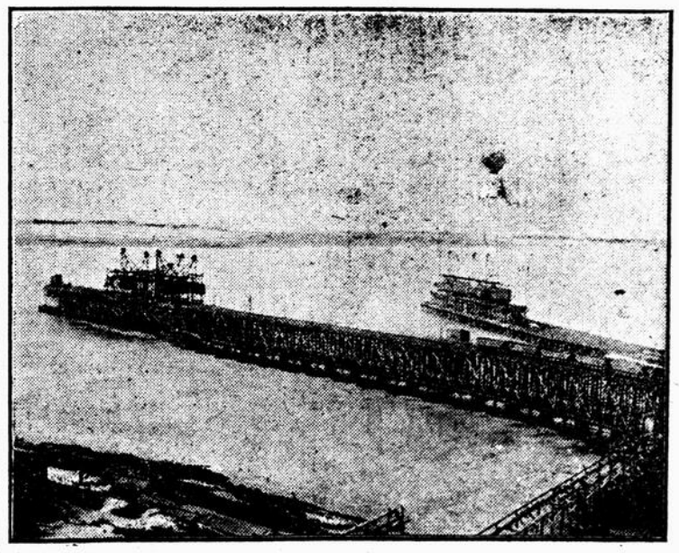
GENERAL VIEW OF SYDNEY.

The surplus gas from the coke ovens is piped to the steel-making plant, where it is used for heating furnaces, drying ladles, etc.

All through the works one sees waste

(Continued on Page 2.)

INTERIOR VIEW OF OPEN HEARTH PLANT.



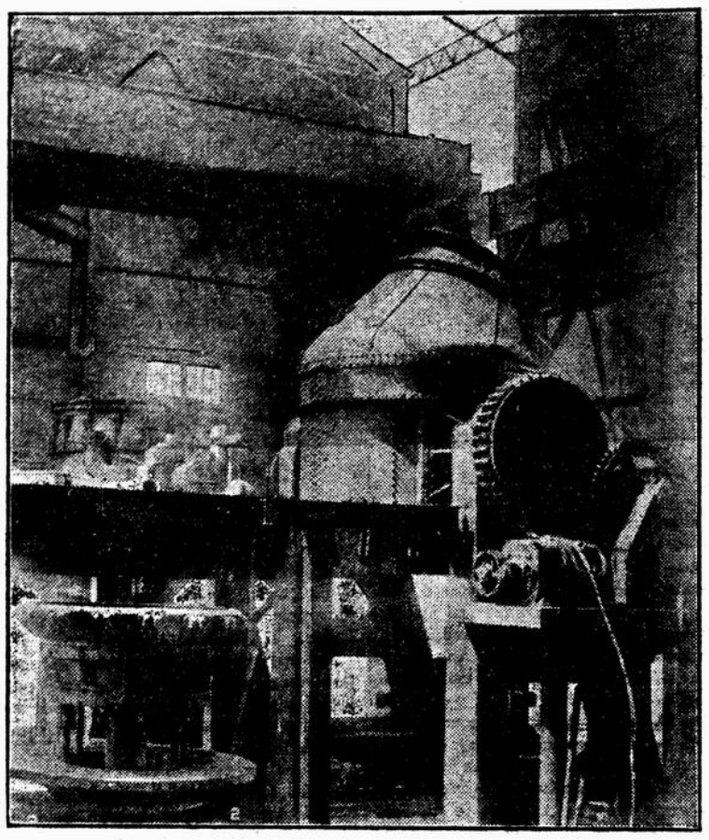
STEEL COMPANY'S PIERS.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL IN CANADA.

(Continued from Page 1.)

material carefully looked after and made to serve some useful purpose.

The various parts of the works are connected with a very complete system of railway tracks which also connect with the Sydney & Louisburg Railway, and the Intercolonial. In all there are about thirty miles of standard gauge tracks, and, chiefly serving the various mills and their yards, about six miles of narrow-gauge tracks. In the latter six fussy, self-important engines bustle back and forward, somewhat in contrast to the more ponderous movement of their ten more effective but less demonstrative brethren, all of which are heavy standard switching engines.



BESSEMER FURNACE.

Within easy access of the blast furnaces already referred to is the Bessemer plant. The converter is a vessel shaped something like a bottle, with the neck slightly bent sideways, formed of boiler plate and lined internally with a compact kind of sandstone called ganister. The converter is first turned down on its side and has poured into it a charge of about 15 tons of molten pig iron. It is then swung back into a vertical position, and in doing this the air-blast is automatically turned on. In a few minutes the silicon is all blown out of the metal, with a large part of the carbon. The vessel is then turned on its side again, and the blast is shut off. In this process two of the ingredients of pig iron which have to be removed in order to convert it into steel are got rid of in a few minutes, by forcing air through the molten mass; the same work would occupy many hours if done in the open hearth furnaces. The saving of this time, and the lessening of cost which it effects, were the chief reasons for the erection of the Bessemer plant.

From the converter the partially treated metal is carried to the open hearth furnaces. These are ten in number, and each has a capacity of fifty tons. Here the metal is literally boiled and after being treated with certain fluxes and reagents becomes steel. While still liquid and at white heat it is poured from the furnaces, as boiling water is poured from a kettle, into huge ladles. These in turn are lifted high overhead, and from an aperture in the bottom the molten steel is poured into moulds, which stand on cast iron stools, which are placed in pairs on specially constructed buggies. As soon as a ladle has been emptied one of the busy little steam engines couples up and bustles off with its coagulating freight to the mills, pausing with it under a sort of iron hand that descends and lifts the moulds majestically from the glowing steel beneath. These are taken straight to an inferno of brick-lined pits, in which they are plunged and left to 'soak.' Soaking means the bringing of the mass of the ingot to a homogeneous temperature. The ingots are next passed to the blooming mill, where they become the prey of some hidden force which drives them swiftly onwards from beneath to the jaws of the mill which crush and roll them into varying sizes and lengths. They are rolled and rolled again and, finally cut by shears into blooms or billets. These form the raw material for the finishing mills to complete and make ready for the market.

The whole process is an interesting sight at all times, but a written description can give little idea of the roar of the blast passing through the molten iron in the converter, the brilliancy of the flame, the rush of steam, of smoke, the intense heat, and the dust and the din, all of which are wonderfully evident to the visitor. There is a grandiose mingling of fire and shadow, and everywhere is activity and precision.

In the rod mill the steel is 'spun' out into great lengths of wire-like rods and wound upon spools like so much red hot yarn. Everything about the mill is automatic from the time the white-hot billet, leaving the heating furnace, enters the first of a series of rolls, through which it passes at increasing speed and decreasing size, until taken up in a continuous strand on one of the automatic coilers, and passed on to be hung on a slowly travelling carriage and cooled so that the coils may be handled and loaded into cars. But it is the rail mill that arouses the visitors' greatest interest, for it is here that the blooms, still red hot, are passed to be further lengthened and shaped. They are drawn from the first set of rolls only to be caught again in the squeeze of the second, and the third, the quivering rail finally coming out at the further end of the shed, where it is caught by great iron claws and brought to rest, shaped and finely finished as the familiar link which is to take its place in the chain of railway lines of the country.

Here and there in the company's yard one sees buildings which in point of size would be creditable as the homes of independent industries. They are the machine shops and warehouses where are repaired and stored the thousand and one things which are indispensably necessary to keep the main units of the great steel works in ever constant operation.

SYDNEY RIVER, SHOWING THE STEEL COMPANY'S PUMPING STATION.

On the land side the works are enclosed by a high fence, with entrance gates at convenient points, through which only the company's workmen—three thousand in number—are allowed to pass and repass. Persons who desire to look over the works, however, receive every courtesy from the officials, and at stated times in the morning and afternoon permits of admission are granted and a guide provided, who will point out the many features of interest in the works.

An excellent relationship exists between the company and its employees, many of whom have as it were grown up with the enterprise. At the outset some difficulties were experienced in finding the skilled labor necessary to the profitable carrying on of the business. Men were engaged in the United States and elsewhere where the manufacture of iron and steel was carried on, but to-day the proportion of such workmen has appreciably decreased; many of them have returned to their native countries and their places are being well filled by Canadians, who have become skilled and been promoted in the company's service. A mutual benefit association was established some years ago, and every employee now belongs to it. There are sick and funeral funds, managed by the men themselves, as, indeed, is everything connected with the society. Annual contributions are granted by the directors of the company.

On a select portion of the works site the company has erected on the line of tramway a number of plain, comfortable dwellings, which are rented to the employees at exceedingly moderate rates. These are kept in repair and furnished with water at the company's expense. It is needless to say that the houses are always fully occupied, as it is impossible to secure anything like the same accommodation from individual landlords at anything like the same moderate rentals.

One of the new parts of the city has become a very fashionable residential district. Here wide streets have been laid out, several spaces have been reserved, trees have been left to grow in appropriate positions, and others have been planted. In this district of Park street and Whitney avenue, the company has erected a number of detached cottages of a character adapted to the needs of its better class of employees, such as superior mechanics, and superintendents of departments. In the same district, overlooking the valley of Washing Brook, and facing the south and west, is Brookland Hospital. This hospital, although it is the property of the company, is open to the sick and injured, whether they have any connection or not with the company's works, and it is largely made use of by citizens as a whole, and is, of course, always available for such of the company's employees as are unfortunate enough to be injured or to become seriously ill.

Situated along the shore of the Sydney river, from the water side portion of the city, in a somewhat southerly direction, is the King's Road, on which are the pretty residences of some of the well-to-do citizens and the officials of the steel and coal companies. Here also in a park like setting is the imposing residence built by Mr. A. J. Moxham, formerly vice-president and general manager of the Steel Company, now used as his summer residence for a short time each year.

Following this road beyond the city limits we come to the dam, which forms the division line between the tidal river and the Steel Company's reservoir, which impounds the water collected by various streams falling from the south and west. The natural beauties of the surrounding scenery are almost beyond description, and here in the warm summer weather campers and picnic parties find a veritable paradise. Across the river, facing the city, is the district of Westmount, which promises one day to become a delightful suburb. Already a well-known Montrealer has succumbed to its attractions, and Petersfield, the charming residence of Mr. John S. McLennan, is one which ere long will be many times repeated.

The social life of Sydney is perhaps rather more interesting than is usual in cities of its size, and during the summer season the interest is enhanced by the frequent visits of the North Atlantic Squadron of the French fleet. Many visitors from the United States and some from across the Atlantic spend a portion of their summer holidays there, and add their quota to the life of the place. Two clubs minister to the comforts of their respective members and extend unstinted hospitality to quite a number of guests. The older of the two, the Sydney Club, has probably fewer members than its younger and more pretentious confrere, the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, which, as its name implies, is the patron of all sailing and water sports generally. Its comfortable club house, on the margin of the harbor, is the headquarters of a large fleet, which includes speedy and comfortable motor launches, some quite ambitious sailing yachts, and a regular flotilla of rowing boats, skiffs and canoes. The club's anchorage is frequently made use of by visiting yachts, and during the summer season one may see the pennants of many of the best known North American yacht clubs, including the Royal St. Lawrence, the New York, and other United States squadrons.

North Sydney, to which incidental reference has already been made, was in earlier years one of the chief bunkering stations on the coast, at a time when Sydney was a quiet, shady village, with a goodly number of well-to-do residents, who rather looked down upon the activities of North Sydney. Now, however, Sydney is the leading place, and through the work of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, it has long surpassed its neighbor.

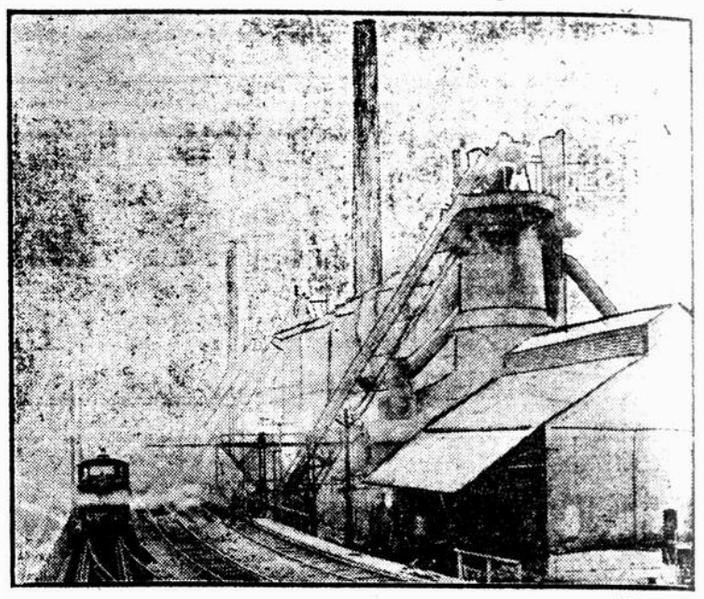
So far an attempt has been made to sketch what is to be found at Sydney to-day, all of which is in great contrast to that which must have been written about the place nine or ten years ago, before the present Sydney had 'arrived.' It may be interesting to add a few words in regard to that which has brought about so great a change in so short a time.

While it had been known for many years that in the vicinity of Sydney there were large bodies of excellent coal, no serious thought seems to have been given to the advisability of utilizing it for metallurgical purposes. With the discovery of the Wabana iron mine, in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, the problem of finding a convenient place for smelting its ores became a 'live one.' In conformity with the well established axiom, ore must be brought to the coal, and obviously the coal to which Wabana ore must be brought was the coal of the Sydney coal fields. The time was propitious. Capitalists had recently organized the Dominion Coal Company and were embarking on enlarged operations to the south of Sydney harbor, which was to be their shipping base. Proposals were made to them by the people who controlled the Wabana property, which eventually terminated in the purchase of the largest portion of their holdings.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Company was immediately formed, largely by the capitalists who had organized the Dominion Coal Company. The basis of the connection between the two companies may be briefly stated as follows:

The Coal Company had large supplies of coal for which at the time there was no adequate market. They naturally desired to conduct their operations on as large a scale as possible in order to derive the utmost benefit from large production and judicious economy. They were willing for the sake of the enlarged market which would be afforded to supply the Steel Company with coal required for the operation of their works at a low rate.

The assurance of an abundant supply of coal at moderate prices, the possession of an unlimited quantity of excellent ore within easy shipping distance, the encouragement of the Dominion and Provincial governments in the way of bounties, the offer of a free site and other concessions by the town of Sydney led to the establishment of the works which have eventually come to



THE BLAST FURNACE PLANT.

the growth which the writer has attempted to sketch. It must not be supposed, however, that the original promoters foresaw the present development in its entirety. The original project included only four hundred coke ovens, four blast furnaces, ten open hearth furnaces and a blooming mill. Even before these had been completed it was found that the amount of capital subscribed was not sufficient.

The first issue was five million dollars of bonds at ninety and fifteen million dollars of common stock at fifteen. After the issue of an additional three million dollars of bonds it was found that further capital must be provided. This took the form of an issue of seven percent cumulative preferred stock, which was issued in 1901, at eighty-five. Later five million dollars of common stock was issued at sixty.

The initial operations of the plant were disappointing. The product had to be put on the market in the unfinished state as pig iron or billets, and blooms, for which there was not a sufficient market in Canada, and which could not be exported profitably, except when abnormal conditions in Great Britain and the United States made export to these countries possible.

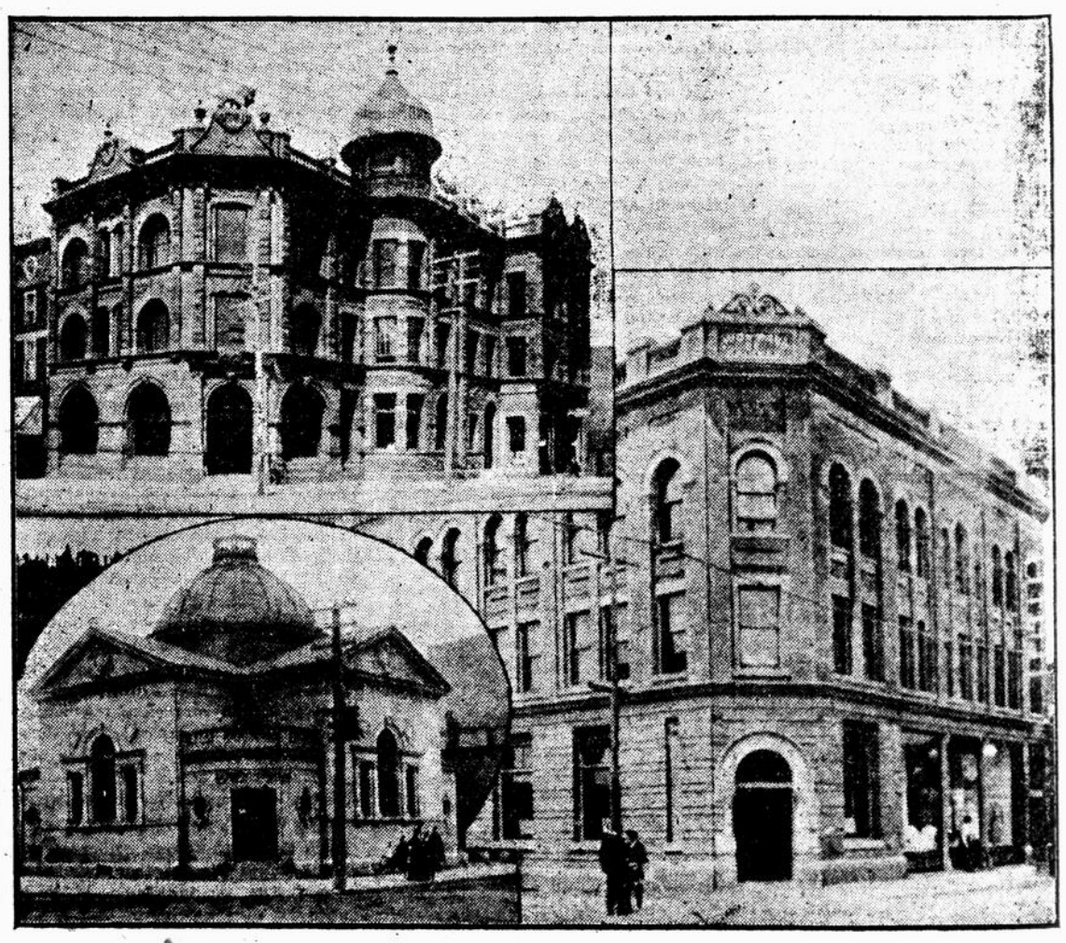
It speedily became apparent that if the works were to be continued in operation the material produced must be of such a character as to find a market within the limits of the Dominion. To do this it required additional mills. Additional mills, of course, meant a further outlay of capital.

Here arose a difficulty which was not spontaneously overcome. There was a strain on the relations with the Coal Company in which the Steel Company appeared as lessee of the Coal Company's property, the rentals from which only added to the Steel Company's difficulties which in 1903 approached a crisis. However, men were found who were not afraid to come to the Steel Company's assistance with counsel, with resolute service, and with money. When the first mortgage bonds of the company were selling about fifty, an issue of one and a half million dollars second mortgage bonds was taken up at par, and with the money thus provided the billet and rod and rail mills and other necessary extensions to the plant were constructed and the industry was saved from collapse.

What Sydney and the country generally owe to the men who came to the rescue of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company at that critical juncture may not perhaps be realized in this generation.

Mr. J. H. Plummer, president of the company, has become the recognized leader of this band. Associated with him in struggle and in success were many of the men who still direct the company's affairs. Amongst the familiar names are Mr. William McMaster, of the Montreal Rolling Mills; Mr. Elias Rogers, a well known authority on coal mining; Mr. Frederick Nicholls, of the Canadian General Electric Company; the Hon. L. J. Forget, David McKeen and Robert Mackay and George A. Cox, senators, and Sir William Van Horne, chairman of the Board of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

To say that the career of the company has been watched with the keenest interest by many thousands of people of all classes in all parts of the Dominion is only to quote a truism. There is no industrial concern of recent times that has caused so widespread an interest in Canada, or that has been discussed day after day to so great a length in the columns of the daily press. The policy of Mr. Plummer and their confrères has been one that has met with general approval, and the confidence shown in them was exhibited at the adjourned annual meeting this week, when the directors had no fewer than 174,000 proxies placed with them, while those present not only received the annual report with enthusiastic endorsation, but unanimously re-elected the board of directors.



ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, SYDNEY.

BANK OF MONTREAL, SYDNEY. UNION BANK OF HALIFAX, SYDNEY.

Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Mostly Fair

VOL. XLVIII., No. 241 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907 PRICE ONE CENT

WITH THE TEACHERS.

The Hon. W. A. Weir Speaks of Unequal Grants and Small Salaries.

HE MAKES SUGGESTION THAT COUNTY COUNCILS CONTRIBUTE TO EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Last night the Teachers' Convention was almost exclusively occupied by an address from the Hon. W. A. Weir, the Minister of Public Works and Labor. Among those present were Dr. G. W. Parmelee, the Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, the Rev. Dr. Parrock, Principal Dixon, Inspector Gilman, Principal Adams, of Hull; Mr. T. J. Pollock, of the King's School, Westmount; the Rev. Dr. Shaw, Principal Bacon, and Principal Campbell.

Mr. Weir, in opening his speech, said: Last year, I was scolded from this platform for not attending, when I had not received an invitation, to be present, and this year, when I have been invited and have accepted, the puzzle for me has been very great—the fact is, that my success in educational matters has not been very marked.

About thirty years ago, I taught school in this city for three years, and no one thought of putting laurels on my brow. About ten years ago, the people of Argenteuil were unwise enough to select me as their representative in the Legislature of Quebec, and one of my dreams was that I might do something for education. On one unfortunate day, I called a page and gave him, to place on the table of the House, a notice of motion about some phase of educational reform. It took some days before the motion was reached, and before that event took place, and before I had uttered a word, I was roundly attacked in the newspapers by three of the most prominent educational leaders of this city. I made my speech, and after discussion, withdrew my motion. It has occurred to me several times since to make the endeavor to say something about, or do something for, school reform, and, sad to relate, almost always with the result of disturbing someone's equanimity. In fact, my reputation is so bad in Montreal educational circles, that I am surprised, Mr. President, that I am glad to be able to report that the Legislature of the province is in hearty sympathy with your work. Every member of it is anxious to see progress along educational lines. May I suggest that there should be closer affinity between your association and the Legislature. The Legislature is not an unimportant body in the province. It controls the purse strings, the power of taxation, the making of taxation, the making of laws on school matters that may alter the conditions of our proudest university, or the humblest school in the most remote hamlet. I am sure the members of the Legislature would be delighted to receive instruction from you. Would it not be well for your committee, after each convention, to frame a summary of your resolutions, and address them to each member of the Legislature? I am confident that good would result from such a course. I have been a member of the Legislature now for ten years, and during that time I have never had one of your resolutions brought to my notice, except in a general way in the newspapers.

I am sure you have noticed the increasing interest of the Legislature in Educational questions. Since 1897, there has not been a session in which some phase of school reform was not discussed. Good has certainly resulted. The attention of the public has been drawn to the necessity of making progress. You cannot achieve educational reform without having public opinion aroused, and public opinion can achieve little in the educational domain unless it causes money to be spent.

In this province, the influence of the Protestant population is being more and more centred in Montreal. Montreal itself has good schools, but it is too indifferent to care whether the rural districts for a hundred miles around it, from which it draws much of its wealth, have or have not good schools and good teachers, receiving proper salaries. This apathy in sinful. The future of Canada depends upon having an educated people, not only in centres of population, but all through the land. Nowhere is this more true than in the Province of Quebec. To-day, the people of this province are not as well educated as the heathen Chinee, or the pagan Jap. We have not kept pace with any modern progressive state. To prove this, we have only to think of the marvellously organized school system of Germany; of the splendid schools of Switzerland, where the humblest rural school has its gymnasium, and even such luxuries as plunge baths.

That the primary school is the greatest of all influences in developing the abilities and moulding the character of the people is nowhere more completely accepted than in the United States. Will we ever get the wealthy Montrealer to feel that as a Canadian he should take an interest in the welfare of the schools of Gaspé, of Compton or of Pontiac? If we could, a million dollar fund to maintain English-speaking schools in poor country districts would very speedily be raised.

'You will never secure a bettering of the present conditions to any extent,' from the boards of school commissioners or trustees. In most cases they are nothing more than creatures of routine, or else they are completely under the influence of the ratepayers.

'What is wanted is a steady appeal to the intelligence of the general public, through the newspapers, by the voice of the leaders of public opinion, and through the deliberations and action of associations such as this. After that, the fixing of salaries should not be left with the local boards. In my humble judgment, the task is beyond the capacity of local boards.

'Every thinking man in the province of Quebec should be heartily ashamed of the salaries paid to our school teachers. The people of Canada are too material in their aspirations. The main thought of the people are about money-making and money saving. It is true they love their children, and dream bright dreams about their future; but when it comes to getting a competent instructor to prepare the child for the battle of life, the sordid instinct beclouds the dreams, and as cheap a teacher as possible is obtained, and as a consequence, in many cases, the realization of the parents' dreams becomes impossible.'

'The time must come, and I believe it is rapidly coming, when the province itself will fix the salaries suitable for teachers and indicate the means of paying them. What shall those means be? A state tax for education has been tried and found successful in many places, but probably our people are not yet ripe for that, even if there were no difficulties about the equitable division of such a tax between Roman Catholic and Protestant schools.

'I would direct your attention to another method, much more workable and easy of attainment. You know that we have in our counties, besides the local municipal councils, a corporation known as the county council, which deals with affairs of county importance and has the power of taxation. The proposition I ask you to consider is that the county councils be put under obligation to levy a small uniform county tax, to be used in maintaining the schools of the county, and particularly for adding to the salaries of teachers, until they reach a proper level. In Ontario the counties are obliged to contribute an amount equal to the grant from the Provincial Government. It seems to me that such a system is desirable here.

'The distribution of the public school fund is, to my mind,' said the Hon. Mr. Weir, 'made on a wrong basis. It is distributed according to population. So that a populous centre, which is from that fact a centre of wealth, receives comparatively large public aid, while the remote school in the mountains, or where its adherents are few, because of a different faith from the surrounding majority, obtains but a few paltry dollars.

'To illustrate how the matter works out: The Protestant schools of Montreal receive about $6,500 of this fund, while the 800 rural schools receive less than ten dollars each. Montreal obtains one-third of the grant.

'The Protestant Committee has begun an agitation on this subject, which I hope will meet with your energetic support. If our Catholic friends do not desire the change, at least let the reform apply to the Protestant share of the grant.

Speaking on the question of dissidents, the speaker said: I have no hesitation in declaring that article 139 of the school code is unfair in its application to the Protestant schools of Quebec. This article declares that any person belonging to a religious minority may at any time become a dissentient, and any dissentient may, in like manner, declare his intention of ceasing to be a dissentient. Now, how does this work out in practice? The Protestants nearly everywhere in this province are the dissentients. If because the Protestant tax is too high, or for any other reason, a Protestant proprietor may withdraw his dissent and pay his taxes to the Catholic School Commissioners. We all know cases where school improvements are hampered on account of threats just like this. But if a Roman Catholic ratepayer objects to the management of the Roman Catholic school commissioners he cannot join the Protestant dissentients unless he changes his religion. I submit that the Protestant dissentient should be under precisely the same disability and bound by law to support the schools of his religion.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF REFORM.

But someone may say to me, 'Why do you not change the law? You are a member of the legislature and of the government, and should have amendments passed.' Any one who would so retort does not fully understand the difficulties in the way of reform. In the first place, some very prominent educationists have pretended that I do not represent Protestant ideas on school reform. My position, in proposing a reform, would be discredited to some extent by the campaign that has been made by a few influential men in opposition to me. I will readily admit that this reply is not of supreme or even very great importance. But there has to be consulted on this matter, both Roman Catholic and Protestant sentiment. The Roman Catholics are satisfied with the law as it is. They would have to be convinced not only that the law is unfair but that the mass of Protestant feeling demands a change. It is not a solitary voice crying out in the wilderness that will bring this conviction to them, but a strong united expression of Protestant opinion. That expression of Protestant public opinion we have not yet had. If it could be obtained I have no doubt that the law would speedily be changed.

Now, speaking generally about educational reforms, reference has been made in recent discussions to an unwritten law, to the effect that the Educational Act should have the same provisions for Protestants and Roman Catholics, and that no change should be made until approved by both the Roman Catholic and Protestant committees of the Council of Public Instruction.

I am opposed to both divisions of this so-called unwritten law.

In the first place, the conditions of Protestant schools are in many respects different from those of the Roman Catholic schools, and require different administration and different legislation. Whenever this is so, we are entitled to the change in the law. Then as to the previous consent of the two committees, it makes reform exceedingly difficult. If the reform desired emanates from the Protestants, we have no representative in the Catholic Committee to advocate it. If we succeeded in obtaining approval there, it would have to win the approval of the government, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. Any enthusiast might well doubt of his success under such circumstances.

There is no valid reason why educational reform should be made so difficult, and I for one am ready to advocate the abrogation of the unwritten law or custom referred to.

The best index of civilization is the ability and willingness of a people to act together for the common weal. On this educational question, the Protestants of this province have not acted together or in harmony. The people of the cities have not taken the pains to understand the conditions of rural education, and there has been no union of sentiment such as the circumstances imperatively demand. If a study of the conditions were earnestly made, I do not doubt that appropriate remedies would speedily be found.

The Rev. Dr. Parrock, principal of Lennoxville University, gave an address on the value of the study of language.

THE BOYS' FARM AT SHAWBRIDGE.

The executive of the Boys' Home held a meeting in the Mechanics' Institute yesterday afternoon with the president, Mr. J. R. Dougall in the chair. The principal business before the board was the development of the boys' farm for refractory boys, for whom there is at present no proper provision. This undertaking includes the erection and furnishing of a new residence at the farm capable of accommodating about thirty lads and the superintendent.

To erect the proposed building and pay off the mortgage on the farm will take about twenty-five thousand dollars, and towards this sum the board has on hand about three thousand dollars. The donations towards this fund include one thousand dollars' worth of five percent bonds from the estate of the late Mr. G. B. Burland. The plans and specifications for the new house and grounds have been prepared, the board having secured the services of Mr. F. G. Todd, the landscape architect, and Mr. C. S. Burgess to do this work. The building design by Mr. Burgess is said to harmonize perfectly with Mr. Todd's plans for the grounds. The board trust that the generosity of a sympathetic public will enable them, now that the preliminaries have been arranged, to go ahead with the building operations as soon as tenders shall have been received, the hope being to have the work so far advanced during the winter that the inauguration may take place in the spring.

Arrangements have already been made with the C. P. R. to build a spur from one of their main lines to the farm.

The board expect a prompt and liberal response to their appeal for this deserving cause. He who helps quickly helps twice.

ECHO OF AN ELECTION

DISMISSED OFFICIAL SUES ALDERMAN FOR DAMAGES.

Hearing of an action for $345 damages against Ald. N. Lapointe was commenced before Mr. Justice St. Pierre yesterday. The plaintiff is J. I. Raoul Barthe, who was employed by the city in February, 1906, as a hydrant inspector. He complains that on the 15th of the same month, at the time of the municipal elections, the defendant wrote a letter to the superintendent of the Water Department, stating, among other things, that he had taken part in the campaign, and that he had spoken against him, as well as against Messrs. Nault and J. B. A. Martin, who were also in the field for municipal honors. Barthe further sets forth that Ald. N. Lapointe told several persons that he was robbing the corporation by not doing his work. As a result of the alderman's letter to the superintendent of the Water Department, Barthe says he was dismissed, and he now seeks to obtain an indemnity for injury to his reputation, as well as for real damages, which he claims to have suffered by reason of his dismissal.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH

DR. LABERGE RECOMMENDS THE PERFECTION OF THE CITY'S SEWAGE SYSTEM.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the civic Health Committee, Dr. Laberge, medical officer of health, brought forward an old recommendation to effect some very necessary improvements in the interests of the public health. He asked that the committee should advise the City Council to seek power from the legislature to construct or enforce the construction of sewers, gas pipes, and water mains in every street where they do not exist, and also see that they were put into every new street as it was opened. The medical officer further proposed that the city should take over the control of all the lanes within its borders, as many of them are in such a disgraceful condition as to be a menace to health.

Dr. Laberge said that in the newly-annexed portions of the city there were many streets and avenues which were without sewers, while in many parts of the city there were sewers with blind ends—culs de sac. In these the sewage naturally collected, resulting in the emanation of all sorts of noxious gases, which constituted a menace to health. There were no less than 700 cess pits in the old city, while there were 750 more in the newly-annexed portion, making a total of over fifteen hundred of these dangerous contrivances within the city limits. Under the present system, although every one knew that every street should have a sewer if a request were put in by the proprietors for the construction, the matter was passed on from committee to committee, between them and the council, until it took three months or more to reach any result. Land speculators made a point of buying properties where there was no sewerage, building houses in the middle of the property, and then calling upon the city to put in the sewers. This would be done away with if it were settled that no new street could be built without proper sewerage being at the same time put in.

Ald. O'Connell said he did not think the city could compel the Gas Company to put in its pipes in new streets.

With regard to his suggestion that all the lanes in the city should become public property, Dr. Laberge said the advantage would be that the city could drain and grade them, etc., and put numbers on the backs of properties. As matters now stood, the lane inspectors had hard work finding out who owned properties where they had complaints to make.

Ald. Ward maintained that the proprietors should be made to pay for the grading of these lanes, many of which were in a most disgraceful state.

The committee decided to adopt all the recommendations of Dr. Laberge and forward them to the City Council.

Mr. J. E. Leduc, chief clerk in the food inspection office, at the City Hall, was promoted to be milk inspector, vice Dr. Demers, who has resigned, and Mr. Bourdon was promoted to the chief clerkship.

The committee decided to advertise for a site for a new public bath for the north end of the city. The new bath is to be situated between Mount Royal avenue, on the north, Boyer street on the east, Rachel street on the south, and Rivard street on the west.

NEW HAUNT FOR SPORTSMEN

GRAND TRUNK PREPARING TO OPEN GAME RESERVE IN NORTHERN QUEBEC.

Mr. H. R. Charlton, of the Grand Trunk Railway, is preparing a report dealing with the tourist travel over the different lines of the system for the season of 1907, which will show that the summer resorts of Canada are becoming more popular and better known every year.

'The present year has equalled, if not surpassed, in many respects, the summer of 1906,' said Mr. Charlton, 'and this is all the more surprising when it is remembered that the opening of the season was delayed owing to inclement weather, which naturally had the effect of keeping tourists out of the country until the summer was well advanced. However, it will be shown later that the country and the railway companies have very little to complain about. A large number of English and American visitors came to Canada this season for the first time and no doubt these people will return, accompanied by other friends.

'The Grand Trunk is preparing to open a beautifully situated game and fish reservation in northern Quebec next year. This summer quite a few people went north to explore the new reserve and returned delighted with the country as a sporting territory. The new reserve is close to the surveyed Grand Trunk Pacific Railway line, which, when the railway is constructed, will make this region quite easy of access. The reserve is about seventy-five miles square and under the control for the present at least, of the Sagamo Fishing and Hunting Club. This territory comprises a series of lakes and forest lands which are unexcelled for their scenery, to say nothing of the game.

'The reserve is one hundred and seventy-five miles north of Quebec city. It is bounded on the west by the St. Maurice and La Croch rivers, and on the south by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. When the railway is built tourists will be able to get within six miles of the very centre of the reserve, where a magnificent new club house will be erected.'

NEW BRUNSWICK TIMBER

ANOTHER BIG LIMIT SECURED BY A UNITED STATES COMPANY.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 12.—American operators are about to secure another big New Brunswick lumber property. The transfer of the Alexander Gibson Railway and Manufacturing Company's lumber business and mills to the International Paper Company, of Bangor, will be completed in the very near future.

GREAT FIRE IN SAN JOSE.

San José, Cal., Oct. 12.—A fire which broke out in the Arcade Drygoods Store on South First street and San Fernandino street last night, destroyed the building. The loss is more than $300,000.

McGILL THEATRE NIGHT.

Students Eager to Redeem themselves in Eyes of Public.

DRASTIC PUNISHMENT TO BE METED OUT TO OFFENDERS.

With the idea of redeeming themselves in the eyes of the public and the University Corporation, the McGill students say they are taking every precaution to ensure proper behavior on 'Theatre night,' which will be held at His Majesty's next Monday evening.

Among the older students the topic is being freely discussed, but the newcomers are taking things as a matter of course, and they are giving it little or no thought. It is felt by the senior students that if 'Theatre night' is abolished this year it will lead the public to believe that some of the students at least were incapable of conducting themselves as gentlemen.

Last year, those who took part in the disgraceful action at the theatre, and particularly later in the evening, were really connned to a very small portion of the student body, and yet all the undergraduates had to suffer for their misdemeanors as a consequence. Ordinarily, students say they would not for a moment think of continuing theatre night in view of the ban placed upon it by the Corporation, were it not that they have determined to put themselves right with the public. The upper classmen particularly, who will soon leave college, feel strongly on this point. It is no secret that the 'roughs' of that year were largely confined to the students of the first and second years.

The management of His Majesty's Theatre gave out a statement after last year's proceedings that they would positively refuse to allow the McGill men to hold theatre night on any subsequent occasion. This stand they firmly maintained until a delegation of the most responsible undergraduates waited upon the management, and only by the strongest possible pleas and the most serious assurance that none of the former antics are to be repeated, would the authorities listen to any talk of a proposed change from their decision.

The Alma Mater Society held a long-drawn-out meeting, at which it was decided that if the first two years would pledge themselves to good behavior, 'Theatre night' would take place. Following upon this decision, the Freshmen and Sophomores, at a mass meeting in Strathcona Hall, declared themselves as bound to conduct themselves in a becoming manner. It was not, therefore, until the pledge had been obtained that the senior students went ahead with their negotiations with the theatre people. The Alma Mater Society is supposed to be the one governing the students, and to which each student can be held responsible for his conduct. It is with a view of definitely fixing responsibility and meting out proper punishment to the student who commits any offence, that a students' council has been proposed to replace the Alma Mater Society. As yet the matter has not taken definite shape, beyond a strong resolution in favor of its adoption, and a committee are now working on the problem. It is learned in certain quarters that a body of students whose exact status remains a secret, will take it upon themselves to see that anyone who does not act strictly within the rules of decency, will have his conduct noted, and later be dealt with much more seriously than if ordinary legal proceedings held sway. These men are jealous of guarding the reputation for good behavior enjoyed by the students prior to the occurrence of last year and offenders, no matter what their position, social or otherwise, will be punished with more severity than the public can realize. They are bound at whatever cost to see that the good name of McGill shall not be destroyed.

THE ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL

OFFICIAL INSPECTION NEXT WEEK.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—The Minister of Marine in his official inspection next week of the works now in progress for the improvement of the St. Lawrence channel from Montreal down to Father Point, will have the company of representatives of the Montreal Board of Trade, Chambre de Commerce, Shipping Federation, Harbor Commission, the Quebec Board of Trade, and of the pilots both of Montreal and Quebec. They will leave on Thursday next from Montreal, and will use the government steamer 'Lady Grey' for their inspection. It is possible, however, that the trip one way may be made by train to save time. This has not as yet been definitely settled. Mr. Brodeur will have with him his deputy minister and Mr. F. W. Cowie, engineer in charge of the works along the St. Lawrence. The visit will afford the representatives of the shipping and of the commercial interests an opportunity of seeing what has already been done in the way of improvement and of suggesting anything more than that they think should still be done.

THE REV. DR. POTTS

HIS CONDITION IS PRACTICALLY UNALTERED.

Toronto, Oct. 12.— The condition of the Rev. Dr. Potts remained practically unaltered up to late last night. Earlier in the day there was a slight complication in connection with one eye, and Dr R. A. Reeve was called in to consult with Dr. W. A. Young. Absolutely no hopes are held for the recovery of Dr. Potts, and his present condition is very low.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Nile flood this year is the lowest recorded in a century. Yet, owing to the water being saved by the magnificent new system of dams, weirs and reservoirs, the cotton crop is the largest the country has ever known.

Morocco continues in a turmoil. The famous chieftain, Anfloos, known as the Raisuli of the South, has occupied Mogador, and put the local governor into prison. Two French warships have been sent and the inhabitants are looking forward with dread to a bombardment like that of Casablanca.

The Czar is said to have had a narrow escape from drowning recently, when his pinnace struck a rock and had a hole stove in her bottom.

Dr. Liebknicht, a prominent German lawyer and leader of the extreme revolutionary wing of the Social Democrats, is on trial in Berlin for high treason in the publication of a pamphlet denouncing militarism as Germany's greatest curse.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is to-day pronounced to be in a critical condition, and little hope is given for his recovery.

Henri Rochefort has started a new journal, the 'Patrie.' The first number contains a vigorous onslaught on the government.

The Southern Pacific Railway has instructed its local officials to cut down expenses on account of the stringency in the money market.

The strike at the Springhill mines has been settled. It has lasted nearly eleven weeks and cost the men over $200,000 in wages alone.

The steamer 'Pabst' was sunk in the Detroit river yesterday, and the 'Lake Shore,' with which she collided, was badly damaged. No lives were lost.

Bishop Kingdon, of the Diocese of Fredericton, is dead, at the age of 71 years.

Victoria University has received from a prominent Hamilton man, who as yet remains anonymous, a gift of $50,000.

Deputy Chief Tremblay, of the Fire Department, urges citizens to keep cellars clear of rubbish, watch furnace surroundings, and electric switch boards, and by all other means endeavor to prevent fires that so frequently occur through carelessness.

A water main burst in Craig street last night, broke holes in the paving two feet deep, and before the water could be turned off the street between St. Francois Xavier and Bleury was running like a river.

THE GUELPH FORGER

WILLIAM HANLON PLEADS GUILTY.

Orangeville, Ont., Oct. 12.—William Hanlon, who was arrested at Schomberg last Saturday morning and brought here for trial on charges of obtaining money by forgery and false pretences, pleaded guilty before Magistrate Patullo yesterday afternoon.

The charges were of obtaingni $100 and $200 from the Orangeville branches of the Stirling Bank and the Bank of Commerce respectively.

Hanlon was identified by managers J. M. Duff, of the Bank of Commerce, and C. L. Nelles, of the Metropolitan Bank, of Guelph, as the man who fleeced six Guelph banks out of $1,400 some six months ago by obtaining the money under false pretences and forging cheques.

The two managers of the Guelph banks came here to identify Hanlon in response to a description furnished by Chief Randall, of Guelph, by County Crown Attorney McKay. They visited the prisoner's cell, and both were positive that he was the man who victimized the Guelph banks.

Hanlon operated in Guelph under the name of John Gilles, a wealthy farmer, residing about three miles out of Guelph.

Hanlon's counsel asked the court to sentence the accused immediately, but the Crown Attorney asked that the passing of sentence be deferred till Saturday, Oct. 19, to allow the accused's record to be looked up, and the Crown's motion was granted.

CANCER AND ELECTRICITY

Paris, Oct. 13.—Dr. Keating Hart, of Marseilles, gave a practical demonstration here yesterday of the new electro-surgical cure for cancer, which, up to the present time has shown the most wonderful results.

The system consists of applying in a special manner high tension intermittent sparks to the concerous growths. These are softened by the electricity, and their cutting out is made most easy. At the same time, the electricity causes the wound to heal with magical rapidity, kills all pain, and prevents a recurrence of the growths. This electrical process, which has been named 'Fulguration,' can be applied also to cancer in the head, where operations are impossible. Its application causes the growth to disappear gradually and puts a stop to the dreadful pains that accompany cancer. Professor Samuel Pozzi and a number of other eminent French surgeons, as well as several of the foreign delegates to the Surgical Congress now in session here, witnessed the demonstration of yesterday and declared it to be of the greatest value.

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.

CLIFT — On Oct. 5, 1907, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John A. Clift, of Montreal.

EVANS — On Oct. 11, 1907, at 157 Ste. Famille street, a son to Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Norton Evans.

MARRIED.

CAMBIE—NORDHEIMER. — At St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, on Oct. 9, 1907, by His Lordship the Bishop of Niagara, assisted by the Rev. Canon Welch, Cecil Evelyn Boulton, daughter of S. Nordheimer, of Glenedyth, to Charles Cambie, of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, eldest son of the late Alexander J. Cambie, of Ottawa.

CHRISTIE—DREW.—On Oct. 9, 1907, at 214 Gloucester street, Ottawa, by the Rev. J. H. Turnbull, Alexander Christie, of Ottawa, to Minnie McLean, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Drew, Ottawa.

CLAUSON—ARMSTRONG. — At the residence of the bride's parents, on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. Thos. A. Mitchell, William Clauson, of Pembroke, Ont., to Isabella M. Armstrong, of Lachute, Que.

HARVEY — CASWELL — At Fitchburg, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 9, 1907, Sydney T. H. Harvey, son of Albert J. and the late Esther Ann Harvey, of Point St. Charles, to Grace Lillian Caswell, of Leominster, Mass.

LAHMER — WISSWAESSER. — At Bloor Street Presbyterian Church, Toronto, on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. W. G. Wallace, D.D., Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. C. L. Wisswaesser, Sherwood, to Eli Lahmer, Vellore, Ont.

M'MORRAN—SHAW—At The Manse, Caledonia, Ont., on Oct. 8, 1907, by the Rev. Wm. Wallis, Ph.D., Margaret Jane, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Shaw, of Oneida, to Samuel Frederick McMorran, of Toronto, eldest son of Mr. Henry McMorran, of Oneida.

MOORE—SEALE — At St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, on Oct. 9, 1907, by the Rev. R. Shreve, Edna Lillian Emma Seale, daughter of Joseph T. Seale, Eastman, to Lemuel Richard Moore, of Montreal.

McOUAT — WALKER — At the home of the bride's father, Lachute, on Tuesday, Oct. 8, 1907, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Andrew Arthur McOuat to Lizzie May, youngest daughter of Mr. Gavin J. Walker.

SCOTT—FRASER.—On Monday, Oct. 7, 1907, at the residence of the bride's mother, Rosseau, Ont., by the Rev. R. Drinnan, Edward Scott, Toronto, to Agnes Louisa, daughter of the late Alexander Fraser.

SPARKS—MILLS.—In Kingston, Ont., on Oct. 9, 1907, at 122 University avenue, by the Rev. S. A. Sykes, Dr. John Featherstone Sparks, to Mabel Lillian Violet, daughter of Thomas Mills.

TORRANCE — CROMBIE — On Oct. 9, 1907, at Kingsbury, Que., by the Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.D., Thomas G. Torrance, of the firm of Williamson & Crombie, to Winnifred M. Crombie, both of Kingsbury, Que.

THOMPSON—HOWE.—On Oct. 8, 1907, at Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Ottawa, by the Rev. Robert McKay, Rose, daughter of William Howe, 31 Second avenue, Glebe, to William Francis Thompson, eldest son of the late William Thompson.

DIED.

COTTINGHAM.—At the homestead, Tullochgorum, on Oct., 10, 1907, Robert Allison, fourth son of the late William and Christina Alison Cottingham, aged about 42 years.

Funeral on arrival of 4.30 p.m. G. T. train on Saturday, Oct. 12, 1907, to Place Viger Station, thence to Lachute, Que.

O'GRADY.—On Oct. 9, 1907, at Fallowfield, Ont., John O'Grady, in his 83rd year.

REA.—Suddenly, on Oct. 5, 1907, at Compton, P.Q., Phoebe Rea, daughter of the late Alexander Rea.

SMITH — Marguerite Isabel, beloved wife of F. C. Smith, eldest daughter of the late David Bickerstaff.

Funeral will take place on Monday, from 130 Christophe Colombe street, at 2.30 p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery.

WHYTE.—At New Westminster, B.C., on Oct. 9, 1907, Lieut.-Col. J. C. Whyte, warden New Westminster Penitentiary.

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.

LOCAL OPTION DEFEATED

NEEPAWA THOUGHT IT COULD NOT HAVE HOTELS WITHOUT WHISKEY.

Neepawa, Man., Oct. 11.—Local option was defeated here to-day by a vote of 272 to 131. The local question entirely decided the vote. Large expensive hotels built last year were closed this year. The citizens thought it impossible to obtain accommodation without license. The merit of local option or its enforcement here, both sides admit, was not under question.

MRS. CASSIE CHADWICK.

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 11.—Emil Hoover made arrangements to-day to have the body of his mother, Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, taken to Woodstock, Ont., Canada, for burial.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 11.—Mrs. Cassie Chadwick, the famous society fraud, who died in the Ohio States Prison at Columbus yesterday, was born at Eastwood, five miles east of here. Her maiden name was Bigley and the family was a respected one. Her father worked as a section boss on the Grand Trunk. She went to school just north of Eastwood.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED

THIS STORE CLOSES AT 6 P.M. Saturday, Oct. 12.

Colored Dress Goods

For Fall and Winter Wear

NEW CHECK TWEED SUITINGS, splendid variety of colorings. Special, 36c yd.
NEW SATIN CLOTHS, in all the latest Fall Shades. Special .. .. 49c yd.
NEW PANAMA CLOTH, most popular this season. Special 52c
NEW VENETIAN CLOTHS, one of the season's leaders. Special .... 65c yd.
NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, large variety of stripes and checks; a leading Dress Fabric this season. Special 68c
SEDAN CLOTHS, a choice range of shades, one of the season's leaders. Special .. .. $1.30 yd.

Grand Silk Values

GERSHA SILKS, an Excellent Wearing silk, in neat checks of White and Black, White and Navy, and range of Tartans. Special 49c
PEAU DE SOIE, in Black only; extra heavy, and bright finish. Special 66c
TAFFETA SILK, Black, 36 inches wide, splendid fabric for underskirts and linings. Special 90c
JAPANESE SILK, Natural White, 36 inches wide; an ideal silk for Blouses, Children's Dresses. Special 55c

Ladies' Autumn and Winter Coats

LADIES' VERY NEAT COATS, in All Wool Tweeds, Grey striped effect, 48 inch long, Black Felt collar and cuffs, double breasted, lined throughout. All sizes. Special $8.00

LADIES' VERY SMART COATS, made in Heavy All Wool Black Cheviot, self collar, trimmed with silk braid and buttons, new French back, double breasted, 48 inch long, new sleeves, with turn back cuffs, lined throughout. All sizes. Special $10.50

White Valenciennes and Torchon Laces, 2c

JUST RECEIVED FROM OUR PARIS OFFICE, New Imitations of White Valenciennes and Torchon Laces, and insertions to match; great variety of patterns to select from. 3-4 inch to 1½ inches wide. SPECIAL, per yard 2c

New Melba Stripe Ribbon, 39c

A NEW RIBBON CALLED THE 'MELBA' STRIPE RIBBON; very suitable for girdles, sashes, hat trimmings, etc., 5 inch wide. To be had in Black and White, Navy, Brown, Sky, Moss, Cardinal, Helio, etc., etc. Special 39c

Phenomenal Linen Values

HEAVY SATIN DAMASK TABLE LINEN, in Pretty Floral designs, 63 inches. SPECIAL 58c
Extra Fine Quality DOUBLE SATIN DAMASK, 2 yards wide, in a large range of floral and spot designs. SPECIAL 94c
ROLLER TOWELLING, Plain Irish Crash, the round thread, 18 inches wide. SPECIAL 12½c
ROLLER TOWELLING, Plain Irish Crash, red border. SPECIAL, per yard 15c

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.

We have a large number of

Monuments

on hand which we will sell at a big discount for the balance of the season.

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OFFICIAL NEWS.

Ottawa, Oct. 12.—Parliament will be asked next session to revive the charter of the 'Canadian Agency,' a Montreal enterprise which gained incorporation a few years ago.

The Western of Canada Railway Company is the name of a proposed line of railway extending from the State of Montana into the province of Alberta, to Calgary. Incorporation for this enterprise will be sought from parliament next session.

Notice appears in to-day's 'Canada Gazette' of an application which will be made to parliament next session by the Hamilton Radial Electric Railway, for authority to build and to acquire connections in the cities of Hamilton and Toronto, and to extend its system to the Detroit and Niagara River frontiers. This application means a renewal next session of the battle for and against provincial rights and the right of the province to control local lines within their own boundaries.

Incorporation will be sought also for what is to be known as the Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Peace River and Dawson Railway to connect Saskatoon with the capital of the Yukon gold fields.

Incorporation has been granted by letters patent to what is called the Montreal 'World' Publishing Company, with authorized capital of $150,000, to take over the publishing business of P. M. Feeney in Montreal.

CALVE

Great is Calvé. When first she took Europe by storm, some years ago, as the heroine of Bizet's Carmen, she won all hearts with her sprightliness, with her sensuous beauty, with the truth of her interpretation of a type, as well as with her wonderful voice. Indeed, at that time, it was her histrionic ability and physique, even more perhaps than her voice, that set the town agog and compelled all the world to see even more than to hear her. The penalty, however, of her surpassing excellence in 'Carmen' was that she was so closely associated in the public mind with that young lady as to be Carmen, her very self, with all her attributes—as many people would never recover from the impression that Irving was really Shylock masquerading as Irving. The public is like that. It prefers its favorites to do only one kind of thing—its jesters to jest and its tragedians to continue to tear a passion to rags—and resents rather than admires versatility. So it insisted upon Calvé being Carmen, as often as possible, when Calvé would rather have been doing something else. Then she was slimmer than she is now, but she still preserves her wonderful vitality, her surpassing histrionism of a certain genre, the richness and smoothness of her middle and lower register, the silver-bell-like purity of her top notes, and all her old delightful artistry. That she can do all this to-day is proof of a life of self-denial. Self-indulgence kills art, and is more especiallly fatal perhaps to the art of singing.

The programme last night was an assorted one, and people will differ according to taste as to which they would have preferred—Calvé plus Mr. Ferenzo and Miss Chemet, or just plain, or rather handsome, Calvé as sole soloist. The majority of the audience would certainly have liked a little more Calvé than she chose to give them, and a little less of Mr. Ferenzo, tenor, who, as a singer, is not calculated to rouse enthusiasm to a white heat. Madame Calvé's first number was the Aria from Gounod's 'Queen of Sheba,' and her next Gounod's Serenade, the latter with violin obligato accompaniment, very delightfully given by Miss Chemet, whose contributions throughout the evening were most acceptable, although her fifths were not always quite in tune—her G string grated, and was the least mite flat, while her E string was on the sharp side. Miss Chemet is not a Marie Hall, or even a Norma Neruda, to whom she is nearer in temperament, but she is very well worth hearing. After the delightful runs and trills of the 'Serenade,' the next popular number was the famous Habanera from 'Carmen,' which Calvé sung and acted, all in the old familiar way, and to the evident great pleasure of the crowded house, which applauded her right heartily. There were two notable omissions, by whose fault did not appear. It is perhaps the first time that a great cantatrice has sung on the concert platform here without having a bouquet presented to her. The omisison was certainly not due to any lack of liking, but must have been the result of forgetfulness in the rush of many other activities. The other omission was the National Anthem, which was not sung either before or after the concert. The Laval students were in attendance, and added to the enthusiasm, besides adding a pleasing chorus of their own to the programme. The attendance was a banner one, and highly satisfactory to Mr. Veitch, the manager.

A PERPETUAL LOAN

CITY TAKES STEPS TO REMEDY A FINANCIAL ERROR OF THE PAST.

At the last session of the Legislature, the city was empowered to redeem the loan of $587,000 made some years ago at a perpetual rate of interest of seven percent, and yesterday afternoon the Finance Committee took an important step towards carrying out their powers by passing a resolution to authorize Mr. W. Robb, the city treasurer, to effect such conversion of the loan as opportunity may arise at a rate not to exceed four percent per annum.

Alderman Payette, the chairman, said the holder of $20,000 of this stock had agreed to sell his holding at $175.

New bonds at four percent, running for thirty years, will be issued to an extent to bring the holder an interest equivalent to the amount he has hitherto received, but the advantage to the city is that at the end of the period named the bonds will be at the disposal of the city.

Alderman Clearihue applied on behalf of the Finance Committee for $25,000 for new water pipes, $5,000 for hydrants, $9,500 for the low level pumping station, and $33,000 for coal.

Questioned as to the necessity for so much additional coal, Alderman Clearihue said that from Jan. 1 to July 31 last, 584 million gallons had been pumped in excess om the volume of water pumped during the corresponding period of 1906.

It was decided to grant $10,000 for coal and $5,000 for new water pipes. More money will be voted later.

Mr. Ethier, the city attorney, in reply to inquiries that had been addressed to him, made a report in reference to the law relating to the toll-gate existing in the part of St. Laurent parish that has recently been annexed to the city. This gate is now one mile and a half inside the city limits, and to remove it to the border line, the railway must be purchased at $4,000 a mile, or pay six percent on the purchase price.

Steps are to be taken to purchase the road.

MANY HAPPY RETURNS.

Mr. D. W. Hatch, the popular travelling agent of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, with headquarters in Montreal, celebrated the forty-seventh anniversary of his marriage yesterday. In addition to receiving the congratulations of his many railway friends, he also received several telegrams from various parts of Canada and the United States expressing best wishes to himself and Mrs. Hatch.

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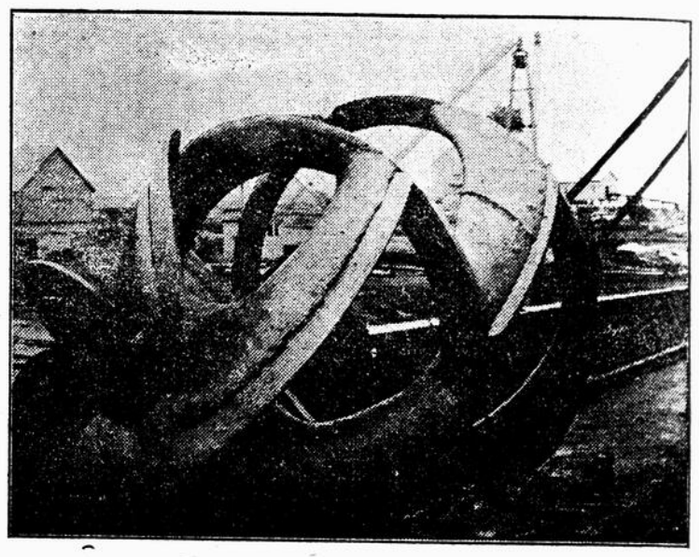

A party of newspaper men and others left yesterday afternoon with Mr. Cowie, harbor engineer and superintendent of the St. Lawrence channel, for Three Rivers, to inspect a new dredge which the government is building there. The above picture gives a good idea of a screw-shaped scoop which will be used on the new dredge in place of the plungers usually employed which pick up the dirt, etc., by being thrust into the bed of the river or other body of water and closing their mouths on the 'bite.'

THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

TEXT OF COUNT TORNIELLI'S DECLARATION.

The Hague, Oct. 11.—The following is the text of the declaration drafted by Count Tornielli (Italy), in accord with the leading delegates to the Peace Conference:—

'The Conference unanimously favors:

'First, the principle of obligatory arbitration. Second, that certain differences, especially those regarding the interpretation and application of conventional clauses, are susceptible to being submitted to obligatory arbitration without restriction.

'The Conference unanimously proclaims that while a convention on the subject was not concluded, the differences of opinion had more of a judicial character, as all the states of the world, in working together for four months, not only learned to know each other better, by getting closer together, but developed during this long collaboration high ideals for the common welfare.'

After a long debate the arbitration committee adopted Count Tornielli's declaration, which was accepted by all the delegations, except those of the United States, Japan, Hayti and Turkey, which abstained from voting.

JOHN MITCHELL

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE FOR RE-ELECTION AS PRESIDENT OF UNITED MINE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Indianapolis, Oct. 11.—Mr. John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, announces in the current issue of the 'United Mine Workers' Journal' that he will not be a candidate for re-election as president. He says in his announcement that he does not regard himself as well enough to attend properly to the office. His present term expires on April 1, next year.

Mr. Mitchell underwent a surgical operation about six months ago, and it is said that he has not fully recovered and that it is possible it will be necessary for another operation to be performed.

VICTORIA UNIVERSITY

RECEIVES $50,000 FROM A PROMINENT BUSINESS MAN IN HAMILTON.

Toronto, Oct. 12.—A prominent business man in Hamilton, whose name is withheld for a few days, gave $50,000 yesterday to Victoria University, which will enable Victoria to take advantage of Mr. Andrew Carnegie's offer of an equal sum for a library building, the conditions being that the university should collect the same amount for a permanent endowment.

The alumni of Victoria had subscribed about $7,000 as a nucleus for this endowment, but owing to the generosity of the Hamilton friend this sum will now be available for furnishing.

The donor was an undergraduate of Victoria, it is understood, some forty years ago, and began to study medicine, but had to discontinue his course owing to failing health.

WORK AMONG LEPERS.

Miss Riddell, of Kunamota, Kinshiu, a C. M. S. missionary, who has been working among the lepers in Japan, will give an address shortly in Synod Hall. Miss Riddell went out to Japan as a C. M. S. missionary in 1891, and finding that leprosy was one of the great problems of Japanese life, was led to establish a hospital, the first in Japan, where lepers could live with medical care, and under Christian influence. The hospital is managed by specialist physicians; the whole staff of attendants are Japanese Christians, and of the 51 patients at present, 39 have been baptized. For thirteen years the hospital has been financed entirely through private subscriptions raised by Miss Riddell's exertions, and she is anxious both to enlarge and endow it. Her work is most cordially endorsed by the bishops of the Japanese Church, and she has received a decoration from the Emperor in recognition of her work.

RAILWAY MEN CONVENE.

Mr. H. D. Bayne, the Montreal manager of the Canadian Westinghouse Company, has had charge of the arrangements on this side of the border, and a number of Montreal, Ottawa and Winnipeg men left for New York last night on a private car over the New York Central to visit Atlantic City, where they will attend a convention of street railway and electrical men at the American Street Railway Association, which opens next Wednesday.

DR. LAROCQUE ILL.

Dr. Charles Larocque, of Beaubien street, chief anaesthetist at the Hotel Dieu, is lying there suffering from typhoid. He has been unwell for several days, but symptoms of the malady only proclaimed themselves on Friday.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

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A NEW MEN'S OWN.

The organization of a Men's Own Brotherhood for the Town of St. Paul is under contemplation. On Thursday evening a meeting was held in the Methodist parsonage, in the town, at which the Rev. H. Gomery, minister of the Anglican Church, presided. In addition to the Rev. Mr. Smith, the Methodist minister, and the Rev. Mr. Gomery there were several laymen of the town present and some information regarding Brotherhood work was given by Mr. Blewitt, secretary of Calvary Men's Own. It was decided to call a meeting, to be held in the lecture hall of the English Church, on Sunday, Oct. 20, at 3.30 p.m., to organize a brotherhood if sufficient interest should be shown in the project to warrant the step being taken.

ORATORIO REHEARSALS.

The Montreal Oratorio Society has begun rehearsals in the Fraser Institute hall, at the corner of Dorchester and Bleury streets, and from the way ladies are filling up, is already assured a full chorus. Three of Coleridge Taylor's works are being rehearsed, and from the results already obtained their conductor, Mr. F. H. Blair, believes that the coming season's work will be done. The membership now amounts to about one hundred and fifty, and as the hall in which practice is held will seat only two hundred any one desiring to become a member of the society for this season should apply at an early rate. Tickets will be accepted at any of the rehearsals, which are held every Thursday evening.

DEATH OF BISHOP KINGDON

PASSES PEACEFULLY AWAY LAST EVENING.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 11.—The Right Rev. Hollingsworth Tuffey Kingdon, D.D., D.C.L., Bishop of the diocese of Fredericton, died at his home at 11.45 o'clock to-night in his seventy-second year. Since June, 1906, Bishop Kingdon had been in poor health, and in October of that year Canon Richardson,

THE LATE BISHOP KINGDON.

of St. John, was appointed coadjutor, and had assumed the greater amount of the work of the diocese. Since he was first taken seriously ill, Bishop Kingdon has had several attacks, but rallied and has been able to drive out. During the last few days he suffered from intestinal trouble and weakness, and at eight o'clock to-night his condition became very serious. His physician, Dr. Crockett, was hurriedly called and remained with him until the end, and about the dying bishop's bedside were members of his family and Coadjutor Bishop Richardson. For half an hour after dissolution the bells of Christ Church Cathedral were tolled, and in this way the news of the Bishop's death became known throughout the city.

The Right Rev. Hollingworth Tulley Kingdon, Bishop of Fredericton, N. B., was the son of William Kingdon, F.R.C.S., and was born in London. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he received his B.A. in 1858, his M.A. in 1861, and the degree of D.D. in 1881. He became a scholar of Cuddesden Theological College, and was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Oxford (Wilberforce), and priest by the Bishop of Salisbury (Hamilton). His Lordship was successively curate of Sturminster-Marshall, Dorset (1859-63), of Devizes (1863-64), vice-principal of Salisbury Theological College (1864-69), curate of St. Andrew's, Wells street, London (1869-78), and vicar of Good Easter, Essex (1878-81). In the last named year he was selected by the late Dr. Medley to be his coadjutor and successor in the See of Fredericton, N.B., and was consecrated in Christ Church Cathedral in that city by the Metropolitan (Dr. Medley), assisted by other prelates, on July 10, 1881. His enthronement as successor to Dr. Medley took place in the same Cathedral on Nov. 23, 1892.

Bishop Kingdon was married in the Cathedral, Fredericton, in 1890, to Anna Beverly, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Beverley Adino Robertson, and widow of George William Marsh. There is one daughter. Mrs. Kingdon's two daughters, born of her former marriage, also survive.

Bishop Kingdon, in naming his fine residence, Bottreaux House, preserved an interesting bit of the folk-lore of his native land. The name is taken from Bottreaux Castle, which was built by an uncle of his grandmother, at Boscastle, on the Cornish coast. The legend is that a good many hundred years ago a ship carrying a cargo of bells from Spain was compelled by stress of weather to try to make a harbor at Boscastle. The tempest was fierce, but the pilot knew every inch of the channel. 'Ah,' said the pilot, at last, 'thank God we are safe.' 'No,' said the captain, 'thank not God but the Good Ship and the crew.' In punishment for this impious blasphemy, it is said, the ship went over the ridge safely, struck a rock and foundered with all hands. When the sea is rough the dash of the waves into the caverns wake echoes which are not unlike the ringing of a peal of bells. The country people devoutly believe that this is the true explanation of the sound.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH.

There will be special services for church workers at All Saints Church tomorrow as follows: At 9 a.m. corporate communion, when all office-bearers, members of guilds and choir will assemble to partake of the sacrament. In the evening, at 7 o'clock, special seats will be reserved for the church workers, and the Rev. Dr. Paterson-Smyth, rector of St. George's, will preach the sermon.

PHARMACY EXAMINATIONS.

The preliminary board of examiners held their quarterly examinations for students entering the study of pharmacy, on Thursday, Oct. 3, with the following results: Twenty-five candidates enrolled their names. Out of these the following passed and are named in order of merit and are entitled to be registered as certified apprentices, namely: Arthur Rousseau, Oliver Girouard, Alfred D. Landry, A. J. Landry, Alberg Michaud, Gordon Robertson, Leonard Girard, Armand Gadbois, A. Lanouette. The following candidates passed in all subjects but one, namely: Eddie Ranson, arithmetic; Aimé Bissonnette, English; Louis Le Corre, Latin. These candidates will be required to present themselves again at the January (1908) examinations on the subject only in which they have failed. The examiners were Professor J. O. Casserain, of Jacques Cartier Normal School, and Isaac Gammell, of the High School, Montreal, with Victor Giroux, supervisor of examinations for the City and District of Quebec, and A. J. Laurence, delegate from the council.

HOW TO PREVENT FIRES.

Deputy-Chief Tremblay Writes an Open Letter to Citizens.

HE DECLARES THAT REASONABLE CARE WOULD PREVENT LARGE PERCENTAGE OF OUT-BREAKS.

Mr. Joseph Tremblay, deputy chief of the Fire Brigade, has deemed it expedient to offer a word of advice and caution to the citizens of Montreal with regard to the causes of fires and their prevention during the winter season, when they are usually unnecessarily prevalent. In an open letter he says:—

'On the approach of winter, when the most serious fires usually occur, and in which season furnaces must be kept heated, I deem it opportune to give a few timely hints to the citizens to take means to protect themselves against fire, which in most cases is due to their own neglect. In seventy-five percent of our commercial institutions you find in the cellars an accumulation of rubbish of all kinds, which generally surrounds the furnaces; or, again, hot ashes which, instead of being deposited in metallic bins, as required by the municipal law, are thrown on the ground near these rubbish heaps, by an employee in a hurry to start for home, and this is often the cause of disastrous fires.

'Our statistics show that over sixty percent of fires of any importance originate in cellars. The best proof that the above facts are well founded is that since the beginning of summer, and consequently since fires in furnaces have been put out, the losses have not reached $100,000, whereas during the six previous months the losses were figured by millions. Having had occasion lately to visit two wholesale stores, I was really astonished at the little importance given to this question of the accumulation of rubbish.

'Another example of neglect is that very few commercial houses go to the trouble of closing their electric light switch before leaving their premises for the night. Rain and snow in winter which accumulate around wires are often the cause of short circuits, especially during very high winds. As is well known, water is a good conductor of electricity, and the result is a bad fire.

'Merchants should exercise more caution during the holiday season, at Christmas and New Year being especially careful not to place inflammable goods too near gas jets or other lights.

'The great difference which exists between European countries and America as to the number and importance of great fires is due, partly, to the greater care exercised in the former and to their severe laws governing such matters, while admitting the fact that the construction of buildings in those countries is undoubtedly of a better class.

'The legislature at its last session granted the Fire Department the power to inspect public buildings of all kinds for the purpose of eliminating, so far as possible, all causes of fire. This inspection will be made in a short time, so soon as the council shall adopt the draft of by-law which is at present under study by the city attorneys.

'The advice which I am now giving applies to all and everyone should act accordingly. The public are complaining with reason that the insurance rates are excessive and, in my opinion, it belongs to the public to take the means to decrease them by exercising more carefulness and by reducing as much as possible all risks which may be the cause of conflagration. Without this co-operation of the public it will be very hard to obtain a reduction of the rates from the underwriters.

'The Fire Department, with all its good will, cannot alone suffice to bring about the desired results. They can be relied upon to put out fires in so far as is humanly possible to do so, but to the public belongs the duty of preventing accidents, and it is with this end in view that I take the liberty of giving this advice through the medium of the press.'

The chief further states that a whole volume could be written on the frequent causes of fires due to the wanton and often criminal neglect of the public. The material loss is not always irreparable, but what about the loss of life accompanying some fires. Mothers leaving young children alone with matches handy, or alone near a red hot stove, are occurrences which the great publicity given by the newspapers does not appear to abate. Leaving lamps half turned down, resulting in an explosion, is another example of thoughtlessness when not due to sheer ignorance. Dirty chimneys, he adds, are the frequent cause of useless runs for the Fire Department, and although seldom the cause of any serious damage, the time during which the firemen are out on a call for such a fire may coincide with one where lives are in jeopardy. In Europe the tenants of houses where chimney fires occur are severely dealt with. Cities in Europe are known, having the same population as Montreal, where the number of fire calls are about half those of Montreal city, which shows that conditions here in that respect can be improved.

Plumbers' stoves, candles, etc., the chief concludes, are other instruments liable to originate a fire, and the list could be lengthened, but enough has been said to emphasize the point which I wish to make clear to the public, that their co-operation is needed if fire hazard in this city is to be diminished.

A little thought on the part of every one would soon bring about a reduction in the number of fires and result in less loss of life and material damage.

A SINGING BIBLE CLASS.

Something new in Bible classes is to be started in Montreal. It is a class which will spend half an hour in practising the singing of gospel hymns, and another half hour in the study of the Bible. Mr. S. S. Bain will conduct it. The meetings will be held in Crescent Street Church (corner Crescent and Dorchester streets). It is hoped to have a choir of two hundred voices. All who are not otherwise engaged at that hour are invited to attend. The first meeting will be held on Sunday, Oct. 20, at 3 p.m.

MATTERS MUSICAL.

MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW.

Miss Kathleen Parlow, the young Canadian violiniste, who has been charming the critics and the musical public of Berlin, is a daughter of Mr. Charles Parlow, of Calgary, and niece of the late

MISS KATHLEEN PARLOW.

Mr. E. D. Parlow, headmaster of the Ottawa Model School. She has been styled by the Germans 'Mischa Elman in feminine apparel,' while Herr Gruenfeld, a well known 'cellist, declared that he had never heard anything like her playing before. Miss Parlow, who is only seventeen years of age, has played before both the King and Queen, also before the Emperor William and various other crowned heads and noble. In Paris, the critics, two years ago, went wild over her, and, it seems, the beautiful and talented young girl is to rank as one of the world's famous violinists. Miss Parlow is tall, graceful, and of apparently delicate health, but she is quite strong nevertheless. Her mother was a fine pianiste.

THE HAMBOURG RECITAL.

Mark Hambourg, the Russian pianist, who gives a recital in the Stanley Hall on Oct. 28, will be the first of the notable visitors of the season to open his American tour. He will give twenty concerts in America between Oct. 15 and Dec. 15, when he will return to fill his engagements on the Continent of Europe. Hambourg is probably the busiest of all the big pianists. With his extraordinary repertoire of seven hundred compositions he has toured Australia, South Africa and Europe, from Turkey to Ireland, since his last visit here. Hambourg, by the way, objects to being called a Russian since he became a British subject and married the daughter of Sir Kenneth Muir McKenzie, K.C.B., K.C. He will be accompanied by his bride on his coming tour. The sale of seats for the forthcoming recital opens on Saturday next.

WARMAN ON THE WEST

WELL-KNOWN WRITER TELLS OF WHAT IS GOING ON ACROSS THE PRAIRIES.

Mr. Cy. Warman, of London, Ont., was a visitor at the general offices of the Grand Trunk Railway system yesterday afternoon. He has just returned from an extended visit to the Canadian west, where he is interested in handling real estate.

'The situation in the west,' said Mr. Warman, 'is, on the whole, far from discouraging. As everyone knows, the yield of wheat per acre will be below that of last year, but the price is so much better that the farmer will come off very well. Mr. Liech, the miller at Oak Creek, tells me that they began buying wheat a year ago at 60 cents, and this year at 90 cents. In this particular district, west of Brandon, the crop is really a good one, but even with two-thirds of a crop you can see that the farmer would get as much money as he got last year for a full crop, as the price is 50 percent higher than the price this time last year. There is another advantage. It costs less to harvest and market two bushels of wheat for $1.80 than it does to harvest and market three for the same money. There are spots here and there where the wheat was frosted, a few small spots where the wheat was hailed out. Of course, in the latter case the loss to the individual farmer is rather severe, but inasmuch as tough or frosted wheat will bring as much money this year as No. 1 northern brought last year, the farmer with a fair crop of tough wheat is a long way from the poor-house.

'Land in the North-West is moving slowly. The chief interest seems to be in British Columbia and fruit lands. Vancouver, as the reports from the banks show, is the liveliest of the western cities. I do not mean by this to imply that any western town or city of importance has gone back; they are simply standing still for a moment to get their wind, and I fancy the summer of 1908 will open with as bright an outlook as did the summer just passed.

'About the only thing that the small speculator is investing in now is in town lots along the new railways. I visited Nokomis last week, a booming new town 384 miles west of Winnipeg, where the Kirkella branch of the Canadian Pacific crosses the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific. The C. P. R. has its steel in this town, and the Grand Trunk Pacific will be there in thirty or forty days. Both roads have very neat and artistic railway stations here just now nearing completion. The purpose of my visit to Nokomis was to look over the holdings of the Washington Syndicate, who own a hundred and sixty acres of land cornering right in the town site. This syndicate is composed of Washington newspaper men who toured Canada two years ago, and who became so interested that they invested considerable money in the west. Incidentally, their profits were over a hundred percent the first year.'

COLONIAL HOUSE

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

Breakfast Served at 8.30 a.m.

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ART GLASS DOMES, from **$2.00** up.

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DIVORCE AND CHILD LABOR

TWO GREAT EVILS DISCUSSED BY THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CLERGY IN VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va., Oct. 11.—Greater activity in restricting the marriage of divorcees, a more diespread movement against child labor, the much mooted phrase, 'This American Church,' in a preamble to the constitution and the provision of providing for suffragan bishops as against missionary bishops were among the matters considered at to-day's proceedings of the triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of America. Both houses were in session and a number of the auxiliary organizations held meetings.

The constitutional preamble was voted on by dioceses by the House of Deputies after an hour's discussion. The preamble was represented by the Rev. Dr. Huntingdon from the committee on amendments to the constitution. The preamble was the subject of a very vigorous discussion by the clergy and the lay delegates. Its advocates took the position that the phraseology, 'This American Church,' does not involve a change of name, and its opponents took the contrary ground.

In the House of Deputies the report of the committee on marriage and divorce was read, it being practically the same as that presented to the House of Bishops several days ago, in which the activity of all Christian bodies in restricting the marriage of divorced persons is highly endorsed. It urges the utmost vigilance and discipline in the church towards securing the utmost safeguards for the sanctity of marriage vows. It sets forth that divorced persons are at all times anxious to have past records clear by securing the sanction of the Church. The resolution to accept the report and to concur in the action of the bishops was laid on the table until the receipt of a message from the House of Bishops.

EVILS OF CHILD LABOR.

The House of Bishops adopted the following resolution presented by Bishop Greer, of New York:

'Whereas, the evil of child labor is apparently on the increase in the United States, and it is known that the employment of children in factories, mines and shops reduces wages to the child's standard, disintegrates the family, deprives the child of natural rights to a period of training, and depresses the human stock and,

'Whereas, we recognize the profound responsibility of the Church for our ethical as well as our spiritual standards,

'Therefore, we call on employees and parents to exercise their influence toward better legislation and enforcement of the laws, to the end that exploitation of the labor of children shall become impossible in this Christian country.'

The resolution will be presented to the House of Deputies to-morrow.

The Bishop of Vermont, chairman of the House Committee on Suffragan Bishops, presented his report to-day and it was discussed at length. It was finally laid on the table for further consideration. The report points out that provision for suffragan bishops rather than missionary bishops is a question of grave importance, because as missionary bishops they would be entitled to seats in the House of Bishops.

The eastern part of Oregon was admitted as a missionary district.

HARVEST THANKSGIVING.

Harvest festival services will be conducted in St. Simon's Church, St. Henri, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. to-morrow. The preacher in the morning will be the Rev. Canon Baylis, D.D., and in the evening Archdeacon Ker. Appropriate music has been prepared for the occasion.

BIOGRAPH VIEWS TO-DAY.

The Windsor Biograph Company offers an attractive programme of moving pictures, etc., for to-day's exhibitions in Stanley Hall. Special mention is made of items entitled 'A race for millions,' and 'A doctor's conscience,' also a humorous picture, 'The magic press.' In the evening Mr. Stanley Gover will appear in a dancing specialty.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are Messrs. W. V. Dawson, Arthur Browning, Peter Laing, and C. W. Davis.

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Weekly Calendar

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH,

SUNDAY, Oct. 13th, 1907

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

Evangelist McHARDY, of Toronto.

will preach at both services to-morrow and each evening next week except Saturday.

The Public Cordially Invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, Cor. Dorchester and Guy Sts.

Sunday, Oct. 13th, 1907.

Rev. V. F. ADAMS, of Wolfville, N.S.,

will preach at both Services.

Strangers Cordially Invited.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Corner of Mance and Milton streets.

SERVICES AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.

Preacher.—Rev. FRANK J. DAY, M.A., B.D.,

Morning Subject, - "Giving Ourselves."

Evening Subject, - . "The Modern Pharisee."

Strangers made welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Student Services. Fifth Series.

The First Student Service of the present season will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, OCT. 13th, at 7 P.M.

PREACHER, THE VICAR, DR. SYMONDS.

SUBJECT—"The Bible in the Light of Modern Study."

All Seats Free and Unappropriated.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

St. Catherine Street West.

REV. W. R. YOUNG, D.D., will preach at both services.

11 A.M.—"THE FOURTH BEATITUDE."

7 P.M.—"THE OLDEST POWER IN THE WORLD."

Visitors Heartily Welcomed.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH,

Sunday, Oct. 13.

11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Rev. H. S. OSBORNE, B.A., B.D.

Sunday-school at 3 o'clock.

Dr. A. W. LINDSAY, who leaves for the mission field in China, will speak in the afternoon. **Mrs. Dr. LINDSAY** is to sing at the evening service. A cordial invitation is extendad to all.

Council of Arts and Manufactures.

FREE DRAWING AND INDUSTRIAL CLASSES

Opening on Monday, 14th October, 1907

AT THE MONUMENT NATIONAL.

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SOLFEGGIO (Day and Evening).	LITHOGRAPHY.
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Special Attractions, Moving Pictures Etc.

TICKETS, . TEN CENTS.

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— ARENA —

THURSDAY, Oct 31st, (Thanksgiving Evening.)

A Great Programme by Distinguished Artists,

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

has accepted an invitation to be present.

TICKETS—$1, 75c, 50c and 800 tickets at 25c. Boxes (6 seats) $5.00.

Reserve the 31st for the Caledonian concert.

J. MARSHALL SEATH, Hon. Secretary.

BUSINESS MEN,

Get your invoices printed at the 'Witness' Printing House.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

Young Men's Christian Association

DOMINION SQUARE.

"THE LIFE WORTH LIVING.' An Address for Men, to be given by

Mr. J. J. VIRGO,

of Sydney, Australia,

in the Association Hall, on SUNDAY, at 3.30 p.m. Special music has been arranged for this meeting.

MR. VIRGO will also speak at 8 o'clock SATURDAY EVENING.

All Men are invited to attend these meetings.

INDOOR SONG SERVICE, SUNDAY, after church, 8.30 p.m.

SPECIAL SINGING. ALL WELCOME.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 13.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.

SUNDAY, October 13th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—Rev. W. T. HALPENNY, B.A., B.D. Topic: 'SALVATION.'

Soloist—Mr. C. W. WATSON.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 14.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY,

DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY, Oct. 14th, at 8 p.m.

SALADS.

Admission, 10 cts. Recipes, 5 cts.

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SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

DAY CLASSES.

WED., 10 a.m.—Fancy Cooking.
FRI., 10 a.m.—Plain Cooking.
SAT., 10 a.m.—School Girls.
THURS., 3 p.m.—Waitress Course.
THURS., 4 p.m.—Plain Sewing.

EVENING CLASSES.

TUES., 8 p.m.—Cooks' Classes. Plain and Fancy Cooking.
THURS., 8 p.m.—Business Women. Plain Cooking.

For particulars apply to MISS MacLENNAN, Principal. Tel. Uptown 2789.

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FUTURE MEETINGS.

STANLEY HALL

Monday, Oct. 28.

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MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Oct.			
11	9.00	a.m.	Etruria, Cunard.
a 11	6.00	p.m.	Victorian, Allan.
c 12	1.00	p.m.	Southwark, Dominion.
14	9.00	a.m.	Lucania, Cunard.
*14	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
15	9.00	a.m.	Teutonic, White Star.
*15	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
a 18	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, C.P.R.
c 19	1.00	p.m.	Canada, Dominion.
21	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm der Grosse, N. G. Lloyd.
*21	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
22	9.00	a.m.	Oceanic, White Star.
23	9.00	a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb.-Amer.
25	9.00	a.m.	Umbria, Cunard.
a 25	6.00	p.m.	Virginian, Allan.
c 26	1.00	p.m.	Ottawa, Dominion.
28	9.00	a.m.	K. Wilhelm II. N. G. Lloyd.
*28	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
29	9.00	a.m.	Majestic, White Star.
*29	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.
30	9.00	a.m.	K. Augusta Victoria, Hamb.-Amer.
*30	6.15	p.m.	" Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 6.15 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 6 p.m. Registered before 5.45 p.m.

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

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Postal Stations 'B' and 'C' up to within 15 minutes of the above-mentioned hours of closing.

c All classes of mail matter are forwarded by Dominion Line steamers 'Ottawa' and 'Canada,' but only specially directed matter of all classes is forwarded by SS. 'Kensington,' 'Dominion' and 'Southwark.' Parcel post by Dominion Line steamers, closes at Head Office at noon on Saturday Registered before 12.30 p.m. Saturdays.

WOMAN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

FINAL WILL BE PLAYED TO-DAY AT MIDLOTHIAN CLUB LINKS.

Chicago, Oct. 11.—Miss Harriet Curtis, of the Essex Country Club, of Massachusetts, the National woman golf champion, will defend her title in the finals for the women's championship for 1907, to be held to-morrow on the Midlothian Country Club links. Her sister and clubmate, Miss Margaret Curtis, will be her opponent. Miss Harriet Curtis in the semi-finals to-day disposed of Miss Anita Phipps, of Springfield, Mass., 4 up and 3 to play; while Miss Margaret Curtis won from Miss N. W. Phelps, of Brathburn, 6 up and 4 to play.

SPORTING NEWS

CHICAGO'S THIRD WIN.

First Game on Detroit Grounds in World's Championship Series Won by Visitors by 6—1.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—In the first game of the world's series on their own field today the Detroit American League team was beaten by the Chicago Nationals by the score of 6 to 1. It was a well-deserved victory by the Chicago team, because the nine played superior ball the entire game. There were several errors by the Detroit team, besides the two errors scored against them which figured in Chicago's run-making.

The attendance was a disappointment, reaching only 11,306. The raw, cold day probably reduced the attendance, and dissatisfaction with the arrangements governing the sale of tickets.

Jones kept up his fine work at first base and drove in Detroit's only run with a single, after Cobb had tripled. Donovan gave but two bases on balls, the same number as Overall, but both of the Detroit pitcher's passes were turned into runs, whereas neither of Overall's was costly.

Captain Chance, of the Chicago team, was hit on the right hand by an in-shoot while at bat in the opening inning, and his second and third fingers badly crushed. The game was stopped while they were dressed, but Captain Chance said to-night that he feared the injury might prevent his playing to-morrow. Just before play was called at 2 o'clock, Manager Hugh Jennings was called to the plate, where Mayor Thompson presented him with a life-size floral tiger and a gold watch, gifts from local admirers.

In the fourth inning Detroit scored their only run. With two out, Cobb drove a splendid triple to the crowd in centre field, getting a three-base hit under the ground rules. Rossman followed with a single, scoring him. Then Coughlin singled and Schmidt got a base on balls. The crowd was on the tip-toe of expectancy and shouted for O'Leary to clear the bases, but he struck out.

O'Leary handled Evers' grounder slowly in the fifth, and the latter reached first base. Schulte got a base on balls and Tinker advanced both men with a sacrifice. Overall's hit scored Evers and Slagle's fly to Jones brought in Schulte. Sheckard forced Overall. Detroit went out in regular order in its half.

Neither team scored in the sixth, although Steinfeldt singled with but one out. Schulte opened the seventh with a hit. Tinker tried to sacrifice, bunting to Donovan. The pitcher threw high to second to catch Schulte and both were safe. Overall advanced them with a sacrifice. Slagle grounded to O'Leary, who threw to the plate to catch Shulte. The Chicago man, however, slid under the ball and scored. Sheckard scored Tinker with a safe bunt. Chance forced Sheckard at the second, and then started to steal second. Schmidt threw to Schaefer and while the Detroit second baseman followed Chance down the base-line to retire him, Slagle scored. Chance was then put out.

A base-on-balls to Tinker, in the ninth, became a run by Overall's sacrifice and Slagle's fly to short field, which fell out of reach of the Detroit fielders. Rossman and Coughlin raised the crowd's expectations by singling in succession in the ninth, but the next two men were easy outs.

The total receipts for this game were $17,285.50.

Captain Chance said to-night that Brown would probably pitch for Chicago to-morrow, or Pfeister if Brown was not fit. It is said that Mullin, or poesibly Killian, will go in the box for Detroit.

The score to-day:

DETROIT.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Jones, 1.f.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Schaefer, 2b.	3	0	0	3	2	0
Crawford, c.f.	4	0	0	2	0	0
Cobb, r.f.	4	1	1	4	0	0
Rossman, 1b.	4	0	2	7	1	0
Coughlin, 3b.	4	0	3	1	1	0
Schmidt, c.	3	0	0	4	3	0
O'Leary, s.s.	4	0	0	3	2	1
Donovan, p.	3	0	0	0	1	1
Totals	31	1	6	27	10	2

CHICAGO.

	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Slagle, c.f.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Sheckard, 4.f.	5	0	2	1	0	0
Chance, 1b.	3	0	0	11	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	4	0	2	3	2	0
Kling, c.	4	0	0	6	0	0
Evers, 2b.	4	1	0	0	2	0
Schulte, r.f.	3	2	1	2	1	0
Tinker, s.s.	2	2	0	2	3	1
Overall, p.	3	0	1	0	3	0
Totals	33	6	7	27	11	1

Score by innings—

Detroit . . . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1
Chicago . . . . . 0 0 0 0 2 0 3 0 1—6

Summary—Three base hits, Cobb; sacrifice hits, Jones, Schaefer, Tinker, Overall; stolen bases, Schulte; first base on balls, off Donovan 2, off Overall 2; hit by pitcher, by Donovan 1; first base on errors, Detroit 1, Chicago 2; left on bases, Detroit 7, Chicago 6; struck out, by Donovan 3, by Overall 6; double plays, Tinker (unassisted). Time, 1.40.

Umpires—Sheridan and O'Day.

Attendance, 11,306.

ROGERS WON

DEFEATED OLSEN, THE SWEDE, IN LAST NIGHT'S WRESTLING MATCH.

Last night's catch-as-catch-can wrestling match at Sohmer Park, between 'Yankee' Rogers and Charles Olsen, the Swede, resulted in a win for the former after a strenuous battle, with the second and third falls to his credit.

Rogers was thrown within four minutes of the start, for after some sparring for an opening the Swede dived for his opponents' legs and obtaining a hold forced Rogers's shoulders to the canvas in four minutes.

The second fall went to Rogers after 24 minutes' wrestling. Olsen was on the aggressive in the earlier stages of the bout and for a while seemed to have rather the better of the argument. Eventually, however, Rogers obtained the upperhand and although his opponent brought off some wonderful recoveries, eventually threw him by means of a head scissors hold in the time stated.

The deciding fall took 19 minutes to bring about. As in the previous bout Olsen opened aggressively and on more than one occasion Rogers appeared to be thrown. He slipped from dangerous holds, however, and taking up the aggressive, eventually, by means of a half Nelson and bar hold following a scissors, threw his man.

Physically, the two men were well matched although Rogers had the advantage in weight. Olsen has a remarkable reach and wonderful strength.

W.A.A.A. BAZAAR.

Elaborate Arrangements are Being Made at the Avenue for the Affair.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings of next week will be busy times around the Arena, the occasion being the bazaar organized by the ladies of Westmount in aid of the Westmount Amateur Athletic Association. This association has grown so rapidly that it has made a name for itself in the amateur world, but it is in need of a gymnasium so as to accommodate the members, and it is for this purpose that the funds will be devoted.

Although the bazaar will open on Thursday afternoon, the official opening will not take place until the evening when Mayor Galbraith and the town councillors, accompanied by Mr. J. McKergow and the other school commissioners, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, hon. president of the W.A.A.A.; Mr. L. B. T. Brown, president, and the presidents of the various affiliated clubs, will be present to participate in the ceremony.

The schools of Westmount are taking a deep interest in this bazaar as they will have the use of the W.A.A.A. gymnasium during the season. A keen competition is being held among the children for a prize donated by the bazaar committee to the pupil selling the largest number of tickets to the Arena. The auditorium will be transformed into a place of striking brilliancy. The sloping floor will be taken out and replaced by a level one. The hockey seats will be hid from view by bunting in the association colors, while flags and shields will be placed in position and will add to the general appearance. All the booths will be lighted by electricity, and in fact the lighting promises to be a feature of the bazar.

The large stage will make an ideal resting place. The view from this part of the Arena will present a pretty scene. The many colors of the decorations and the various costumes worn by the assistants, mingled with the hundreds of lights should give a good effect.

In the rear of the stage will be the moving pictures, and these promise to be most interesting and as new views will be continually put on it should furnish a most enjoyable feature of the bazaar. A special matinee for children will be held on Saturday afternoon when amusing pictures will be displayed, and a performance of much interest will be carried out.

A souvenir booklet is being prepared containing views of the Town of Westmount, its public schools and other buildings, and a short sketch of the town, with views of the various clubs' trophies and championship teams, with their officers; also the list of the conveners and their assistants. This booklet has been worked up with special care and will prove a most interesting souvenir of the event.

THE RUGBY GAME.

Montreal Left for Hamilton, Toronto University Arrived at McGill Last Night.

The Toronto University team to play McGill arrived yesterday evening, and registered at the Windsor Hotel. The party was composed as follows:—Shaw, O'Grady, Martin, Sifton, Lee, Cassels, F. Lee, Hume, Conley, W. D. Kennedy, Hal. Kennedy, Gall, Cargill, Brown, Ramsay, Nasmith, Pearson, Parks.

The McGill team was selected last night as follows:

Full back—Carruthers.
Right half—Black.
Centre half—Hastings.
Left half—Patrick.
Quarter back—Cox.
Scrimmage—Stitt, Bates and Renaud.
Left outside wing—Pare.
Left middle wing—Mathieson.
Left inside wing—Lee.
Right inside wing—Galbraith.
Right middle wing—Wallace.
Right outside wing—Winslow.
Spares—Half back, H. Raphael; wings, Cassels and Forbes; quarter, Wilson.

The selection for referee is Mr. Russell Britton, of Gananoque, a former player of the Queen's University team. He will appoint his own assistant.

The Montreal team left last night for Hamilton by the 10.30 train over the Grand Trunk Railway. Ernie Hamilton will take the place of Smaill on the half back line, and Baillie the place of Hammy Gordon at quarter back, although all four players have been taken along. It is likely that Fegg may replace McAllen in the scrimmage. It had been anticipated that Dan Gillmor, the promising inside wing, would not be able to accompany the team; Gillmor however weighed in with the rest last night. Dr. Austen Irvine and some of the officials of the club went along with the party. Manager Fred. Reid being already in the Ambitious City, having left Montreal on Thursday night.

Up to the time that the team left Montreal no arrangements had been heard of with regard to officials, but it was generally expected that Dr. Wright and Mr. Norman Lash would act.

MONTREAL II. VS. NATIONAL II.

The Montreal Intermediate team are scheduled to meet the Nationals in the Intermediate Q.R.F.U. match this afternoon at the National grounds. Both teams will in all probability be at full strength. The Nationals will have the same line up as tied with Rough Riders II. for the Intermediate championship last year.

OTTAWA'S CAPTAIN.

Ovide Lafleur has been elected captain of the Ottawa team which plays in Toronto to-day.

ARGONAUTS APPEAL TO C.A.A.U.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—The Argonaut Rowing Club presented a seven-page typewritten letter to President Stark, of the C.A.A.U., this afternoon, asking for the reinstatement of their Rugby players. The leading points taken are:

No notice had been sent to any of the players. The Argonauts have always stood back of the C.A.A.U., to which they have always given their loyal co-operation, and apart altogether from the ordinary principle of justice, they were entitled as a courtesy to notice on the information against them, and given a chance to explain their position.

The football teams now are better than for years, being practically free from professionalism, which has been brought about without the aid and in spite of the associations controlling sport, who are more taken up in petty jealousies than in fostering athletics. It would weaken the hold of the C.A.A.U. on provincial sport. A remedy for tangle would be found in investigating Russell's condition, which the Argos and Montreal would do all in their power to facilitate. In conclusion, the Argos ask for the reinstatement of their players.

McGILL SPORTS.

Three New College Records Created at Yesterday's Meet.

Conditions yesterday at the M.A.A.A. were all against a good sports meet, none the less the McGill students held their annual track and field meet very successfully, three new records created as the result of the day's work.

The track was soggy, and in the take off was treacherous, the time the chilly dampness of the sphere had a very depressing on the average spectator. McGill men however, know such things as Sports Day, and so it was that the general attendance was somewhat considerably smaller number of those present than is usually the case, classes of '10 and '11 filled one section of the stand, with a bunch of school boys in between the two kept up a continual racket with phones and similar instruments. Occasionally some spirit more than the others threw out a Chinese cracker, not the little kind that buys in strings, but the great big that explodes with the noise of a cannon. One of these went off in a small group of officials quite unawares, and for the moment it looked as if the latter dignified gentlemen, in spite of the fact that they were there to judge others, were themselves indulging in little jumping practice.

The new college records set were the half mile, two miles and running high jump. Kemp, whose performances on the track have been the feature of recent McGill meets, was again much in evidence and clipped three seconds from the former record for the half mile.

In the mile also Kemp could probably have lowered the college time, but he was never pressed, and in the stretch he let up.

Donahoe, who won last year's intercollegiate championship, was the best individual winner, carrying off three firsts and two seconds.

Kerr lowered the two mile record by 3 seconds, his time for the distance being 10 minutes and 3 seconds.

The third record to be lowered, that for the broad jump, was brought down by Powell, the previous holder, who cleared 21 ft. 3½ inches, three inches better than previous mark.

The summary of the events was as follows:

100 yards—1, M. J. Carney; R. A. Donahoe, 2nd; G. LaForest, 3rd. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

Putting 16 lb. shot—1, A. G. Wilson; R. A. Donahoe, 2nd; Frank Patrick, 3rd. Distance, 35 feet 2 inches.

Half mile—1, J. C. Kemp; H. T. Galligan, 2nd; J. Bilodeau, 3rd. Time, 1 min. 59 3-5 seconds (McGill record).

Running broad jump—1, D. E. Powell; Oliver Waugh, 2nd. Distance, 21 feet 3½ inches (McGill record).

Pole vault—1, R. A. Donahoe; J. S. McLeod, 2nd. Height, 9 feet.

220 yards—1, R. A. Donahoe; G. M. Boyd, 2nd; E. S. Blanchard, 3rd. Time, 24 3-5 secs.

Running high jump—1, Oliver Waugh; K. W. Dowie, 2nd. Height, 5 feet 9 inches.

120 yards, hurdles—R. A. Donahoe; 2, Oliver Waugh, dead heat for first place; J. S. McLeod, 3rd. Time, 18 3-5 secs.

One mile—1, J. C. Kemp; A. Kerr, 2nd; E. H. Gray, 3rd. Time, 4 minutes 37 3-5 seconds.

Throwing the hammer—1, H. E. Powell; W. Mathieson, 2nd; J. R. Bilodeau, 3rd. Distance, 85 feet 6½ inches.

Quarter mile—1, E. S. Blanchard; G. M. Boyd, 2nd; J. M. Seath, 3rd. Time, 55 4-5 secs.

Throwing the discus—1, T. Ballantyne; J. R. Bilodeau, 2nd; G. L. Guillet, 3rd. Distance, 90 feet 8½ inches.

Two mile run—1, A. Kerr; A. C. Lloyd, 2nd; O. C. F. Hague, 3rd. Time, 10 mins. 9 seconds (McGill record).

Relay race—Won by fourt hyear.

In the aggregate of points the sophs were an easy first, with 71 points to their credit, while the freshmen beat the sophomores by 18 points to 14, the third year being a point behind the sophs.

The officials were:

Referee—Dr. Harvey.

Judges of Track Events—Dr. Moyse, Dr. Elder, Prof. MacNaghten, Dr. Hickson, Dr. Molson, Prof. Harrison.

Judges of Field Events—Dr. Morrow, Dr. Colby, Leslie Boyd, J. B. Harvey, W. Stewart, Dean Walton.

Starter—W. Muir Edwards.

Timekeepers—Prof. McLeod, J. Taylor, J. Davidson.

Scorers—Prof. Lynd, Prof. Locke, Harry Lamb.

Clerks of the Course — Messrs. Pare, Churchill and Prof. Mackay.

Announcer—George V. Cousins.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION MEETING

CALEDONIANS AND WESTMOUNT ORDERED TO PLAY THEIR FREEDMAN CUP GAME OVER AGAIN.

Lively meetings are becoming the rule rather than the exception in the governing body of Association football in Montreal, and a special session, called last night at the Y.M.C.A. to consider irregularities in the semi-final games of the Freedman cup tie was no exception to the rule.

The Caledonians played two ineligible players in their game against Westmount, one of them being the captain of the Westmount intermediate team, who had the misfortune — or misfortune—to score the only goal of the game, and the one that gave the Caledonians the decision. A good deal of haggling and arguing resulted in the game played being not recognized as a cup tie, and the two teams ordered to replay.

In the other case Rosemount asserted that the referee should have stopped the game on account of bad light, and also alleged that one of the Point players had not been properly registered. The registration form had never reached the office of the secretary, but the Point St. Charles representatives declared that the player in question had been registered, and that his signature had been posted to the secretary of the League. The game was awarded to Point St. Charles after considerable discussion by both sides.

LORD HAWKE ARRIVES AT QUEBEC

Lord Hawke, one of the most important figures in the cricket world, and the captain of the Yorkshire County team since 1883, during which time the team has many times been champions in the county cricket competition, arrived in Quebec yesterday by the SS. 'Empress of Britain,' en route for the Rockies, where he is to hunt during the next few weeks.

A Corner in Real Estate

CONTRACTS AWARDED.

Contracts have been awarded by the Catholic Board of School Commissioners for the new de Salaberry school, to cost a hundred and thirty thousand dollars, as under: Excavation, masonry and concrete, M. Huberdeau; brick, Archambault & Laurent; carpentry, Alf. Mercure; painting and glazing, E. Belanger; plastering, Jos. Fabien.

The following contracts have been awarded by Messrs. Mitchell & Crighton, architects, for the new First Baptist Church, now being erected on Sherbrooke street west: Marble and tile work, G. R. Locker Company; roofing, Richardson, Simard & Co.; electric fixtures, Sayer Electric Company; brick and concrete work, John Quinlan & Co.; carpentry, Thomas Forde; plumbing and heating, W. J. Graham; plastering, R. D. Clark & Sons; decorating, Castle & Son.

BUILDING NOTES.

The Dominion Oilcloth Company, St. Catherine and Parthenais streets, have taken out a permit for a factory at 1227 Notre Dame street east, to cost $6,500.

Tenders will be received up to Oct. 17 by Mr. L. O. David, city clerk, for the reconstruction of No. 20 fire station, corner of Craig and Chenneville streets. Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of Mr. L. R. Montbriand, architect, 230 St. André street.

MANUFACTURERS WILL DINE.

The Montreal branch of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have decided to hold an informal dinner on Tuesday, Oct. 29. That was the recommendation of the entertainment committee, and was adopted at the monthly meeting of the branch. The event will take place at the Canada Club. There were eighty-four Montrealers at the annual convention in Toronto. Fifty-six of these were members of the association, and 28 were ladies. The attendance of Montreal delegates was larger than expected. A special committee was appointed to draft a memorandum on the subject of a recent memorandum which had been submitted to the Accident Commission re workmen's compensation, by the Builders' Exchange.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
Merchants Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

Phillips Place

New Fireproof Building, 3 floors and basement, suitable for any line of business, wholesale, retail or light manufacturing.

INVESTMENT PROPERTIES.

MENTANA STREET—Three comfortable flats, heated by hot water, good plumbing and drainage. Price $6,500

HUTCHISON STREET, Montreal Annex — Two stone front buildings, containing 2 dwellings each, thoroughly modern and up-to-date, 6 and 7 rooms, all well heated. Price $10,500

EMILY STREET—Three brick self-contained houses, each containing 6 rooms, bath, wc. Good investment. Would sell singly or en bloc. Price $7,000

SUSSEX STREET — Block of cut stone dwellings, containing 6 tenements, hot water heating, good plumbing, in good order. Excellent investment. Price . $18,000

HUTCHISON STREET—Six heated apartments, all well rented, modern heating and plumbing, almost new and in good order; an A1 investment $22,000

McGILL COLLEGE AVENUE — Stone front apartment house, containing 4 apartments of 7 rooms each, thoroughly modern, and up-to-date. Price 24,000

THE ROSS REALTY CO., Ltd.
30 St. John Street.

23 ROCKLAND AVENUE, Outremont.

Cottage, 9 Rooms, Bathroom, Furnace, etc. $1,000 cash down. Balance easy terms.

ROYAL AVENUE—Windsor Park.

Cottage, 9 Rooms, Bathroom, Furnace, etc. Street cars will soon pass this property.

The Ross Realty Co. Ltd.
30 St. John St.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James Street.

PEEL STREET, Near St. Catherine St.

Very soon needed for business site. Three story house.
Very Cheap. $12,000.

112-ACRE FARM Near Lacolle,

Suitable for a gentleman. Splendid House and Barns.
600 apple trees. Good fruit.

FOR SALE, 165 Mance Street
Just above Sherbrooke Street,

House in perfect order, facing square, 12 rooms, modern plumbing. Price $7,500.

For permit, W. A. SNOWDON,
213 Merchants Bank Building.

PUTNAM & McQRORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

HOUSES FOR SALE.

Elm Avenue
2 two-story house, above Sherbrooke street, extension kitchen, hardwood floor; wide lot; large, cheerful rooms. Price $7,250.

Windsor Avenue
A two-story cottage, with extension kitchen, 8 rooms, open plumbing, electric light, cottonwood finish. Price, $6,000.

Annex
A stone front cottage, in good location, 9 rooms, cemented cellar, hot water furnace, electric light, etc. Price, $5,500.

St. Catherine St. W.
A two and one-half story stone-front cottage, nine rooms, hot water furnace. All in good order. Price $7,000.

Cadieux Street
A solid brick house, above Prince Arthur street. Contains 10 rooms, furnace, etc. Lot fronts both on Cadieux street and City Hall avenue. Rear portion could be built upon.

St. Martin Street
A self-contained brick cottage, containing eight rooms. Stable and carriage shed in rear. Price $3,200

STORING POTATOES.

My present method of harvesting potatoes is to first pull up the vines, throw two rows together, and, with a six-tined fork, I then do the digging. So writes J. J. Vanderbee, of Michigan, in the 'American Agriculturist.' After leaving the potatoes in the sun to dry, I take a stone boat, with one horse attached, and drive between the rows and put on as many baskets as the stone boat will hold. When the baskets are full I put them into a lumber waggon to haul home, as this gives one a chance to separate them as they are picked up. After letting them dry as well as I can, I store them in a cellar on a raised platform about four to six inches from the ground. Of course, this applies to the late crop.

In order as much as possible to keep them from sweating, I put in a few wooden tile which are made of board four or six by one inches nailed in form of a square. This allows a circulation of air through the pile and keeps the potatoes cool. A potato, although easily kept, will stand a low temperature better than a high one. Especially is this true when the potatoes are piled together.

Sometimes the weather is against successful storage, as in the spring of 1905, when damage was done to the tubers in the cellars on account of freezing. I had no trouble with mine, as I took advantage of the cold snap by placing a tub nearly full of water right on top of the potato pile. For a few mornings the water would have a thin sheet of ice over it, but the potatoes were untouched.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

Mr. A. M. Crombie, hon. treasurer, Victorian Order of Nurses, gratefully acknowledges the following donations and subscriptions to the Order:

To the Endowment Fund—Miss Jessie Dow $5,000.

To the Ordinary Fund—Lord Strathcona, $150; the St. Lawrence Sugar Company, $60; the Rev. J Edgar Hill, D.D., being offertory, military service, Royal Scots of Canada, in St. Andrew's Church, $33; Westmount District, per Mrs. C. C. Plow, $50; Messrs. Drummond, McCall & Co., $25; the Misses Atkinson, Messrs. H. Robertson, D. C. Macarow, D. M. McGoun, James W. Pyke, D. Morrice, Sons & Co., Colin McArthur & Co., Hugh A. Allan, Thomas A. Dawes, each $10; Miss Learmont, Mrs. Alex. Woods, Mrs. Robt. Reid, Mrs. J. Michaels, Mrs. John Beattie, Mrs. Macarow, Mrs. David Yuile, Prof. Owens, Messrs. A. Falconer, John Gordon & Son, the Dominion Textile Company, J. L. Cassidy & Co., George Hadrill, Hudon, Hebert & Cie., Charles Desjardins & Co., the United Shoe Manufacturing Company, Mr. Charles Cassils, D.E. & F., 61 Berry street; Mr. John Baillie, the City Ice Company, Chase & Sanborn, the Gurney-Massey Company, each, $5; Mrs. E. Munson Hill, $3; Mrs. Alex. Patterson, Miss M. W. Burns, Mrs. D. McEachran, Messrs. E. J. Coyle, Wight & Esdale, Charles J. Baird, L. McI. Spackman, Byers & Auglin, J. H. Blumenthal & Sons, W. Herbert Evans, W. E. Cheese, L. Lorne Edgar & Co., each, $2; Bank of Montreal, Westmount: Wm. M. Wren, A. E. Morris, W. J. Inglis, a Friend, F. E. Grafton & Son, John J. Weinfeld, Miss H. R. Z. Reid, Dr. H. B. Carmichael, each, $1; a Friend, Mrs. W. S. Jeffrey, M. Cochenthaler, J. H. Robertson, each, 50c; Mrs. M. Vineberg, Paul Ogulnike, each, 25c; Dr. C. F. Martin, $2.

A. W. D. HOWELL,
212 St. James street

63,360 Feet of Land

bounded by Claremont, Monkland, Sherbrooke and Western Avenues.
To be sold en bloc. SPECIAL PRICE.

12,417 Feet of Land

AND A

Solid Brick House for $5,000

on the Upper Lachine Road, within five minutes walk of the Notre Dame and St. James St. cars; has about 13 rooms, is electric lighted, hot water heating, bath and W.C. separate, wide galleries front and side. Splendid site for a large boarding house.

BUILDING LOTS on ST. JAMES STREET WEST,

Lot 200 x 55 = 11,000 sq. feet. Will sell at 30c a foot. About half price.

H. M. SIMPSON,
Room 40, Renouf Building.

FOR SALE.

No. 4 Weredale Park

Charming semi-detached villa; can be bought with or without adjoining land. House is very compact and cosy. Owner is leaving for England and no reasonable offer will be refused.

Crescent Street

2 story house, containing 5 bedrooms, extension kitchen, concreted cellar; unusually large living rooms and bedrooms. All on two floors.

Roslyn Avenue
A REAL SNAP

Semi-detached house in perfect order. Very cosy and includes handsome electric fixtures. Possession any time. Price moderate.

Clandeboye Avenue

Handsome comfortable house, finished in hardwood, contains drawing and dining room, extension kitchen, pantries, 9 bedrooms, tiled bathroom, laundry, etc.

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

TO LET
In "The Cobourg"

A handsomely furnished cosy comfortable flat. Immediate possession if desired.

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

WANTED
To Buy

A house on St. Catherine Street West.

ALSO

tenement property, on, or in the vicinity of Park Avenue. Anywhere within locality from Mance to University Sts., and above Sherbrooke, below Pine Avenue.

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

FOR SALE
SOME FINE HOUSES IN WESTMOUNT.

One at $9,500; two at $8,000, another at $6,500, one more at $6,000, and two at $5,000.

Apply to ALFRED BENN,
107 St. James Street.

FOR SALE
AT NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

A good House with fine Apple and Plum orchard; frontage on new street; suitable for subdivision into lots. Fruit yields good income.

Apply to ALFRED BENN,
107 St. James Street.

FOR SALE
IN THE CITY:

3 Store Properties on St. Paul Street.
1 On William Street.
2 On St. James Street East and West of Victoria Square.
1 On Centre of St. Catherine Street.
2 Corners on St. Lawrence Street.
7 Stone Cottages, near Sherbrooke street, $4,000 each. Terms: ¼ cash, balance at 4 per cent.
Some Flats near University Street, paying 24 p. c. on outlay.

PHONES { Main 2360. Westmount 100.

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FOR SALE

Three most desirable Building Lots on Dorchester street west, between Sussex and Essex streets, each 24 x 110.

LOANS NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS MADE.

CHARLES M. KITTSON,
REAL ESTATE.
43 Alliance Building. Phone Main 3626.

WHICH
Bonds, Stocks or Real Estate?

In this period of financial depression in Stocks and Bonds' when every kind of security has shrunk in value, REAL ESTATE VALUES IN GREATER MONTREAL are **steadily** and **persistently** ADVANCING.

The **great** growth of the City during the next TWO or THREE years, with its wonderfully improved Rapid Transit (Street Railway) facilities, will **far exceed** the most sanguine expectations.

ORCHARD GROVE

THIS NEW SECTION WILL BE OPENED UP NEXT SATURDAY, RAIN OR SHINE.

All particulars about this delightful property, covered with Apple Trees, in Wednesday's "Star."

BUT TO-DAY

You cannot do better than visit **any** of the following choice subdivisions:

Amherst Park, Bellfield, Glenora Park, Greater Rossland, Highlands, Midland Park, Molson Park, Queen's Park, Rocklands, Rossland Extension, St. Denis Park, St. Lawrence Park, Sunnyside, Victoria Park, Westlands, Windsor Park.

Lots from $100 to $1,000. Payable 5 per cent. cash. Balance easy monthly payments.

There is NOTHING AS GOOD and SURE as MONTREAL REAL ESTATE. ALL our Sub-divisions offer a rare chance to those with

$10, $100, $1000, OR EVEN $10,000

TO BUY REAL MONTREAL PROPERTY CHEAPLY call at our Head Office or at any of our Land Offices which are open afternoons 2 to 5.30 p.m., and get full particulars. DO so TO-DAY, and get in at present Low Prices.

All Prices subject to change without notice.

The Ross Realty Co., Limited
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

SHERBROOKE ST.—A fine solid stone and brick, 3 flats rented $1,080. Price $12,000, mortgage $8,000, 5 per cent. cash, $4,000, giving 13 per cent. interest for money disbursed.

ST. CATHERINE ST.—No. 182.—5,700 feet of land, solid stone and brick house, corner St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth, good stand for business. A liberal offer will be entertained.

PINE AVE.—A solid stone and brick self contained house. Price $10,000, in perfect repair.

ROSLYN AVE., Westmount.—A beautiful lot to build upon, 100 x 111, lots between No. 416 and 430, near Sherbrooke. Price 45c.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—A fine solid stone and brick, one flat and 3 tenements. Price $18,500, mortgage $10,000 at 4½, and $6,000 at 5½, cash $2,500, giving 24 per cent. interest for money disbursed.

LAGAUCHETIERE ST.—No. 334.—A solid brick, rented $900. Price $8,000.

PRINCE ARTHUR ST.—No. 320.—A solid stone and brick, in perfect order. Price $9,000, beautiful family residence.

The Canada Real Estate Loan & Financial Brokers

O. LEGER, Manager.

Room 34 - - 107 St. James Street.

Telephone Main 5415.

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Two or three publications to the same address.

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

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Malta, Gibraltar, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Island, Transvaal, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hongkong and Cyprus.

U.S. Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands. 'Daily Witness,' $3.00 extra: 'Weekly Witness,' 50c extra: 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra: except in 'Messenger' clubs to one address, when every four copies will be fifty cents extra postage per annum.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra: 'Weekly Witness,' $1 extra: 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra: 'World Wide,' subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

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.

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

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

☾ N. M. 7. ☽ F. Q. 14	OCTOBER					● F. M. 21 ☾ L. Q. 29
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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907.

An amusing discussion has followed the protest recently made by a society of native Americans against the profile of a pretty Irish girl having been adopted to adorn the new gold coinage as representing the United States. The late Augustus St. Gaudens was the artist commissioned by the government to make the picture from which the stamp was to be copied. Although he was Irish born of a French father and an Irish mother he was claimed as the foremost living American artist. Why not claim this domiciled Irish girl as the foremost sample of American beauty? They have both given better proof of whatever virtue there may be in being American than could the native Americans who have raised this fuss, being Americans by volition and not because they could not help it. As for an American type of beauty—presumably that of the Gibson girl—it must have developed fast. We presume not many of the protesting 'native Americans' could climb their family trees more than one or two stages without finding a 'foreign' ancestor on one branch or another. What is there to make Gibson girls different from their grandmothers except a certain self sufficiency of expression, which the latter, or rather the former, could not emulate. If it is a type that is wanted the way to get it would be to make a composite photograph of the native American association. By that process we should get it with scientific accuracy, except that the addition of a few Indian maidens would seem necessary to show the effects of locality, if any, on facial development.

The entente cordiale stops at nothing; it enters refreshingly into everything. The latest phase of it is the crossing of the Channel by the best eight swimmers among the school-children of Paris to compete in London at the annual championship competitions of the London Schools Swimming Association. There is to be a contest between Paris school-children and London school-children. Both boys and girls compete. This contest is the first international one of the kind and is the distinct outcome of the prevailing international good-will, allied to the intense love of swimming which has been developed among London's elementary school children within the last few years. The Schools Swimming Association has cultivated the art among the children of London attending the elementary schools within twelve miles of Charing Cross. Swimming lessons are now conducted within school hours, though, of course, the greater part of the swimming takes place outside the school hours. The popularity of the art of swimming among the London school-children may be gauged by the fact that about a hundred thousand of them are taken to the baths every week for swimming exercise, and every year practically ten thousand certificates of proficiency, to say nothing of a large number of certificates for life-saving knowledge, are awarded by the association. Mr. Herbert Bradbury, honorary secretary of the association, says that the girls are almost as enthusiastic as the boys in learning to swim; and, indeed, at the Fullam school, the girls actually gained more certificates than the boys. All this is pleasant reading, and makes us regret the more that we do not give similar opportunities to our children in Montreal. In a city where space is so precious, or the population so poor, that we cannot afford play-grounds for the school-children, and where playgrounds, if we had them, would be for half the school time buried in snow, it would seem that the swimming bath, which does not require much space, and which might probably be provided in the basement of every school, is especially appropriate.

The story of the illness and death of John Gertz, habitual drunkard, in Chicago, has elements of tragedy most impressive and strength of will most exceptional in the circumstances. He had been thrice arrested for drunkenness. On the last occasion, he gave the judge his word that he would never again touch a drop of liquor. He was released, went home and kept his word until August, when he was taken ill, and, for an entire month, raved on his bed, conscious of only two things—that he craved for whiskey and that he had promised not to touch it. Finally, his wife, pitying his sufferings, brought him some whiskey. He raised himself in bed to take it, but just as he put it to his lips, he remembered his pledge, and dashed the glass across the room. He lapsed into semi-delirium and Mrs. Gertz offered some more whiskey, but again he threw it away, just as he was seized by the final stroke of heart failure ending in death. Anyone who has ever seen a man suffering from delirium tremens will admit that this unhappy man gave proof of remarkable strength in keeping his word, rejecting the liquor which proffered relief and accepting the dread alternative of an agonizing death. A more terrible object lesson could hardly be presented. John Gertz had so saturated his physical system with drink that he had become alcoholized. Every organ, every cell, in his body, craved the stimulant and seemingly refused to carry on their functions without it. Yet the will of the victim to this horrible disease, the evident innate strength of his moral fibre, was such that he died rather than surrender to it. Pity such strength of mind and purpose were not exerted earlier.

The spreading extent and determined earnestness of the prohibition movement in the Southern States is attracting attention in the North, where popular sentiment on the subject is languid or indifferent. Georgia and Oklahoma have adopted stringent prohibitory laws, Mississippi and Arkansas are largely 'no license' on the local option plan, and now Missouri is expected to fall into line, while even Kentucky, the home and headquarters of the whiskey distilling business, is showing signs of opposition to the traffic which have created genuine alarm among those engaged in what they are pleased to call an important state industry. A peculiarity of the movement which has caused some surprise is that the prohibition sentiment is strongest in the sections where Democratic majorities are largest. This is directly contrary to what obtains in the north, where the alliance of the Democracy with the liquor interest has for generations been notorious. Another fact is that prohibition is most popular where the old southern sentiment is strongest, and extends into the bordering parts of northern states where sympathy with that sentiment has always existed. The movement is more or less bound up with the Negro question. The white people of the Southern States are convinced that the demoralization of the Negroes and crime among them are directly traceable to the facility with which they can obtain intoxicating liquor. Anyone who has lived in the South knows that the Negro's idea of good liquor is that of a fluid which scorches his throat and fires his blood. It has been found that in most cases of criminal outrages by Negroes the crimes were committed under the influence of whiskey. As this is a matter which touches the southerners where they are most sensitive, they have concluded that, as a means for their own best interests, if not for those of the Negroes, the best course to adopt is to abolish the liquor traffic utterly by state legislation, as in Georgia and Oklahoma, or by local option as extensively adopted in other states. It may also be that the whites abhor liquor for the same reason that a drunkard's child is not infrequently a total abstainer. There are few families in those states that have not reason to do so.

Few among the Grand Dukes of Europe have been as sincerely mourned or had more appreciative eulogies on their character and conduct in life than the lately deceased Frederick, Grand Duke of Baden. He was at the time of his passing in his eighty-second year and had been the ruler of the Grand Duchy for close on to fifty-six years. His father, Leopold, had been Grand Duke of Baden during the years of revolution in 1848-49, and earned considerable popular enmity by securing Russian assistance to regain his throne. Frederick succeeded him in 1858 and soon gained the respect and confidence of his people by his wisdom and moderation. He treated all his subjects of every class with unvarying kindness, and popular regard for him increased to affection as he advanced in years. This is the more noteworthy as he was the head of the ancient and staunchly Protestant family of Zachringen, while the large majority of the inhabitants of Baden were Roman Catholics. Though he agreed generally with the policy of Prince Bismarck, he opposed that statesman's action towards the Church of Rome and concerning Jewish disabilities. If any of his subjects performed conspicuous services within the pale of their own creed, he would reward them with the honor of knighthood in the order of the Lion of Zachringen. In the churches and temples of all denominations special services were held on his demise, and everywhere heartfelt prayers were offered for the repose of his soul. The popular tributes to his memory were universal among all creeds and classes, and such as few rulers have ever earned or received from their subjects when called away by death.

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

Our correspondent, Mr. Calder, thinks we do not realize the seriousness of the Oriental problem in British Columbia. We certainly do not belittle it at all. All the past of time reveals the stupendous possibilities of race jealousies, and here is a collision of races on a scale and of a quality that the world has seldom seen before. It is the western workman who does not realize the seriousness of what he is doing. He thinks that the government can, if it chooses, shut the door on the Orientals. He thinks the government only keeps it open to cheapen labor for the benefit of the wicked rich. He does not see that it is the poor farmer or rancher, the real hero and maker of the country, who has to pay in the long run the whole cost of dear labor, as it is the soil that has in the last resort to support every one on it. He does not see that his intolerance of the Asiatic is being proclaimed all over Asia and that it would, if acted on, give ample excuse for a like intolerance of Europeans there. Not only would whites be driven out of Japan and China, and hatred take the place of good will, but the people of India are asking why they should tolerate the British. Christianity came into the world to break the dividing lines between man and man. Why should the whole of Asia be set on fire against the Christian world because certain workers think they cannot compete with men, who, some of them declare, cannot do half the work they themselves can?

The economic problem is undoubtedly a difficult one owing to the sharp difference of wages on the two sides of the Pacific. The government is giving its most anxious thought to it. There is no statesman who does not know the danger of a popular passion. When associations are working themselves and the whole population about them into a phrenzy of angry panic—when clergymen go to public meetings to advocate the condonation of mob violence, of a sort to set the very world on fire, it would be folly to be indifferent. The government is far more interested in the workingman than in the rich man, for the good reason that his vote is a hundred to one. The government is sending a commission to Japan to see what can be done, and is getting roundly denounced for doing so by people who have evidently no sense of the situation. The task that commission has before it is difficult, as it will be hard to avoid the admission that our people regard the Japanese, on account of race differences, to be inferior. There seems, however, to be no insuperable obstacle to an agreement. The Japanese Government is no more desirous than are the British Columbians that the Japanese should come to America. But they very keenly resent being treated as an inferior people when they have given ample evidence that, by any standard that can easily be applied to them, they are essentially not so. When the parties are at one as to their wishes, there should be some way of overcoming sentimental obstructions to an understanding. When Britain deals with China, she has to admit that the English are looked upon by the Chinese as foreign devils, and that it is beyond the power of the Chinese Government to alter that idea or to control all its consequences. The British do not take umbrage at that sentiment of the common people, but they admit it as a factor in every problem. In like manner, the Japanese Government, while it exacts from governments the full recognition of its civilization, will admit that there are conditions on the Pacific coast which are peculiarly difficult to handle, and it will doubtless give its best aid in handling them.

The article forwarded us from the 'Trainmen's Journal,' which is too long for its value, makes out that the Japanese are preparing to invade the United States, and that this migration is a step towards conquest. What will not prejudice make us believe? For the most part, it is a recital of how prosperous the Japanese who come to California become while they live like pigs. The latter condition is not permitted in civilized countries. In Britain and other crowded countries the number of population to a given area is strictly limited. The Japanese Government would no doubt heartily concur in any limitation that should result from sanitary regulation. If the conditions of the Orientals are as nasty as represented, it is altogether in the power of the local authorities to make regulations that will put a stop to such conditions and to the increase of the people who live under them. Here would seem to be an easy solution of the whole trouble, unless, perchance, there are white men in the same country whom such regulations would also suppress, and who would resent having them applied to them. It is time we did something of the same sort in Montreal, and not with regard to yellow or black men. As far as regards the people from India the problem would seem to be solving itself. As the winter approaches the Indians move south. If they cannot move south they will move away, as the climate does not suit them. But whatever be the true solution, and there generally is a true solution to every difficulty, it is certain that neither can Canada nor can the British Empire, even if so minded, afford to treat those mighty peoples simply with a kick.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

There is a bright article in the October number of the 'University Magazine,' written by Mr. Archibald Maclise, and entitled 'The American Newspaper.' 'Truly,' said Swift, 'when I consider that 'natural disposition in many men to lie, 'and in multitudes to believe, I have 'been perplexed what to do with that 'maxim, so frequent in everybody's 'mouth, that truth will at last prevail.' Our author asserts that certainly truth has not yet begun to prevail in that sphere of human activity which has to do with the production of newspapers—or, at least, 'American' newspapers. Mr. Maclise finds an explanation of the present condition of American newspaper writing in the statement of the editor of the 'magazine section' of one of the most widely circulated newspapers of the United States. He boasted of the literary excellence of the advertisements which he printed, and confessed that it was his ambition to bring the text up to that high standard. Well, the aim of that lofty literature is not to tell the truth, so says Mr. Maclise. For instance, with the fear of the public prosecutor, the district attorney, and the postmaster-general before his eyes, the advertisement writer now changes 'cures for consumption 'into 'consumption cures'; 'warranted harmless' becomes 'pleasant to take'; and 'soothes the most fretful child' now reads 'opium and chloral.' But for the efforts of the law to hold him to the truth, the advertisement writer would as a rule make no attempt at the truth. As it is, he deals in 'tergiversation, evasion, and subterfuge, when he must. He 'resorts to hyperbole and over-statement 'when he may. The owner of a newspaper, by reading his advertising pages, 'and consulting his accounts, quickly discovers that this kind of writing pays. 'This is the kind of literature which he 'thinks admirable; and, consciously or 'unconsciously, he adopts that style. He 'forgets that it is an occasional function 'of literature to tell the truth. The 'principal reading in the United States 'is advertisements, and the public ear is 'so bedevilled that it can only hear a 'shriek.' Thus, a preparation in a bottle is either a queen, or empress, or king of table waters; a railway train is a cannon ball, a meteor, or a wolverine; a steamship is a greyhound, a flyer, or a racer; a boot is a Napoleon, and a typewriter is a monarch. There are, of course, advertisements which are mere statements of fact.

It has long been impossible, says Mr. Maclise, to allow any but a very few newspapers in the hands of children, because of the odious matter so many of them contain. 'It is no small matter for 'a newspaper to break down the boun-'dary between truth and falsehood, and 'when one has read the affidavits in sup-'port of statements that cannot be true, 'he is inclined to doubt the dictum of 'the late Sir Francis Johnston, that a 'statement is not necessarily false be-'cause it is sworn to.' It is a singular fact, asserts the writer, that the makers of American newspapers have not yet discovered that people do not read them: they only buy them. In a western town of not more than two hundred and thirty thousand inhabitants, the Sunday edition of one of the newspapers regularly contains from a hundred and twenty-eight to a hundred and forty pages; proof enough that it is not read. Another curious fact is the kind of news which American newspaper writers think interesting. In June last, there was a wreck on the Southern Pacific Railway, and forty people were killed. In the account of the disaster, the feature which received most prominence was that a 'rich and beautiful young woman' rode to the scene of the accident on the brake-beam of the relief train. She had been ejected from the train as a wayward busy-body, but 'American womanhood 'was not to be denied in its passion to 'minister to the wounded and dying.' After that, she disappears; nothing is said about her more; whether she got to the end of the journey, or whether she accomplished anything. Why? Because the whole incident came out of the writer's imagination.

Mr. Maclise considers that so long as the American woman is taught in the newspapers especially devised for her enlightenment that an endurance of the ordinary inconveniences of the married state is an 'insult to her womanhood,' she will avail herself of the ready weapon of divorce. Freedom of divorce she is taught will result in an enhanced 'purity, a sublime sacredness, a more 'beautiful embodiment of the trinity of 'the father, the mother, the child.' Whether because of such teaching or not, Judge Stevens recently gave evidence that in two states alone during twenty years there were over thirty thousand divorce cases, and during a similar period in the whole country, the future care of 267,739 children was decided by the courts. Our author finds the news which is printed as coming by cable from Europe most curious, both in respect of its amount and its quality. European events, in the judgment of these writers, owe their relative importance to the connection, more or less remote, which some visiting American may have with them. The arrest of a midnight reveller in Paris is elevated into national importance, if he happen to be a relative by marriage of one of those beautiful and wealthy American 'married girls' with which foreign capitals now abound. One 'cable' correspondent, who had great vogue recently, always began with 'Every chancellery in Europe is 'agog over the intelligence which I sent 'you yesterday by exclusive cable, and 'which was promptly repeated to Lon-'don, Paris and Berlin.' It is almost needless to suggest that such 'cable' messages are faked-up in the newspaper office at home. But Mr. Malise discerns signs that the people are tired of the farce, and that soon the lights will be out, and the people gone home. All sensible persons, he concludes, must yearn for the time when the 'American' newspaper known as 'yellow' shall be a by-word of the past.

THE BRITISH IN THE SOUDAN.

When Britain entered the Soudan and smote the Khalifa slave power critics were not wanting, both domestic and foreign, who sneered at the occupation as 'a policy of grab,' and prophesied for the new territory a latter end worse than the first. That these dismal forebodings have been given the lie by the proved event is now the very distinct testimony of those who know the country. The wonderful engineering operations which have been carried out in Egypt are being rivalled in the south and plans are in process of development by which great stretches of desert can be irrigated by water drawn from the Gash, Blue Nile and Atbara rivers. The Soudan railway has proved a splendid instrument for opening up the country. Up till quite recently traffic with the outside world had to go by the Nile or the old railway that lay along its banks. Coals by this route cost twenty dollars a ton. The new route connecting with the pleasant terminus, Port Soudan, on the Red Sea, has halved this cost, and by giving a more direct and cheaper outlet has largely quickened the production and commerce of the country. Cattle and grain, ostrich feathers, ivory, spices and gums and many other merchandise is coming down from lands which for many a year produced nothing but slaves, rapine, blood and tears. The Berber, Khartoum, Dongola, Dongola and others, which, under the old regime were ruins, robber-haunted, and surrounded by rural districts desolated and plundered, being rebuilt, the people are free and happy and are tilling the soil. Even the wild tribesmen are following peaceful avocations and taking pride in their countless herds of cattle. In fact under the aegis of 'Britannica,' every man is learning to sit under his own vine and fig tree with none daring to make him afraid.

Further railway systems are projected. It is intended by these to connect Kordofan and Darfur with Khartoum on the one hand, and on the other hand the Abyssinian railways at Adis Ababa. Works are in progress under the guidance of a Montreal dredge expert to clear the 'sud'-encumbered Nile navigation for a thousand miles beyond Khartoum. In ancient days, the Soudan possessed many mines of gold and other precious metals. It is not improbable that these will be rediscovered, and meanwhile the various exploring surveys are continually rewarded by finding stretches of country rich in agricultural potentialities. The twin cities of Khartoum and Omdurman are growing in wealth and importance. Gordon College, in the former city, is the strongest strategic outpost of modernism that it would be possible to supply. At Cairo there is the great Mohammedan university training many thousands a year in the love of the Koran and the fanaticism of Moslem tradition, who go forth from there as misisonaries all over Africa and Asia. Here, a thousand miles nearer the heart of the Arab world, is this university teaching the facts of science against which the Koran cannot possibly stand, and fitting the proud young chiefs—sons of the gallant barbarians who fell at Omdurman and Atbara—for pioneers of usefulness. Both cities have fine stores, warehouses, hotels, markets and electric car services. Tourists flock thither every winter, and are carried in luxurious railway carriages across country which recently knew no traveller but marauding bands of Arabs. Christian mission stations have been established as far as five hundred miles south of Khartoum. The missionaries are a social and industrial as well as a religious force among the natives, teaching them new and superior methods of labor, and in every way aiding their moral and material progress. Father Ohrwalder, who for ten years was a prisoner of the Mahdi, is laboring in one district. White men also in the purely industrial or official realm are helping the Soudanese in their advance toward better things. Thus Mr. Leigh Hunt, a benevolent millionnaire from Georgia, in the United States, has purchased a large tract of land, upon which he lives with his family, and on which, with the aid of native labor, he is raising splendid crops of the finest cotton, while Sir Rudolf Slatin, who spent sixteen years as prisoner of the Mahdi and Khalifa, is turning his dearly bought experience to account in aiding in the general uplift.

Sanitary science as administered by European officials is doing wonders toward the amelioration of the perils of the Soudan climate. Malaria has been driven from Khartoum and Omdurman and some regions, which a few years ago were unsafe even for natives, have been rendered healthy. Natives are also being trained as doctors and sanitary inspectors, and are proving as efficient in the fight against disease as they did under British training in battle against the Khalifa. All this is not accomplished without sacrifice. Only last year, Major Bulnois and Commander Fell died of malaria, taken while administering a fever-haunted district. And their fate is by no means exceptional. 'The work of our officers, civil and military,' says Mr. John Ward, who recently visited the country, 'has been most admirable. Their devotion to their duty, under burning sun, in swamps of poisonous malaria, is a constant heroism. Every year many of them die at the post of duty, or come home invalided, their health ruined, never to be regained. All this for a small pecuniary reward, and should they survive after a few years' service they come home to be forgotten.' And so the work of regenerating this vast territory goes on, the heroism of Gordon, the military genius of Kitchener, the administrative faculty of Cromer and Wingate, the engineering capability of Girouard, Willcocks and Garstin, and our fellow-citizen, Mr. A. W. Robinson, and the self-sacrifice of thousands more who from day to day are bravely bearing 'the white man's burden,' are bringing peace and prosperity to the Soudan. One can almost imagine the invisible presence of Gordon aiding and rejoicing in the work, so truly is it beginning to fulfil his ideal of what the Soudan should be.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, October 12th, 1907.
Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.

In Our Millinery Salons.

The preparation for next week's business is complete, and on Monday, and days following, we shall exhibit some beautiful ideas in Millinery in the smaller shapes.

Modifications of the extreme types, to be shown in the new Browns, Greens, Plum shades, and some beautiful models in Black.

Some delightful Hats will be shown at $12.00 and $15.00, as well as the more expensive kinds.

Specials in Staples Monday.

500 yards bleached and unbleached Table Linen, 56, 70 and 72 inches. Special per yard	.49
400 yards of Roller Towelling, double warp, 16 inches wide, value .10. Special	.06½
200 All-linen Bedroom Towels, 18-36. Special each	.12½
25 dozen Napkins, 18-18, value $1.15. Special per dozen	.95
Circular Pillow Cotton, 40, 42 and 44 inches wide, per yard	.20
Fine Union Blankets. Special, each	2.75
All-Wool Blankets. Special, each	4.35

The 'Countess' $4.00

The shoe of shoes is undoubtedly the "Countess"—that is, for women. It is priced at $4.00, but it means more than that to the wearer—$5.00 anyway in lasting qualities, with style not sacrificed to that end, either, as in some cases; lasting qualities, too, not only in wear resistance, but in shape keeping.

The John Murphy Company Limited

EVERY MAN
who wears a Collar laundered at the
TOILET LAUNDRY,
"The Laundry that knows how,"
He is getting the best possible in collar work.
425 Richmond street. Phone Uptown 3480.

Lamb's Market, Limited
FOUNDED 1874.
For Choicest Roasts, Steaks and Fillets of Beef, this market excels.
For Saddles of Lamb, French Chops and Legs, they are renowned.
For Poultry, they handle only the choicest Government fatted and inspected stock.
For Cleanliness, Good Service and Correctness, you make no mistake if you trust this house.
Lamb's Market, Limited,
McDUFF LAMB, President.
24 UNIVERSITY STREET, - MONTREAL.

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

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.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

A large number of Bocharian Jews, practical agriculturists, are preparing to settle in Palestine and devote their attention to the growing of cotton as soon as the fund which they are raising, chiefly by investments, amounts to 1,000,000 francs.

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The report of the Palestinian Public Kitchens for 1904-06 shows that in Safed alone, where the Jews are very poor, 10,330 marks were expended, forty or fifty free meals being served daily.

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At the fifteenth Congress of Orientalists, which will take place at Copenhagen in August, 1908, there will be Indo-Germanic, East Asiatic, Semitic, Egypto-African, Greek-Oriental and ethnographic-folklore departments.

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Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, presented a Pasteurization plant to the city of Brussels. His miniature reproduction of the second Temple is still being exhibited at New York by Doktorowitz.

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The Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, which was opened last December, is crowded for room. It has already treated over a hundred thousand persons.

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A great falling off in Jewish immigration is noted at Boston. A European steamer which arrrived lately brought more Mormons than Jews.

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Haim Aaron Valero, president of the Sephardi community of Jerusalem, has been raised to the rank of colonel by the Turkish authorities.

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M. Gustave Strauss has been appointed principal private secretary to the Under Secretary of State for the Interior, in the French Cabinet.

* * *

It has been announced that the first volume of the Hebrew Dictionary by Ben Jehuda will be ready during the latter part of 1908, and that the entire work will be completed at the end of 1914. It will consist of twelve 600-page volumes.

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M. S. I. Pariente, inspector of schools in Turkey for the Alliance Israelite Universelle, and one of its best-known educators, died suddenly in Lyons.

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The Russian Territoialists held a conference at Warsaw recently, which was attended by twenty-five delegates in addition to eleven members of the Central Committee. It was reported that there are now fifty Territorialist associations in Russia, having a membership of 10,000. It was resolved that the regulation of emigration shall be placed on the programme of the organization, that the organization shall combat the attempt to alter the statute of the Jewish Colonial Trust, and that the headquarters shall be removed from Warsaw to Kiev.

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Plans for a Jewish Home for Consumptives of Baltimore have been approved and are now being put in order by the architect for bids.

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Dr. Zamenhof will translate Proverbs into Esperanto for the 'North American Review.' He has already made a translation of Ecclesiastes, and will also translate the Psalms. A committee is now at work in making a translation of the entire Bible into Esperanto.

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In 1905 there were only seventeen Jews among 2,957 inmates of the penal institutions of Prussia.

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Two hundred rabbis of Galicia met at Cracow for the purpose of electing a successor to the late administrator of the funds collected for the poor Jews of Jerusalem. Various reforms were introduced in the administration, and at the request of the beneficiaries of the funds a commission was appointed to investigate the mode of distribution in Palestine. The conference adopted a resolution protesting against the innovations in the divorce laws introduced by the French rabbis.

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The Turkish authorities have rejected the nomination of Rabbi Meir as chief rabbi of Salonica and have ordered him to retire from public life altogether.

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Rabbi Ashinsky, formerly of Montreal, appealed on Yom Kippur for funds to erect the Montefiore Hospital of Pittsburg, and received pledges of $15,000. The amount needed is $160,000.

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Three hundred and eighty-three Jewish young men applied for admission to the University of St. Petersburg. Under the percentage regulation, about eighty will be admitted.

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The Smaller Actions Committee of the Zionist movement has issued a manifesto detailing the work at the last Congress and calling upon Zionists to continue to aid the movement.

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Arthur Becher has portrayed the life of David, the Shepherd King, in a series of eight paintings, which are reproduced in 'Appleton's Magazine.'

* * *

Dr. L. Sofer, of Vienna, who has made a study of the physical similarity between the Jews and the Armenians, to which attention was first called in 1892 by F. von Luschan, has come to the conclusion that both races descended from the ancient Hittites. Dr. Apowitzer, of the Academy of Vienna, has found much similarity between the provisions of the Armenian codes and the Talmudic writings.

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According to the statistics of Jewish emigration from Russia issued by the I. C. A. emigration bureau, of St. Petersburg, five hundred thousand Jews emigrated to America during the past seven years. The number of emigrants increased from twenty-four thousand in 1899 to two hundred thousand in 1906. The indications are, continues the report, that a large number will emigrate during the next few years.

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The new immigration law passed by the Parliament of the Transvaal provides that every immigrant must be able to write in a European language a request to be admitted. As a result of a Jewish agitation the law expressly recognizes Yiddish as one of the European languages.

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Upon the twentieth anniversary of the accession of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria the Jews waited upon him with an address, thanking him for the justice which they have enjoyed during his reign. He answered, saying that they would continue to enjoy equal rights before the law.

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It is reported that the members of the Bucharest relief committee, which had charge of the distribution of the funds contributed by foreign Jews, have been expelled by the Roumanian Government.

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The 'Russkoye Znamya,' the organ of the Union of Genuine Russians, having announced that it was in financial difficulties, the notorious priest, John Constadsky, promptly sent a contribution of three hundred roubles.

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No Jewish students are being admitted to the Architectural Institute of St. Petersburg, Jewish students forming already the normal three percent. The faculty has applied for permission to admit eight additional Jews.

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The wife and daughter of Dr. Alexander Wolf, of St. Louis, a well-known Zionist, and a member of Zionist Actions Comite, were drowned at Alternberg, a resort near Iglau, Germany, where Dr. Wolf and his family were spending the summer. The little girl, Annie, entered the water and was engulfed by a large wave. The mother rushed in to save her child and both were drowned. Mrs. Wolf was but twenty-six years old, and, like her husband, a native of Iglau.

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Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore, a son of the late Isaac Levi and Esther Hannah Montefiore, died in Paris at the age of eighty-three. His mother was a first cousin of Sir Moses Montefiore. She had two daughters and eight sons, of whom Edward was the third. He was born in 1825 in the Barbadoes, and in 1855 married a daughter of Count Cahen d'Auvers, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. Settling in Paris, Mr. Edward Levi Montefiore joined the firm of Cahen d'Auvers et Cie. He was trained as an engineer, but he was also a brilliant etcher, the best known of his etchings being a striking portrait, executed on copper, of Sir Moses Montefiore. He also published a portfolio of etchings depicting Eastern life, which are much valued by collectors.

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The Countess of Warwick is the guest of former Congressman Jefferson Levy, at his country seat, Monticello, Virginia, at one time the home of Thomas Jefferson.

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Ralph Jonas, a prominent lawyer, well-known in Brooklyn Jewish circles, is a rominee for a county judgeship. He is indorsed by the Brooklyn Civic Union, and is running on an Independent Democratic ticket. Mr. Jonas is president of the Aid Society of the Jewish Hospital.

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.)

LEGAL.

(ONTARIO.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Subscriber, Ont.—1. A concise, plain statement of the rights, duties, obligations of landlords and tenants, with procedure under different circumstances, is very desirable. A 25c pamphlet would cover the subject. If there be anything of the kind, please name price and publisher. 2. I am about to get rid of an undesirable tenant. How can I collect rent, he leaving before, after or on termination of the month? 3. To what extent can goods be followed? Ans.—1. We are not aware of any. The nearest to what is desired is probably 'Kingsford's Handbook of the Law of Landlord and Tenant,' price $1 to $2. It may be obtained through any bookseller. 2. Assuming that the rent is not due until the end of the month you cannot legally enforce payment before then. If after the rent has fallen due there are still goods, belonging to the tenant, on the demised premises, and not exempt from seizure, they could be distrained upon after demand of payment. But, ordinarily, if the goods have been removed prior to the rent becoming due they cannot be distrained upon, as distress must, generally speaking, be made upon the premises. If distress proceedings are not open to you, then you might sue in the Division Court for the amount of rent due, and having obtained judgment, issue an execution against the goods of the tenant and have them seized thereunder, or if there be not sufficient unexempt goods to satisfy the amount of the judgment (including costs) you might have the tenant brought before the judge for examination as a judgment debtor and ordered to pay such amount, and the costs of the judgment summons, by periodical instalments. 3. Under execution as above indicated, or if the goods were fraudulently or clandestinely removed from the demised premises they could be followed and distrained upon within thirty days thereafter.

CHOICE CANNED VEGETABLES
"SOLEIL"
NO OTHERS TO EQUAL THEM
TRY THEM!
General Purveyors
Laporte, Martin & Co. Ltd.
Montreal

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.)

OBSTETRICAL NURSING.

N.L.K. asks how long a training would be required to become an obstatrical nurse. Ans.—I find on inquiry that the larger hospitals do not take pupil nurses for maternity work unless they are taking, or have taken, a regular three years' course in some general hospital. Then, they give a course of three or four months. A nurse of this kind is then competent to take charge of any sort of case. In some of the smaller hospitals a course in obstetric nursing is given which lasts from a year to eighteen months. This qualifies a nurse simply for maternity work.

HAIR TONIC.

'Subscriber' asks for the composition of the hair tonic, so often referred to in this column, which contains tincture of cantharides. Asks also how it should be applied. Asks, too, what color walnut juice will dye the hair, and how it should be applied. Ans.—The formula of this tonic, which is not sold under any particular name, but must be compounded by the chemist from the prescription, is as follows: Tincture of cantharides, two drachms; resorcin, three drachms; compound tincture of cinchona, three drachms; castor oil, two drachms; oil of bergamot, eight drops; rectified spirits to make eight ounces. This is to be applied once daily. The hair should be parted with the fingers and the tonic applied directly to the scalp, especially where the hair is becoming grey or thin. The nthe scalp should be gently massaged with the flat of the fingers. Walnut juice will stain the hair a deep brown. It should be applied to the hair, preferably by dipping the hair into it. Keep it off the skin. Or, you may apply it with the hand, which is to be protected with a rubber glove.

ULCERATED MOUTH.

'Subscriber, H.C.D.' is a married woman, 28 years of age. She is troubled with ulceration of the mouth, having as many as five or six ulcers on the tongue and lips all at once. Ans.—You are probably suffering from what is known as aphthous stomatitis. This is an irritating and obstinate affection. Most cases are attributable to some slight disorder of the gastro-intestinal tract. The condition is predisposed to by any imperfection in the teeth. If your teeth are broken or carious, have them attended to. Then use some antiseptic mouth-wash, night and morning. Listerine, one part; water, three parts, makes a good one. As the ulcers begin to form touch them with a stick of lunar caustic or a bit of alum. Live plainly and keep the bowels moving daily. When the trouble shows signs of reappearing take a dose of salts at once.

OEDEMA OR DROPSY.

T.J.C. is an Englishman, who has been in this country two months. He has had oedema or dropsy in the feet and legs, and it is now coming on again. He has been told that this was due to the climate, and has been advised to return home. Wishes for advice. Ans.—It is, of course, hard to advise you without knowing all the features of your case. It is, in my opinion hardly likely that any change of climate could alone be the cause of dropsy. I should infer from our letter that you have had it in England before coming here. If so, to return to England would not likely better matters. I should think it would be wiser to undergo treatment here for a time and see how you get along. Then, if you fail to get relief after a fair trial you might consider the advisability of going back. Much will, of course, depend on the cause within yourself, and whether it can be removed.

HEART DISEASE.

'Subscriber' is a married woman, sixty-five years of age. Eight years ago she had a severe attack of inflammation. Has never been well since, though she does her housework part of the time. Has been told that she has disease of the muscle of the heart. Three years ago the middle toes of the left foot became numb, and since then all the toes of the feet have become the same. She also has pain in the feet at night She is unable to stand the least cold. Is very nervous and unable to sleep at night. She has catarrh and bronchitis, and raises some phlegm. She had pain in the stomach and bowels, and is sometimes constipated. She feels depressed in the morning. Her ankles are also swollen, and she has burning pain in the back. Ans.—It seems likely from your description of your case that your heart is weak, and probably also your blood vessels are out of order. I hope you are constantly under your doctor's care, for the condition should not be neglected. You should, of course, rest a great deal on your back. Give up work altogether for some weeks. Keep the legs bandaged with flannel from the feet to above the kree. Do not wrap too tightly. Every night bathe the feet and legs with hot water. Dress warmly and avoid exposure to wind, wet, and cold. Keep the bowels open daily by injections of soap and hot water. Use a fountain douche and about a quart of thin soap suds. Diet must be plain Do not drink freely.

HAIR DYES.

'Enquirer' wrote some weeks ago in regard to hair tonics and dyes and was told that a stain made from walnut shells was an old and reliable dye for the hair, devoid of harmful properties. She asks how to make the stain from walnuts, as she has hitherto failed in this. Also, if the dye will stand washing. She wishes to know, too, what is harmful in the dyes ordinarily sold for the hair, and if any of them will do harm if applied to the hair alone, and not to the scalp. Ans.—Some of the hair dyes on the market contain salts of lead. The constant use of such a lotion might in time cause chronic lead poisoning, which is a very serious matter. The danger is probably not great if the dye is not allowed to touch the scalp, but it is rather difficult to avoid this. It is probable that your difficulty in making a dye from walnut shells is due to your using the ripe shells. Get green walnuts and try again. Green butternuts may also be used, if you cannot get the other. Boil the green shells for an hour, using sufficient of them to make an almost black fluid. Then filter through linen. Add one part of alcohol to five parts of the decoction, so that it will keep. The stain will stand washing.

ACNE.

X.—An old subscriber's daughter would like to know a cure for spots on the face. They are not exactly pimples, for a red lump forms under the skin and keeps sore but seldom comes to a head. When they do come to a head and the matter is removed, there remains a red spot which turns a purple color when in the cold. This looks very bad. Also, wishes to know what is the cause of 'cold sores' or blisters, and if there is any way of preventing them. Finally, can anything be done to make the pores of the skin smaller. Ans.—The trouble of which you complain is called acne. It is very common in people between the ages of fifteen and twenty-five. At this time the glands of the skin are very active and there is an excessive amount of secretion. Owing to chemical changes, perhaps induced by bacteria, the secretion becomes hard and dry, plugging up the small ducts. Then follows irritation and inflammation. You will find that as you get older the trouble will pass away. Occasionally, the secretion gets very dry and the dust accumulates on the surface forming a little black spot at the summit of a swelling. This is called a 'blackhead.' You will find the following treatment useful. Every night before retiring wash the face with very hot water for five minutes, until the skin is thoroughly soft and red. Then, before a mirror, squeeze out any blackheads or spots you see between the thumb and finger Those that have not come to a head may be punctured with a clean sewing-needle. Then apply a lotion consisting of a saturated solution of boracic acid in rectified spirits. You will find it beneficial also in washing the face to use spirits of green soap. Apply as a fine film to the face. Allow to remain on till it dries. Then, wash off with the hot water. Gentle massaging of the face will also assist the process and will help to cure the enlarged pores. I do not know of anything that will prevent the formation of 'cold stores.' They seem to be due to some obscure nervous influences about which we know little. Exposure to cold, indigestion, constipation, appear to be predisposing causes. When they form do not pick them but apply some good toilet powder.

DIRT EATING.

'An Old Subscriber' asks about a friend, who has formed the habit of eating wood-ashes and coals, and such like. She is an unmarried woman, fifty-one years of age. She has a good constitution and can stand a good deal of hard work. She is very pale and thin. She does not sleep very quickly after retiring, but keeps moving and twitching. She eats fairly well, but does not care much for meat, and does not take any milk except on cereal. She drinks strong tea and eats tea-leaves. She also eats a good deal of granulated sugar. She has such a craving for such things that she will eat bath-brick, burnt egg-shells, and even the dust off the road. She talks as if she would like to break the habit but does not seem to have the requisite amount of will-power. When she does not do it for a day, she seems to miss it and gets irritable and nervous. Otherwise she is a particularly bright and intelligent woman. Ans.—I fear it will be difficult to cure your friend. Sometimes these depraved appetites are the expression of a constitutional disorder, such as anaemia. As you say she is pale, this may be a factor in her case. Try her on Blaud's pills, one after each meal, for two or three weeks. Her bowels must be kept open daily with cascara. If possible she should take a trip where she would not find it easy to indulge in the habit, and where she would find congenial friends and pursuits to take her attention off herself. A sea voyage would be the very best thing for her. Of course, unless she can fight the habit herself the difficulty of cure is made greater. If everything fails, she should be sent to some sanitarium and be kept under close supervision. The habit is a pernicious one and may do her much harm. Encourage her to eat meat, eggs and soups.

JAPANESE BASKETS
For your Waste Paper
In Office or Home.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.
Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers
115-117 Notre Dame Street West,
MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79, of the revised statutes of Canada, 1907, and known as the Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date of 7th day of October, incorporating Joshua Cars, Manufacturer, Louis Shlakman, Manufacturer, Myer Bernard Eliasoph, Manufacturer, Moses Goldberg, Designer, and Solomon Blaustein, Commercial Traveller, all of the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling skirts, costumes, waists and all kinds of ladies' wear, and to carry on a general business as dealers and traders in all kinds of ladies' clothing. Manufacturing, buying and selling, and carrying on business as traders and dealers in all kinds of clothing generally, and in all materials and implements used or required in connection herewith. Acquiring as a going concern the business at present carried on at the City of Montreal, under the name of The American Silk Waist Company. Purchasing and dealing in inventions, copyrights and patents relating to any of the objects above mentioned. Purchasing or otherwise acquiring any real estate necessary for the purposes of its business, and to borrow money thereon, and to hypothecate the same for payment thereof. Purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business within the purposes for which the present incorporation is sought, and any rights, assets, and liabilities appertaining thereto and to pay for such business in paid-up capital stock of the company, or in bonds of the company, payment of which may be secured by hypothecation of any or all of its real estate. Selling or otherwise disposing of the company's business, property or undertaking, or any part thereof, for such consideration as the company may deem fit. Issuing as preference stock such portion of its capital as the company may deem fit, with power to redeem such preference stock by exchanging the same for common stock at par, and also with power to regulate by by-law voting rights on preference and common stock, subject always to the provisions of sections 47, 48, 49, of The Companies' Act. Manufacturing and generating light and power by means of electricity or otherwise, for the purposes of its own business. Doing any and all acts necessary for carrying out the foregoing objects for which incorporation is sought. The operations of the company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The American Silk Waist Mfg. Company," (Limited), with a total capital stock of $49,900.00, divided into 1996 shares of $25.00 each. Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 7th day of October, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

E. G. PLACE,
Attorney for Applicants.

CENTS FOR SALE
AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

MR. BURLAND'S BENEFACTIONS.

Handsome Donations for Montreal Philanthropic Institutions.

The Board of Management of the Boys' Home have received from the Royal Trust Company a donation of one thousand dollars, which had been placed in trust for that institution by the late Mr. G. B. Burland.

Amongst Mr. Burland's other public donations from a similar trust fund are:—

The Protestant Hospital for the Insane	$10,000
Protestant House of Industry and Refuge	10,000
Western Hospital	5,000
Protestant General Hospital (Ottawa)	2,000
Foundling and Baby Hospital	2,000
Boys' Home	1,000
Mackay Institute	1,000
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society	1,000
Society for the Protection of Women and Children	1,000
Protestant Orphans' Home, (Ottawa)	1,000
Protestant Infants' Home	1,000

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

YESTERDAY WITNESSED FURTHER IMPORTANT INCIDENTS.

Much importance is attached by local politicians to an interview which took place at the government offices, yesterday afternoon, between the Hon. Mr. Weir and several members of the legislature, among whom were Messrs. Peter Mackenzie, G. Langlois, Walsh, Dr. Lacombe, Dr. Lemieux, Decarie, and Mousseau.

Some say that this meeting was entirely accidental, but the general opinion is that concerted action was taken upon information being received that the Hon. Mr. Gouin would probably bring up the question of filling the vacancies in the government at the morning's meeting of the Cabinet in Quebec.

A movement on the part of a deputation of labor leaders, who called upon Mr. Perrault, M.P.P., for Chambly, during the forenoon, also helped to prompt the afternoon meeting, several of the members of this district wishing to place their views on the situation before the only member of the Cabinet present in Montreal.

The deputation who called upon Mr. Perrault, informed him that they expected to place a good number of candidates in the field, and that several members of the labor party would occupy seats in the next legislature of the province. Mr. Perrault is reported to have given the delegates to understand that he would assume the direction of the new party, but it is not known whether or not he intends to do so as an auxiliary to the present administration. It seems certain, anyhow, that the member for Chambly is quite opposed to the idea that the Prime Minister should go outside the House to select his new colleagues, when he claims there are existing local members perfectly competent to assume the duties and responsibilities of a portfolio.

Be this as it may, the generality of those who attended yesterday afternoon's conclave expressed the opinion that the Gervais-Beland combination already referred to was a good one, and if it could be carried into effect, the ministry would be strengthened. The opinion was also expressed that the entrance in the Cabinet of the member for Montmorency, Mr. Taschereau, law partner of ex-Premier Parent, would much displease the government's legislative supporters in this part of the province. It was also mentioned that Mr. Gervais' nomination would get over certain jealousies which the appointment of a member of the present House might entail. The 'Canada,' government organ, makes no mention of the above meeting.

Mr. Gervais stated yesterday that he did not know how his name came to be mentioned in connection with local politics.

On the other hand, the Hon. Mr. Weir is reported to have said that although he knew nothing about the rumored entrance of Mr. Gervais and Mr. Beland in the Cabinet, and the choice of ministers is the prerogative of the Prime Minister, yet the selection of these gentlemen would certainly please the district of Montreal, and would be an acquisition to the Government. Under the present circumstances, the result of to-day's meeting of the Cabinet will be watched with much interest.

PILGRIMAGE TO CEMETERY.

The annual pilgrimage of the members of the Third Order of St. Francis to the Cote des Neiges cemetery will take place to-morrow afternoon.

PERMANENT FORCE EXAMINATIONS.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—A board of officers to conduct the literary examinations of the permanent force for Military districts Nos. 5 and 6, will assemble at headquarters, President and two members to be detailed by the officer commanding the Quebec command. Lt.-Col. H. S. Birkett, A.M.C., will perform the medical examinations.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH.

A communion service will be held in St. Gabriel Presbyterian Church to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. Dr. Campbell will preach at 7 p.m. The adult Bible class is held at 3.15 p.m.

ANOTHER MAIN BREAKS

A FLOOD AT THE CORNER OF CRAIG AND BLEURY STREETS.

Breaks in the city water mains continue with annoying and costly regularity. The third of the kind just within a fortnight occurred about midnight last night on Craig street at the crossing from St. Peter to Bleury street. The force of water was terrific. It threw up the pavement at a great width, and the result of the flow of water was a flooded Craig street west beyond St. Alexander, and east as far as Coté street. The water also ran some distance up Hermine street and flooded several cellars.

Men from the water department were summoned, but it was half-apst one before they were able to shut off the water, owing to seeming lack of exact knowledge as to the situation of all the valves that encircled the position of the break.

The long-standing custom of leaving the street sweepings in heaps on the streets was responsible for lengthening the time of the flood, the mud was all washed into the gullies, so that they were choked up, and another gang of men had to be called in order to open up passages for the water.

The upheaved pavement at the point above the broken main was for a time a menace to traffic, and a cab passing down St. Peter street was so jolted that the driver was thrown to the street, and the male passenger was pitched forward with such force against the front part of the vehicle that his head was cut.

This morning men are digging down to the broken main in order to make the repairs, which will take a couple of days to accomplish.

The break is in a twenty-four-inch feed main.

Street car traffic between Bleury and St. Lawrence has had to be diverted, though cars can be operated on the north line round Bleury street corner.

ST. LOUIS BALLOON RACES

EUROPEAN COMPETITORS HAVE NEARLY ALL ARRIVED.

New York, Oct. 12.—All the European aeronauts who are to compete in the James Gordon Bennett cup races, to start from St. Louis, on October 21, are now in this country, excepting the two French contestants, who will arrive on the 'Touraine' to-day.

Griffith Brewer and Lieut. Claud Brabazon, representing the Aero Club of Great Britain, came in on the 'Lusitania' yesterday.

Together with Allan R. Howley, and J. C. McCoy, two of the cup defenders, the Englishmen will start for St. Louis this afternoon, all of the balloons now being on the ground. The German representatives already have left New York.

Fear of dropping into the great lakes is the chief concern of the aerial racers at the present time, and last night officers of the Aero Club of America made the request that all newspapers throughout the lake region print a general notice to mariners to be on the look-out for the balloons.

ARRESTED FOR SHOOTING.

Celaine Lapointe, who left the Notre Dame Hospital at five o'clock last evening, was arrested shortly afterwards by Detective Boulard on the charge of firing at and attempting to kill Ludger Houlé, and attempting to commit suicide.

ARM WAS FRACTURED.

The General Hospital ambulance had a run yesterday afternoon to the Peck Rolling Mills for Alfred Morin, 63 Mill street, who had his arm fractured through a heavy weight falling on him.

BRAKEMAN LOSES A FOOT.

John McCarthy, a brakeman on the Grand Trunk, was struck by a train near the Victoria bridge, at half-past three yesterday afternoon, and after being taken to the Geenral Hospital for treatment it was found necessary to amputate his right foot.

DEATH OF MRS. HENRI HERDT.

The friends of Mr. Henri Herdt, of the Canadian Glass Manufacturing Company, will regret to learn the death of his wife, née Blanche Dugas, which occurred yesterday. Mrs. Herdt, who had only reached her twenty-eighth year, was the daughter of the Hon. Judge Dugas, of Dawson City, and was much esteemed in social circles. She leaves two children, one aged seven years and a new-born babe. The funeral will take place on Monday next at 8.30 a.m., from the family residence, 321 Sherbrooke street east.

MOSTLY FAIR

It is not winter yet, but that sweet time
In Autumn when the first cool days are past,
A week ago the leaves were hoar with rime,
And some have drooped before the north wind's blast;
But the mild hours are back, and at midnoon,
The day hath all the genial warmth of June.
—Selected.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Oct. 12, 11 a.m.—The folowing are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 62, 36; Calgary, 74, 38; Edmonton, 74, 36; Prince Albert, 56, 36; Regina, 56, 28; Winnipeg, 42, 24; Uort Arthur, 44, 30; Parry Sound, 52, 34; Toronto, 54, 40; Ottawa, 56, 36; Montreal, 52, 42; Quebec, 48, 44; St. John, 56, 48;; Halifax, 56, 48.

Westerly and north-westerly winds, a few scattered showers, but mostly fair. Sunday—Fresh north-west winds, fair and much cooler, possibly a few light showers.

10-12 Notre Dame street east, Montreal, Oct. 12, 1907.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's Standard Barometer at noon Yesterday, 29.79; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.87.

Temperature—	Max.	Min.
To-day	57	44
Yesterday	59	47

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Boyer, Peel street, have returned to the city from Lachine.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Stewart, Westmount, have gone to Toronto for the Malcolm-Nicholson wedding.

The marriage of Miss Marie MacMahon, daughter of Mr. Edmond MacMahon, to Mr. E. Dowden, is announced to take place on Thursday, Oct. 17.

Mrs. J. H. Hodges, jr., will be 'at home' on Tuesday next at her residence, 482 Wood avenue, and afterwards on the third Tuesday and Wednesday of each month.

The marriage of Miss Marion Beatrice Shearer to Mr. David Penhall Rees took place quietly yesterday afternoon, at St. Paul's Church, Lachine, the Rev. R. Hewton officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Rees left for Toronto and the west last evening, and on their return will reside at 175 Broadway, Lachine.

The marriage of Miss Edna Hoodless, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hoodless, of 'Eastcourt,' Hamilton, to Mr. Harry Montgomery Bostwick, was solemnized on Wednesday at the Church of the Ascension, Hamilton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Wade, assisted by the Rev. A. B. Higginson.

At St. George's Church, Hanover square, London, on Oct. 3, took place the marriage of Lady Dorothy Legge, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Dartmouth, to Mr. Francis Hugo Lindley Meynell. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Lichfield, uncle of the bride, assisted by the Rev. David Anderson, rector of St. George's. Among the wedding gifts were a silver box, from the Princess Louise (Duchess of Argyll); an old engraving, from the Duke of Argyll, and a pair of opera glasses from Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

At the Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, Exton Park, Oakham, England, was solemnized on Oct. 2, the marriage of Mr. Charles Mervyn King, Coldstream Guards, and Lady Clare Mary Charlotte Noel, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Gainsborough. The Bishop of Nottingham officiated. Mr. Ian Dennistoun, of the Grenadier Guards, was groomsman, and the bride was attended by seven maids. The bride's veil was of Brussels lace, which had been worn by her mother and her grandmother, the late Countess of Gainsborough, to whom it was given by Queen Adelaide.

Friends of Mrs. A. W. Lindsay were glad to have an opportunity of calling upon her yesterday, previous to her leaving with her husband for China. Mrs. Lindsay received, for the first time since her marriage, at the residence of her parents, the Rev. Melvin and Mrs. Taylor. Mrs. and Miss Saunders and the Misses Carden assisted in the tea-room, where the decorations were prettily arranged with pink carnations and greenery. Mrs. Lindsay wore her wedding gown of white pointe d'esprit over duchess satin, and Mrs. Taylor was gowned in black lace over garnet silk.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's office, 17 Victoria street, London, S.W., during the week ending Oct. 1: Mrs. L. R. Masson, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Armstrong, Mrs. E. Pelletier, Baron Gustave de Coriolis, Mrs. W. Kavanagh, Miss M. E. Kavanagh, Master Kavanagh, Philip B. Giles, W. J. Gilmour, Arthur W. Wilks, John C. and Charles R. Murray, L. D. Lilly, A. E., Mrs. and F. E. Adams, Montreal; Jas. D. Gemmill, H. M. Ami, R. J. Wicksteed, Major W. R. Ward, Ottawa; Miss S. Strickland Tully, Dr. W. C. Gilday, Major and Mrs. Boyce Thompson, E. Barber, A. Torrance Beardmore, S. P. Layborn, B. H. Carman, Frank Jeffery, Toronto; Dr. Victor Ross, Barrie; J. H. Ashdown, A. J. and Mrs. Adamson, C. A. Adamson, Winnipeg; J. R. Henderson, Halifax; Dr. T. H. Bell, Peterborough; Miss Bashford, Rosthern, Sask.; Mrs. J. C. Fischer, Coaticook; Dr. and Mrs. Thomas Morrison, E. H. Finke, P. A. Thomson, Hamilton; Edwin James Lyon, Guelph; W. G. and Miss Mary Steadman, Macleod; H. G. and Mrs. Mackid, Calgary; Major P. E. Thacker, Quebec; Robert Dewar, Pictou, N.S.; H. H. W. and Mrs. Mayo, Victoria; Rev. J. F. Belford, Windsor; Lieut.-Col. H. S. Greenwood.

The marriage of Miss Winnifred M. Crombie, of Kingsbury, Que., daughter of Mr. M. G. Crombie, head of the firm of Williamson & Crombie, lumber merchants, to Mr. Thomas G. Torrance, a member of the firm, took place on the evening of Oct. 9, at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. H. C. Sutherland, B.A., B.D. The house was effectively decorated with flowers and evergreens. The bride was gowned in white pointe d'esprit over taffeta silk, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The bridesmaid, Miss Ethel Crombie, sister of the bride, wore radium silk, and carried pink roses. Mr. A. R. B. Lockhart, cousin of the groom, acted as best man. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond ring, to the groomsman a pearl stick-pin, to the bridesmaid an amethyst and pearl brooch, and to Miss Grace Armitage, who played the wedding march, a signet ring. From her parents the bride received a magnificent cabinet of silver, and among her other fine presents not the least valued was a beautiful clock from the congregation of St. Andrew's Church, Kingsbury, in which she has served efficiently as organist for some years. The groom received from the employees at the mills a handsome chair of quartered oak. The wedding was very quiet, only a few of the more immediate relatives being present. After the supper Mr. and Mrs. Torrance left on a trip to Portland, New York, Washington, and other points. The bride's going away gown was of navy blue broadcloth, with which she wore mink furs.

HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The ladies who assisted at the Hervey Institute bazaar and Cinderella performance will meet at Stanley Hall at three o'clock on Tuesday to arrange for the coming dance.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

LOCAL OFFICIALS ORDERED TO REDUCE EXPENSES BECAUSE OF STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

San Francisco, Oct. 12.—Local officials have, it is said, received telegraphic instructions from Mr. E. H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific Company, that they must cut down expenses in every department on account of the stringency in the money market. It is said that no new work will be started, and that there will be a big reduction in the working forces.

FRANCIS JOSEPH

THE EMPEROR'S CONDITION VERY SERIOUS.

Vienna, Oct. 11 (Midnight).—This night is a critical one for Francis Joseph, the aged Emperor-King of Austria-Hungary. His Majesty's physicians are visibly becoming more anxious. The fever, which has lasted ten days, seems to have exhausted the wonderfully trained system of the monarch, and the symptoms of inflammation of the lungs are growing. Five times during the course of today His Majesty remained for half an hour in a state of almost complete apathy while at other times he was in a state of somnolence.

The doctors are doing everything in their power to prevent more serious complications. They say that everything depends on how he passes this night. If he is able to rise as usual to-morrow morning, it will be a hopeful sign, but otherwise the outbreak of a serious malady must be feared.

Vienna, Oct. 12.—The condition of the Emperor Francis Joseph took a turn for the worse at noon and is now considered serious. The following bulletin has been issued by the official news agency: The coughing continues, though the Emperor spent quite a good night.

QUEBEC STUDENTS HERE

Montreal was yesterday invaded by a friendly army, composed of students from the Quebec branch of Laval University, the main object of their visit being to attend the Calvé concert. The medical students arrived early yesterday morning by the steamer 'Imperial,' and the law students last night by train. They were met at Place Viger station by the Laval students of Montreal, who went down in a boy and extended their colleagues a cordial welcome.

A reception committee, presided over by Mr. Edmond Chassé, of the 'Presse,' a former resident of Quebec, has made arrangements to entertain the visitors during their stay in the city. Last night they attended the Calvé concert at the Arena, and this morning paid a visit to the Hon. Mr. Berthiaume and Mr. C. A. Dansereau at the offices of the 'Presse.' Vice-Rector Dauth, of Laval University, will be made the object of similar homage in the evening, after which the colegians will repair to the Place Viger Hotel for a banquet, which is to be presided over by Mr. Honore Gervais, M.P.

Besides the faculties of Laval, delegates from McGill University will also attend this banquet.

AGED MAN KILLED ON THE TRACK

Port Hope, Oct. 12.—David Sullivan, residing at 1 David Place, Toronto, met with a fatal accident on the Grand Trunk just east of Newtonville, early yesterday morning. Deceased was a passenger on train No. 5, leaving here at 3.54 a.m., and was bound for Toronto. In stepping from one car to another he is supposed to have fallen, but escaped injury. In walking back to the station he was struck by a freight train, receiving a bad fracture of the skull. When found he was still living, but died before medical aid arrived. From papers found on his person it was learned that he was a pensioner of the British army, 73 years of age.

THE CATHOLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

At the annual meeting of the Corporation of the Catholic High School, held a few days ago, the election resulted in the re-appointment of the board of governors, with the same committees as last year. The financial statement submitted was quite satisfactory, and Mr. Hales-Sanders, principal of the school, was congratulated on the success of the institution during the past year. Orders were passed for aditional fire escapes and other improvements. A vote of thanks was passed to the reverend gentlemen of the Seminary for their generosity to the school.

FOUND A CHEQUE.

A young boy, named John Lopresti, whose parents keep a candy store at 754 Notre Dame street west, picked up an envelope last night on Aqueduct street, near the Grand Trunk tracks. Inclosed was found a cheque for a thousand dollars, made out in favor of R. M. Vyoyan. On taking it home his parents, on learning the nature of the contents, told him to take it to No. 6 police station. The envelope was addressed 'R. N. Vyvyan, Esq., Marconi Station, Glace Bay, C.B.' The envelope had been stamped for postage, but did not appear to have been mailed, as it bore no postmark.

INDUCTION O FPROFESSOR.

The Presbytery of Montreal will meet in the David Morrice Hall, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, at 8 p.m., for the purpose of inducting the Rev. R. E. Welsh, D.D., as professor of apologetics and church history in the Presbyterian College, and the Rev. A. R. Gordon, D.Litt., as professor of Old Testament literature and exegesis. The Rev. Dr. Barclay will preside, an dthe new professors will be addressed by the moderator of the General Assembly. The opening lecture of the session, 1907-08, will then be given by Professor Welsh. All interested in the college are invited to attend.

THE 'BUSTER BROWN' CASE

INJUNCTION DISMISSED BY MR. JUSTICE DAVIDSON.

Mr. Justice Davidson rendered judgment yesterday on the demand for an injunction, made some time ago by the Canada Newspaper Syndicate, to restrain the Montreal News Company from circulating publications containiig the 'Buster Brown' pictorials, including the New York 'Herald.'

The litigation, it will be remembered, was the result of a dispute over the validity of copyrights, each party claiming that it had the exclusive right of handling the comic pictorials in Canada.

After referring to the existing litigation between the parties, the Court held that the continued sale of the pictures on the part of the Montreal News Company would not inflict injury that could not be remedied by a final judgment maintaining plaintiff's pretensions, and consequently the injunction could not be maintained. It was therefore dismissed with costs.

QUEENAN 'KNOCKED OUT.'

James Queenan, 28 years of age, a pugilist with a police record for drunkenness, shop breaking, jail breaking and minor crimes, is once more in jail. He was arrested yesterday afternoon on St. Paul street, on the charge of drunkenness and assaulting an officer. Detectives Gorman and Charbonneau had had the accused under surveillance for two hours previous to the arrest, as he had paid several visits to Mr. Durand's fur store, at 309 St. Paul street, and the detectives had an idea that his intentions were not of the best. Finally the detectives decided to question him, and they met him at the door of a saloon. When Detective Charbonneau spoke to Queenan he did not answer, but rushed at the officer, and swinging both hands attempted to strike him in the face. The detective warded off the blows and then Queenan turned and ran into the saloon. The officers followed him and Queenan seeing he was cornered showed fight, and attempted to get by them and out to the street. When he rushed at Charbonneau again he was knocked out and fell in a heap to the floor from a blow on the jaw.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Steamer.	At.	From.
Patricia	New York	Hamburg
Celtic	New York	Liverpool
Main	New York	Bremen
Campania	Liverpool	New York
Empress of Ireland	Liverpool	Quebec
Lake Champlain	Liverpool	Montreal
Hungarian	London	Montreal
St. Laurent	Havre	New York
Canopic	St. Michael's	Boston
Cretic	Genoa	New York
Sardinian	Father Point	Havre
Canada	Montreal	Liverpool
Kildona	Quebec	Leith
Bonavista	Montreal	Sydney
Orthia	St. John	Glasgow
Ionian	Fame Point.	

THE LAKE ERIE'S CABIN.

The R.M.S. Lake Erie, Captain Carey, of the C.P.R. Lines sailed from Montreal for Liverpool to-day with the following cabin passengers:—Mr. John Barlow, Quesnel; Mr. E. Bredenberg, Mrs. Bredenberg, Miss Edith Bredenberg, Master T. Bredenberg, Master A. Bredenberg, Dawson; Miss J. Boyd, Mr. Camenisch, Toronto; Mr. C. J. Chivers, Vancouver; Mr. E. Coombes, Mrs. Coombes, Fort William; Mr. Arthur Craig, Seattle; Mr. A. Crookston, Coleman; Mrs. Dales, Winnipeg; Mr. John Dorsch, San Francisco; Miss L. Falshaw, Toronto; Mrs. E. Gordon, Coleman; Miss E. Goward, Victoria; Miss S. J. Hill, Master Clifford Hill, Halifax; Mr. W. R. Hody, Vancouver; Mr. Wm. Irving, Guelph; Mrs. Knight, Toronto; Mr. A. Lindsen, Wolseley; the Rev. J. P. Llwyd, Mrs. Llwyd, Miss Margaret Llwyd, Seattle; Mr. Charles Lowe, Winnipeg; Miss K. Mathews, Hamilton; Mr. Thomas Merrill, Victoria; Mr. Victor Mitchell, Mrs. Mitchell, London, Ont.; Mr. J. W. G. Mortleman, Minneapolis; Mr. James L. McKenzie, St. John; Mr. M. McWilliams, Mrs. McWilliams, Montreal; Mrs. E. M. Nelson, Toronto; Mr. R. B. Norton, Mrs. Norton, Chatham; Mr. F. J. Peterson, Toronto; Mr. Alfred Powell, Mrs. Powell, Vancouver; Mr. F. Quick, London; Mrs. G. Read, Halifax; Mr. George Roberts, Wolseley; Mrs. C. Salisbury and child, Belleville; Mrs. F. Smith, Miss A. Smith, Master B. Smith, Bruce; Mr. A. Stafford, Montreal; Dr. Stephen, Miss Stephen, Toronto; Mrs. W. R. Stroud, Ottawa; Mrs. W. D. Stroud, Montreal; Mr. Gordon Stuart, Vanvouver; Dr. Fred. J. Tees, Montreal; Mrs. Thompson and infant, Winnipeg; Miss Thurman, Toronto, Ontario; Mr. J. Wightman, Mrs. Wightman, Miss Wightman, Toronto; Miss Lily Yates, Rouleau, Miss Tyas, Quebec.

BIG DECLINE IN NEW YORK STOCKS

New York, Oct. 12.—Wal Street—There were precipitate declines in prices in the stock market to-day and large offerings in the opening dealings. Some of the principal losses were Tennessee Copper, 4; Sugar and Union Pacific, 1⅞; St. Louis, South-western pfd., 3½; American Smelting, 1¼; Southern Pacific, Canadian Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Pennsylvania, Reading, St. Louis and San Francisco 2nd pfd., Anaconda, P. S. Steel pfd., and American Car a point, and a long list of the principal active stocks a large fraction. Sales of 6,000 shares of U. S. Steel were made at 24¼ and 24, compared with 24⅝ last night.

CATTLE IN ENGLAND

Liverpool, Oct. 12.—John Rogers and Co., Liverpool, cable to-day states steers 12c to 12¾c; Canadians, 10c to 12c; ranchers, 10c to 10½c; native cows, 10c; bulls, 8c. Trade firm but slow.

CHEESE BOARDS

Date. Place.	Offerings.	Sales.	Price.
Oct. 11—Napanee	755	755	13 1-16—⅛
11—Ottawa	626	547	13—1-16
11—Kemptville board adjourned for the season.			

CROP YIELD GOOD.

Winnipeg, Oct. 12.—The crop report issued by the C.P.R. yesterday [illegible] was again a most favorable one, showing that threshing is well on the way to completion throughout the West, and that the yield of wheat averages at some points as high as 23 bushels to the acre, while at all points the amount of grain threshed has exceeded all expectations. In Brandon, Arcola and Souris sections the yield is exceptionally good.

FARMERS ARE NOT COMPLAINING.

Saskatoon, Sask., Oct. 12. — The bulk of grain in this district is grading No. [illegible] northern, and farmers, who are getting over $70 for a two-horse load, are not complaining much about the season. G. McCurdy, who was in town yesterday with a load was paid 89c a bushel.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 12.—Winnipeg and foreign market had an easier tone, but the weakness in Winnipeg was mostly in the morning, closing prices showing a recovery. No. 1 northern was quoted at $1.19 with a two cent premium on old wheat, of which there is very little offering. The situation, as regards Ontario grains, is little changed, and the slowness of deliveries gives little promise of present prices weakening, for a time at least. Traders are doubtful as to barley values, as there is not enough available to allow other than a general quotation. From 76c to 78c for top grades is the range most frequently given. Oats are firm at 54 to 55c at outside points, on the call board 93c was bid for goose wheat and 80c for peas. Ruling prices are: Winter wheat, No. 2 white or red, $1.03 to $1.05. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 northern, $1.19; No. 2, $1.16½. Barley from 70c to 78c, according to quality. Oats, No. 2 white, 53½c to 54c outside; mixed, 52½c to 54c outside. Rye, 80c outside. Peas, quiet at 87c outside. Corn, No. 2 yellow American, 74½c. Toronto freights. Bran, $25 in bulk outside; shorts, $26 to $28. Flour, Ontario 90 per cent patent, $4 asked; Manitoba patent, special brand, $6; second patent, $5.40; strong bakers, $5.30 to $5.35.

THE WHEAT MOVEMENT

Winnipeg, Oct. 11.—The tone of the wheat market was very strong at close today. Cash wheat sold at ⅜ premium, but offerings were only moderate. Receipts were 297 cars, of which 244 cars were contract grade. Grain receipts at Can. Pac. Railway points on Thursday amounted to 362,000 bushels of wheat and 45,000 bushels of other grains. The total grain receipts this year have amounted to 3,915,000 bushels of wheat and 85,000 bushels of other grains.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Receipts of live stock at the City Cattle Market, as reported at the weigh scales, amounted to 177 cars, comprising 2,950 cattle, 4,500 sheep and lambs, 1,500 hogs and 230 calves. Included in this run were about 25 loads of North-West cattle, of which a large number were turned into the local butcher trade. Although the run was so exceptionally heavy, the market was apparently able to absorb it all, and prices on the whole held very steady. Buyers were after the good cattle, but when these were all sold the common to medium were given more attention, and very little stock of any kind was left on hand when the market closed. Prices showed little change, although for a good deal of the poor stuff that was left until the last, prices were a little off.

Export trade existed in name only, as far as Ontario cattle were concerned. The firms with shipping space are buying cheap western cattle, finding them a better investment than the stock offered from the province. Cattle good enough to export are decidedly scarce, and when offered they are generally bought for the local butcher trade. Good lots of western cattle sold to-day, presumably for shipping, at $4.70. Butcher cattle were more plentiful than they have been for many a market. Good to choice sold briskly at $4.25 to $4.65, with lots picked here and there from among loads selling from $4.70 to $4.90. Cattle of 1,200 to 1,300 pounds will find a ready market at these prices. For the general run of medium stuff prices are very different to fix, the quality ranging so widely. Good ordinary butchers sold from $3.60 to $4.10, and common to medium grades from $2.80 to $3.60. Choice cows sold from $3 to $3.65, with common to medium from $2.40 to $2.85. Inferior stuff was plentiful, and sold anywhere from 75c to $2.

Good medium weight cattle for distillery feeding were in demand, with buyers offering $3.20 to $3.50 for steers and $2.50 to $2.50 for bulls. The inquiry from farmers for stockers is very quiet.

A few choice milkers sold at $52 to $11. The right cattle would bring more if offered. There is no demand for common milkers.

Calves were steady with a good demand. Prices ranged from 3c to 6½c per pound.

The run of sheep and lambs was heavy. Sheep were in active demand, and prices held their own at $4.25 to $4.40 for ewes and $3 to $3.50 for bucks and culls. Too many lambs were offered, and prices eased off under a slow demand, common grades weakening the most. Prices were $4 to $5.60 per cwt.

The market for hogs ruled easy but Tuesday's quotations were maintained. Selects, $6.12½; lights and fats, $5.50 to $5.87½, according to quality. Very inferior, about $5.25.

THE LUCKY WHITE HEATHER OF SCOTLAND.

JUST ARRIVED. Only a limited quantity to sell. Get some for the Calve concert. The only place to get it is at

S. S. FAIN, The Florist,
463 St. Catherine street West.

OFFICES TO RENT,

with or without sample room. Very central location, corner Craig and St. Peter streets. Newly fitted up. Apply F. HUSTON, 204 St. James street, City.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.

A Bright, Intelligent Boy Wanted. Good prospects. Apply PARKE DAVIS & CO., 378 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS a Daisy Hot Water Furnace, to attend morning and evening only. Apply, 7 p.m., 156 Metcalfe street.

LOST, FROM 156 METCALFE STREET, a small Yorkshire Terrier. Reward will be paid.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURNS

The following tables of active and inactive stocks listed on the Montreal and Toronto Stock exchanges have been compiled up to and including Friday afternoon's session on the Montreal market. Last Saturday's prices are also included so that the week's record may be complete. The tabulated information contains the amount of dividend payable, if any, the month when due and the highest and lowest prices of 1906-1907, together with the investment returns on current quotations:

			1906.		1907.	This week.					
	Div.	Payb'l.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	Last.	Price per share.	Return.
C. P. R.	3½H	Jan.	201	155⅞	196¼	156½	160	159¼	159¼	$159.25	4.3
Power	1½Q	Nov.	99⅜	85	96½	81⅝	92	91	91	91.00	6.5
M. S. R.	2½	Nov.	283¾	230½	239	183	187½	183	184½	184.50	5.4
Twins	1¼	Nov.	122	105¾	107½	85	93	91	91¼	91.25	5.4
Tor. Ry.	1½Q	Jan.	126	104½	115½	96	100	98¼	98¼	98.25	6.2
Detroit	1¼Q	Nov.	122	80	84½	61¾	63¼	63	63	63.00	7.9
Richelieu	1¼Q	Dec.	88	79¼	82½	61½	62	60	60	60.00	8.3
N. S. Steel	1½Q	Jan.	73½	59½	79	60½	64	63¾	63¾	63.75	9.3
Dom. Coal	1Q	Jan.	81¼	58	70¼	41⅝	46	45½	46	46.00	8.6
[illegible]	2½H	Jan.	87	79	80	69	74¼	73¾	73¾	73.75	6.7
Iron Com.			34¾	20¼	26	16¾	20¼	17⅞	18½	18.50	...
Mackay Com.	1Q	Jan.	77	57¾	75	60	60¼	58½	58½	58.50	6.7

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
BANKS							
Montreal	2¼ Q.	Dec.	261	257	236¼	238	4.2
Merchants	2 Q.	Dec.	175½	170	158	159	5.0
Niche	2 Q.	Dec.	163	159¼	140	140	5.7
E. T.	2 Q.	Jan.	165	162	157	157	5.0
Molsons	2½ Q.	Jan.	230	215½	197	198	5.0
Toronto	2½ Q.	Dec.	250	234	201	209	4.7
B.N.A.	4 H.	Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
Royal	2¾ Q.	Jan.	242¾	242½	224	226	4.4
Dominion	3 Q.	Jan.	283	263¼	220	234	5.1
Imperial	2¾ Q.	Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Standard	3 Q.	Dec.	250¼	246½	215	215½	5.5
Ottawa	5 H.	Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾ Q.	Dec.	145	145	130	130	5.3
Union	3½ H.	Dec.	157	152	133¾	128	5.4
N. S.	3 Q.	Jan.	295	293	274¼	279¼	4.3
Commerce	2 Q.	Dec.	190½	179½	160	163¾	4.8
Sovereign	1½ Q.	Nov.	155¾	134¼	95	114	5.2
BONDS							
Coal	2½ H	Nov.	102½	100	95	97¾	5.2
Scotia	3 H.	Jan.	109¼	110¼	106½	106¼	5.6
M. S. R.	2¼ H.	Nov.	105	104	100¾	101	4.4
Col. Cot.	3 H.	Apl.	110	98	95	93¼	6.4
Lke. Wds.	3 H.	Dec.	113	107	100	105	5.7
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Scotia	2 Q.	Jan.	122½	120	110	110	7.2
Iron			83¾	66½	42¼	51	..
Coal	3½ H.	Nov.	121	112	95	95	7.3
Ogilvie	1¾ Q.	Dec.	130	120	112	116	6.0
Switch	1¾ Q.	Jan.	115	105	95	98	7.1
PREF. CONT.							
Mackay	1 Q.	Jan.	75¾	71¾	59	59¼	6.6
Lke. Wds	1¾ Q.	Dec.	115	112	100	105	6.6
Illinois	1½ Q.	Jan.	101¼	94½	78	83	7.2
Tri. City	1½ Q.	Jan.	95	90¾	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1½ Q.	Jan.	14¾	116	99¾	105	6.6
Magd.	1¾ Q.	....	....	....	71¾	79½	11¾ 9.7
Havana	1½ Q.	Jan.	97¾	85	78	77	7.7
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	109¾	98¼	81	84	8.3
B.C. Pack.	3½ H.	....	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	158¾	145	120	120	6.6
Mon. Tel.	2 Q.	Jan.	171	162	157	152	5.2
Mon. Cot.	1¾ Q.	Dec.	133	128	117¼	118¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½ Q.	Jan.	106¼	104½	93	93	6.4
Trinidad	1¾ Q.	Jan.	91	78	70½	75¼	6.5
Toledo	1 H.	Nov.	36¼	29½	17¾	17¾	11.1
Switch	7 Y.	Nov.	114	98	96	96	7.2
Soo	2 H.	Oct.	164	136½	91	92¾	4.3
Lau. Paper	3 H.	Jan.	107½	93	87	93	6.4
Magd.	..	....	....	....	31½	31½	..
Havana	..	....	....	53	45½	23	23
Textile	1¾ Q.	Jan.	..	45	42	44	11.3
Lke. of W's	3 H.	Feb.	100	107	65	73	8.2
Switch	3 H.	....	114	98¼	96	96	6.2
Mexican	..	....	70	57½	37½	45¼	..
Sao Paulo	2 Q.	Jan.	145¼	138¾	109¾	115	6.9
Rio	..	....	48	48	37⅝	37⅝	..
Ohio	..	....	38½	30⅝	22	22	..

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal.—General trade holds a good steady tone here. Wholesale and retail goods are moving well and the outlook is considered cheerful. There has been but little change in money market conditions and banks are still exercising considerable caution in the matter of loans. Conditions in this respect are not as bad as they were a month ago, but there is litle hope of any marked relief until well on to the end of the year. Wholesalers report a good trade in all lines. Dry goods men report that the buying of winter goods has been heavy. Retailers, however, have been cautious and have not taken on unreasonably large stocks. On this account expectations favor a good sorting trade. The prevalence of high prices has also acted against buying. At present, values hold firm and on account of the slowness of deliveries wholesalers are inclined to advise retailers to in some lines anticipate their wants. Woollen, silk and linen goods are exceedingly firm. In hardware there is an excellent movement of sporting lines and builders' hardware continue fairly active. Grocers report a good business from all parts of the country. Sugars are steady to firm. Teas and all canned goods hold very firm. The sorting trade in boots and shoes is fair. Leather is quiet with a moderate demand. Hides had an easy tone. Exports of dairy products are still light. Those of grain and flour show a considerable increase over last year.

Toronto.—A fairly good volume of wholesale trade continues to move here. The business in staple lines is quite satisfactory. The sorting trade in fall goods is brisk and fairly heavy shipments of winter lines are going forward. The cool weather, which has extended over the past week or two, has given quite an impetus to the buying of fall dry goods. In some lines business has not been quite up to the standard of last year, although it is stated the business of the entire year to date was considerably greater than that of the corresponding nine months of last, 1906. Values of all lines are firm. Further advances are noted in woollen goods. Canadian cotton mills are still booked up six months ahead. A good hardware trade is moving. Stocks for fall and winter use are going out in fairly large shipments. Large deliveries of all kinds of goods are being made by lake freights. These deliveries of all kinds of goods are being made by lake freights. These deliveries will continue heavy until the close of navigation. The iron market is active and firm and the demand has been brisk for some time. Supplies of some lines are light. Hides are firm. Leather has a quiet tone. Collections from all parts of the country are about as reported last week. From the West they are still noticeably slow. Country trade has been a little on the quiet side. Receipts of country produce here continue light and prices are firm. Receipts of grain are also light and general advances ahe noted. Hogs are about steady. Prices of products are firm.

Winnipeg.—A fairly steady trade is holding here in all lines. A good wholesale trade is moving and general satisfaction is expressed regarding the business outlook. Latest reports from the country confirm what has been said about partial crop damage, and although the quantity of ungraded wheat is likely to be large, threshing returns from some districts show a very excellent quality of grain. Country trade is fair, but collections continue on the slow side. The difficulty which business men generally have in the obtaining of credit is affecting business in all directions. Values of grain and all country products hold firm.

Vancouver and Victoria.—Trade here is effected by two disturbing factors — the tightness of money and the scarcity of labor. The latter is responsible for some delay in the carrying out of intended railway extension and in the general industrial work of the province. Wholesale and retail trade continues fairly active. The country demand for goods is brisk and collections are generally fair. A big business is being done by the trans-Pacific and the coast shipping companies. There is some complaint about the slowness in the deliveries of some lines of dry goods.

Quebec.—No change is noticeable in the trade situation from that of the past week. Damp weather is still experienced in the Eastern section of the province and country roads are in a bad state. While the immediate outlook is not over encouraging, store-keepers as a rule are buying cautiously. Country produce is high and further advance is expected.

London.—The general movement of trade here continues fairly good. Fall lines are in good demand and the outlook for the winter trade is satisfactory. Country trade is quiet but collections are generally fair. Local industries continue active.

Hamilton.—Both wholesale and iretail trade is doing a fairly good business at the present moment. Shipments of wholesale goods are heavy. The demand for winter dry goods is fairly heavy and the trade outlook is considered satisfactory. Country produce is slow coming in and prices are firm.

Ottawa reports say general trade holds moderately active here and the local retail trade is brisk. Country trade is uncertain and from many districts collections are slow. Staple wholesale lines are in fair demand.

MONTREAL TRADE.

Dun's Bulletin of Saturday, Oct. 12, says of Montreal trade:

The volume of wholesale trade is about as last noted, but there is evidently a feeling of growing caution in some quarters as to the future, and a good many North-Western jobbers of boots and shoes dry goods, etc., are placing orders conservatively, and in some cases are said to be carrying over fair-sized stocks for which orders had been received, but which it was deemed more prudent not to deliver. In Eastern Ontario and some parts of Western Ontario, it is also expected farmers' trade will be poor this winter, owing to the failure of the hay crop, etc. Building operations continue to be actively prosecuted, and the demand for all kinds of structural materjal and general hardware is well sustained. Pig iron is firm at last week's quotations, and bar iron and nails are steady at $2.15 to $2.30 and $2.50 respectively. Leather rults on the quiet side, but prices continue fairly steady notwithstanding the late decline in hides, the present product being moderate; manufacturers' No. 2 sole quoted at 24 cents, and best Western splits at 27 cents. Heavy sole is in demand for export. Hides still rule easy in tone, but the considerable stocks in store are showing some gradual reduction.

The general stringency in money matters is evidenced by the fact that quite a number of hitherto cash buyers are now taking time. Failures in this district are less frequent than in the West, only six being reported for the week.

WILD LAND SPECULATIONS

(Trade Bulletin.)

The members of the Winnipeg Real Estate Exchange have called a meeting for this (Thursday) afternoon for the purpose 'of devising ways and means to establish some independent course from which money can be borrowed without being at the mercy of a bankers' combine which refuses to lend on local securities at a fair rate of interest, while sending away, not only their own capital, but the deposits of customers and savings accounts that rightfully should be retained here for local business.'

The Winnipeg real estate men should be the last to raise a howl over the tightness of money, as it is contended they themselves through their wild land speculations in the North-West, are largely accountable for the locking up of immense sums of money drawn from the banks, that would have been far better employed if put into mercantile channels, where it would have been turned over and kept in circulation. The Hon. Robert Rogers, of Manitoba, wants parliament 'to establish local banks under Government supervision somewhat after the plan of the United States system, which would be a radical change, as the great banking institutions of Canada must expect radical treatment to remedy the unsatisfactory conditions their own short-sighted management have started.' The Hon. gentleman 'thinks it is the business of parliament to find the remedy.' He talks as if the scarcity of money is felt in Manitoba alone, whereas it exists throughout Canada and in every civilized country throughout the face of the globe. A good portion of the capital of our banks invested in foreign securities was put out at a time when no one wanted it at home; and was it to be supposed that the banks would keep it idle, when the chance presented itself of earning good interest? We are quite sure our merchants would not lose a like opportunity of placing their surplus stocks at a profit at a time when they could not be sold at home.

DAMAGED OATS

The oat crop throughout many parts of the country has suffered serious losses owing to the frequent rains during harvest time.

The oats were cut with the old-fashioned reaper and left in gavels scattered over the stubble fields, where they remained for weeks, being frequently turned over to hasten their drying, but fresh showers of rain falling before they were properly dried, compelled the turning process to be repeated again and again, and large quantities of the grain were shelled off on the ground, while what remained on the straw was more or less discolored, and not a little of it is sprouted.

AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE.

'Hello, Rummel, I hear your watch has been stolen?'

'Yes, but the thief has already been arrested. Only fancy, the stupid fellow took it to the pawnshop! There it was at once recognized as mine, and the thief was locked up.'—'Fliegende Blatter.'

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EPWORTH LEAGUE RALLY

MISSIONARIES WILL BE PRESENT AT GATHERING ON MONDAY NIGHT.

From the present outlook, the annual fall rally of the District Epworth League, which is to be held in the lecture hall of Douglas Church on Monday evening, promises to be one of the most successful gatherings in the history of the organization.

The Rev. W. W. Prudham, B.A., B.D., returned missionary from Japan, is to address the meeting. One man who had the pleasure of listening to the Rev. Mr. Prudham for seven hours during the course of two days, made the remark that he would like to listen to him for twenty-one hours.

Dr. A. W. Lindsay and Mrs. Lindsay, formerly Miss Taylor, will make their last appearance at this rally previous to leaving for the China mission field, and an opportunity will be given their friends to bid them farewell.

Suitable music is being provided, and the occasion is likely to prove a memorable one.

'MARY, MARY, QUITE CONTRARY.'

(From 'Notes and Queries.')

I should be glad to know the authority for the oft-repeated statement that this nursery rhyme has its origin in Queen Mary Tudor. A contemporary once more revives it, and says:

'Mary was Queen Mary Tudor, whose religious contrariness to her father, brother, and sister was obvious. The garden was the Church in England; the silver bells were the restored sacring-bells at mass; the cockle shells, the emblems of revived pilgrimages to holy places; and the pretty maids, the nuns whom she reinstated in their convents.'

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Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL.

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

Training School for Nurses

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL wants educated women, twenty-one to thirty-two years, to enter Training School for Nurses. Address Superintendent.

Farm For Sale.

FARM FOR SALE IN EASTERN TOWNships; fine dairy farm, well stocked with cattle; splendid sugar orchard, complete in every detail; good two-story brick house; outbuildings and stock in good running order. GODBEE BROWN, 178 St. James street.

Business Chances.

FOR SALE, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, Laurentian Brick Works, Hull, close to Ottawa city, 31 acres, connected with brick yard and some two hundred acres, with 8,000 cords firewood, within 8 miles of yard; capacity for the season, 1,500,000; machinery and plant in perfect order, could be running in 48 hours. Steady demand for double the output. Originally cost $25,000. For immediate sale, will be sold for less than half. Splendid opening for brick manufacturer. Apply FARLEY BROS., 145 McLeod street, Ottawa.

Personal

WANTED, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN possessing some natural talent, to join an Amateur Theatrical Club. Membership fee will include thorough instruction in all stage work. For further particulars address, by letter only, R., McGLAUGHLIN, 22 Burton ave.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN ADVANCED Elocution and Public Speaking; also, Amateur Theatrical Clubs coached. For terms address R. McGLAUGHLIN, 22 Burton avenue. Tel. W. 1560.

Furnished Rooms to Let

MULLINS STREET, 596 — A MARRIED couple will find large furnished room, on bathroom floor, with use of kitchen; terms moderate.

MILTON, 168—LARGE FRONT FURNISHED room, suitable for two.

ST. CATHERINE STREET, 4101, WESTmount—Furnished room, bath flat, modern conveniences; porcelain bath; hot water; breakfast, if desired; would suit two gentlemen.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A GOOD GENERAL SERVANT in small family; must be well recommended; good wages. Apply 29 Bruce avenue (off Dorchester street West).

WANTED, A WOMAN FOR PLAIN Sewing for about two weeks; room and board included. Apply 17 Closse street.

YOUNG GIRL WANTED TO ASSIST IN light housework: one attending school preferred. Apply 17 Closse street.

BOY WANTED—BOY ABOUT 12 YEARS of age. Apply to DR. HUTCHINSON, 4170 St. Catherine street.

WANTED, A GENERAL SERVANT FOR small family. Apply, with references, any evening between 6 and 8 p.m., at 283 Mountain street.

EXPERIENCED GIRLS FOR PAPER Box making; table and machine work. Also, smart young girls to learn. Good wages and steady work. GEO. A. MACE & CO., 304 St. Paul street.

WANTED, A MAN FOR GARDEN WORK, and care of furnace. 77 Durocher street.

WANTED, APPRENTICES TO THE Plumbing and Heating. JOHN WATSON & CO., 4145 St. Catherine street.

HOUSEMAID WANTED; ONE WHO CAN Sew. Apply at 302 Peel street.

WANTED, AT ONCE, A GOOD HOUSE and Tablemaid, with satisfactory references. Apply in the evening, 37 MacGregor st.

WANTED, FOUR WOMEN, WASHING Flannels. CALEDONIAN LAUNDRY, 366 St. Antoine street.

WANTED, A YOUNG LADY AS CLERK in a store. Apply at once to P. N. BRETON, No. 230 St. Catherine street west.

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

WANTED, YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE.

Good position for one who has experience, who writes a good hand, and is quick at figures. Must be used to telephone. Apply Box 200, 'Witness' Office.

OFFICE BOY

WANTED, by a Wholesale Dry Goods firm, an Office Boy; must have had some experience, and a good writer. Apply, Box 900, 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

WANTED, SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER to a single gentleman; country preferred; good cook; good references. Address, B., 52 Rivard street, Montreal.

WANTED, HOME ON FARM FOR BOY aged 15, with strict family, in return for work; will bind for 2 or 3 years. Address N. 61, 'Witness' Office.

FURNACES TO ATTEND OR STEADY work by steady, reliable man; city references; Sherbrooke, University, Union avenue. Apply E. JONES, 8 Mayer st.

WANTED, LIGHT HOUSE WORK, OR care of one or two children, by elderly woman. Apply Mrs. W., Witness' Office.

WANTED, POSITION AS MANAGER OF dairy farm; must be first class, with good pay. Address F., 'Witness' Office.

MENDING AND DARNING NEATLY and promptly done. Leave garments at 131 Bleury street, city.

A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENTY, DEsires any kind of evening employment. Good clerk. Address B., 'Witness' Office.

Pupils Wanted.

VOCAL PUPILS PREPARED FOR CONcert, choir and evangelistic work, at FREDERICK W. HOLLAND'S New Music Studio, 425 Argyle avenue, Westmount.

FRENCH LESSONS, CONVERSATION; moderate price. Apply MR. and MELLE. ROBERT, 29 Belmont street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, $450, LARGE GARDEN OR Poultry Farm in St. Lambert; size 144 x 768; good land; healthy location; 5c fare to city; $50 cash, balance $6 monthly. Call evenings or write, J. MURRAY, 1231 Delorimier avenue.

FOR SALE, AT REDUCTION, FINE Walnut Bookcase, twelve feet long, cost $325; also two engineer drawing tables, cost $43. 1008 Delorimier avenue.

FOR SALE, PINE TIMBER, STANDING near depot, steam mill and Montreal; 110 acres. FULTON, Mascouche, Que.

TREES — TWO MAGNIFICENT LAUREL Trees, measuring 6 feet high. Address, JOS. ST. JACQUES, 206 Coursol street.

IRISH SETTER PUPS, 62 DAYS OLD, pedigreed, direct line from famous Irish setter Derry. Apply No. 5 Napoleon st., corner City Hall ave.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc., etc THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 33 St. Lawrence street.

FOR SALE

Second-hand Iron Pipe, all sizes; second-hand Steel Beams and Angle Iron; Gas and Electric Fixtures; 2 Electric Motors, ¾ and 1 h.p.; Wire Cable Chains, Rope, etc., at very low price. Write or call. IMPERIAL WASTE & METAL CO., 5-7-9 Queen street, Montreal.

Flats to Let.

TO RENT, ON ST. PETER STREET, between St. James and Craig streets, two desirable flats, heated, suitable for light manufacturing or offices. Light and power if required. Apply, 142 St. Peter street.

Teachers Wanted.

TEACHER — WANTED, AT ONCE, Male Teacher for Model School course. Apply 55 Durocher street.

To Let.

TO LET, HOUSE, 835 ST. CATHERINE street West, seven rooms; can be heated, if required; possession first of November; rent moderate. Apply, JOHN HENRY HODGES, 207 St. James street.

NEW HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE, 238 to 254 Mitcheson street; possession can be taken at once. Apply to MR. N. LECLAIRE, 874 Sanguinet street. Bell Tel. East 904.

FIRST FLOOR,

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

Bargains.

FOR SALE — UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO; Toronto Action; 7 1-3 octaves; ivory keys; 3 pedals; scarcely used; beautiful tone; $210.00. Easy terms arranged to suit purchasers. No interest charged on time sales. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

FOR SALE — ESTEY ORGAN; 6 octaves; 13 stops; walnut case; first-class instrument. Regular $175.00, now $65.00. No interest charged on time sales. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

WANTED — PIANOS, UPRIGHT AND Square. These instruments will be purchased outright at highest prices, or taken in exchange as part payment for new instruments. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; Tamarac Blocks, $2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 453.

BOOK BARGAINS

Send for H. J. Claisher's Catalogue (over 100 pp.) of PUBLISHERS' REMAINDERS. Books in new condition as published, but at BARGAIN PRICES, in all Branches of Literature. H. J. CLAISHER, Remainder and Discount Bookseller, 57 Wigmore street, London, England.

THE AMBROSE CALENDAR, 1908, for Literary Men and Women, is 2d net, post free.

ARE YOU SELLING YOUR

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

Business Cards.

DYEING AND CLEANING — WORK OF all kinds neatly done at reasonable rates. THE ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 131 Bleury street.

Miscellaneous.

THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO. CAN SUPply 500 families with the purest milk in Montreal at 8c per quart; every quart guaranteed. You'll be surprised at the quality. Tel. East 484.

MILK AND CREAM CONTRACTS SOLIcited; any quantity; prices right, and prompt delivery. Address, CONTRACTOR, 175 Waverley street, Annex.

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, Montreal.

THE ADVANCE MACHINE WORKS CO.,
Machinists and Tool Makers,
Tools, Dies and special tool work.
GRINDING A SPECIALITY.
Telephone Uptown 4416.

Property.

GREENE AVENUE, 249—FOR SALE OR exchange for flats in Westmount, new pressed brick block, 2 stores, large dwellings; built for owner's own use.

WANT ADS

FOR THE 'WITNESS'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine street West, or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 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.

MR. E. QUIRK NAMED

TO REPRESENT BUILDERS' EXCHANGE ON CORPORATION OF TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

A formal request was submitted to Premier Gouin recently by the directors of the Builders' Exchange to grant that institution the right to nominate one representative on the corporation of the Montreal Technical Schools, shortly to be established here. That request the Premier has complied with, and the nomination has been submitted, and accepted by the cabinet, as set forth in the following correspondence under date of Oct. 9:

'Hon. Lomer Gouin, Honorable and Dear Sir,—In accordance with the invitation you courteously extended to the directors of this association of Master Builders to nominate a representative to act on the corporation of the new Technical Schools which your government, with wise foresight and beneficent statesmanship, decided to inaugurate at the last session of the legislature, I am now directed by my board to confirm the action taken by our sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. N. T. Gagnon, past president, and J. H. Lauer, secretary, in presenting to you as our nominee Mr. Eugene McGrath Quirk, of the firm of Rogers & Quirk, of this city, to represent this exchange in the matter. I am directed to add that my board is of opinion that in Mr. E. M. Quirk, as a McGill graduate, a civil engineer and contractor, a member of the Engineers' Club and vice-president of St. Patrick's Society, the corporation will find an experienced and practical colleague in the important work which lies before it.

'Your obedient servant,
'JOHN HERBERT LAUER.'

ASSIGNMENT.

J. A. Gauthier & Co., plumbers, have assigned at the demand of Rodolphe Guilbault, with liabilities of about four hundred dollars.

Change of Time Between Montreal and Rigaud.

Commencing on Monday, October 14th, train which now leaves at 6.15 p.m. for Rigaud will run to Vaudreuil only until October 25th, inclusive.

Returning will leave Vaudreuil at 8.40 a.m., arriving at Windsor Station at 9.25 a.m., until October 26th, inclusive.

HOTEL
ST. DENIS
BROADWAY and 11TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY.
Within Easy Access of Every Point of Interest. Half Block from Wanamaker's. 5 minutes walk of Shopping District. NOTED FOR: Excellence of Cuisine, Comfortable Appointments, Courteous Service and Homelike Surroundings.
ROOMS $1.50 PER DAY AND UP
EUROPEAN PLAN
Table d'Hote Breakfast, 50c.
WM. TAYLOR & SON, Inc.
ALSO
HOTEL MARTINIQUE,
Broadway and 33rd Street.

ESTATE
LATE GEORGE B. BURLAND.

All persons having claims against the Estate are requested to file them, duly attested, with William Brisbane, Accountant, at No. 9 Bleury street, who will also receive payment of accounts due the Estate.

JEFFREY H. BURLAND,
Executor.

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

EVERY ONE A SLEEPER
Crawford & Son,
The MATTRESS MAKERS,
555 William St.
Tel. Main 3944. MONTREAL.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co.
DAILY LINE STEAMERS WITHDRAWN FOR SEASON.
Str. PRINCESS, to Carillon and intermediate Ports
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, at 6 a.m., from foot Nazareth street.
General Office and Stores,
165 COMMON STREET, CANAL.
Tel. M. 1029.

R & O NAV. Co. LOW RATES EAST AND WEST
CITY TICKET OFFICE, 128 ST. JAMES ST. OPP. POST OFFICE.
STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.
QUEBEC $4.25 . . . . . Return $8.50
Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25
NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.
QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
Fall Excursions to the Saguenay only $18, including Meals and Berth.
SAGUENAY LINE—Steamers leave Quebec, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 8.30 a.m

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY, Murray, Last & Co.) 120 St. Antoine Street. PHONE: UP 2529.

JACKSON & CO.,
CARPENTERS, BUILDERS And CONTRACTORS.
Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.
2208 to 2215 HIBERNIA ROAD.
Tel. Main 4164.

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.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Application for homestead entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency, on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother, or sister of an intending homesteader.

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

In case of 'personation' or fraud the applicant will forfeit all priority of claim, or if entry has been granted it will be summarily cancelled.

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

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

Applicant for cancellation must state in what particulars the homesteader is in default.

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

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties 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) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term 'vicinity' in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

QUARTZ.—A person eighteen years of age or over, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500 x 1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

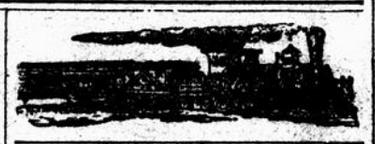
Placer mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

An applicant 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.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot.
TRAIN SERVICE.

7.25 A.M. | DAY EXPRESS—For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday. BUFFET PARLOR CAR TO LEVIS.

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 to Ste. Flavie only). Through Sleeping Car to Halifax.

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

7.30 P.M. | FRIDAYS ONLY. Royal Mail Special for Rimouski.

A Buffet Sleeping Car is attached to this train, for steamship passengers who may wish to embark stamer at Rimouski.

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. & Ticket Agent.
H. A. PRICE,
Asst. General Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN NORTHERN QUEBEC
Trains Leave Montreal,
WEEK DAYS:
9.00 a.m.—For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Grand'Mere, Shawinigan Falls, Quebec and La Tuque.
4.00 p.m.—For L'Epiphanie, Joliette, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere.
6.00 p.m.—For L'Assomption, L'Epiphanie, Joliette, New Glasgow and St. Jerome.
9.15 a.m.—Surday only, for Joliette, Shawinigan Falls, etc.
Trains arrive Montreal at 8.50 a.m., 11.40 a.m., 5.35 p.m., week days, and 8.40 p.m., Sundays.
Sharp connections at Montfort Jct. with C.P.R. trains from Montreal, 5.35 p.m. (Place Viger) week days, for 16 Island Lake, Huberdeau, etc.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
Imperial Bank Building.

PLATING
Buffing, Coloring Japanning.
Greatest Capacity in City for Structural Iron Work.
Prompt delivery and best of work assured by introduction of greatly increased apparatus.
Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co.
Head Office, 140 St. Peter St. Tel Main 3832
Works, 275 St. Martin St. Tel. Uptown 1378

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Get a Box of HARTE'S GRIP WAFERS.
Cures a Cold in 24 hours.
Price 25c.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?
Then get a bottle of HARTE'S COUGH MIXTURE
Price 25c.
J. A. HARTE, Druggist,
150 Notre Dame St. West.

DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
MONTREAL, QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

Southwark	Oct. 12.	Nov. 16
Canada	Oct. 19.	
Ottawa	Oct. 26.	
Dominion	Nov. 2.	
Kensington	Nov. 9	

Steamers sail from Montreal daylight; from Quebec at 7.00 p.m.
The "CANADA" is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.
The "OTTAWA" holds the record for the fastest passage between Montreal and Liverpool.
First-Class rate, $50.00; Second-Class, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer.
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $40.00 and $42.50.
To London, $2.50 additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.
MONTREAL TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)

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

For all information apply to local agents or to DOMINION LINE,
17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed 'Tender for L'Assomption River Ice Pier,' will be received at this office until Friday, November 8, 1907, inclusively, for the construction of an Ice Pier in L'Assomption River, near St. Paul de Joliette, Joliette County, Que., according to a plan and specification to be seen at the office of J. L. Michaud, Esq., Resident Engineer, Merchants Bank Building, St. James street, Montreal, P.Q.; on application to the Postmaster at Joliette, P.Q., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, for five hundred dollars ($500.00), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering decline the contract or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

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

By order,
FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1907.

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

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the first part of Chapter 79, of the revised statutes of Canada, 1906, known as the Companies' Act, letters patent have been issued under the seal of the Secretary of State, bearing date the 1st day of October, incorporating James Birchenough, Accountant, of the Village of Yourville, in the Province of Quebec, Reginald Edward John Lane, Printer,, Charles Robert Westgate, Merchant, Peter Gandy Dance, Printer, Louis E. Waters, Printer, and William Henry Lumley, Traveller, all of the City of Montreal, in the said Province of Quebec, for the purpose of manufacturing, buying and selling, all kinds of stationery, including bound books, binders, carbon papers, typewriting supplies, and paper of all kinds. Buying, selling and manufacturing typewriting machines. Buying, selling and manufacturing and acting as agents for the sale of office furniture of every description. Buying, selling, and manufacturing all parts and accessories of the foregoing, including such metals as may be used in connection therewith. Purchasing and dealing in inventions, copyrights and patents relating to any of the subjects above-mentioned. Carrying on business as general and job printers and publishers. Acquiring as a going concern the printing business at present carried on at the City of Montreal under the name of The Waters Printing Company. Purchasing or otherwise acquiring any real estate necessary for the purposes of its business, and borrowing money thereon and hypothecating the same for payment thereof. Purchasing or otherwise acquiring any business which is germane to the above objects and within the purposes for which the present incorporation is sought, and any rights, assets and liabilities appertaining thereto, and to pay for such business in paid-up capital shares of the Company or in bonds of the Company, payment of which may be secured by the hypothecation of any or all of its real estate. Selling or otherwise disposing of the Company's business, property or undertakings or any part thereof for such consideration as the Company may deem fit. Manufacturing and generating light and power for the purposes of its own business, by electricity. Doing any and all acts necessary for carrying out the foregoing objects for which incorporation is sought. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere, by the name of "The Waters Printing & Publishing Co." (Limited), with a total capital of $49,000.00, divided into 490 shares of $100.00 each. Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 1st day of October, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

E. G. PLACE,
Attorney for Applicants.

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

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
MONTREAL TO LIVERPOOL.

CORSICAN	Oct. 18	9.00 a.m. Nov. 15
VIRGINIAN	Oct. 25	5.30 a.m. Nov. 23
TUNISIAN	Nov. 1	9.00 a.m. Nov. 30
VICTORIAN	Nov. 7	10.00 a.m. Dec 7

VICTORIAN and VIRGINIAN, each 12,000 tons, are the only Turbine Steamers on the Canadian route Absolutely no vibration. Record passage, 5 days 14 hours.
Midship saloons, Cabine de luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
FIRST-CLASS, $50 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.
SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, $40 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.
THIRD CLASS Liverpool, London or Belfast, $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.
MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.
Sicilian . . . Oct. 17 Corinthian . Oct. 31
Ionian . . . Oct. 24 Pretorian . . Nov. 7
The new high class Twin Screw SS. Grampian, 10,000 tons, will sail Nov. 14. Her accommodation for all classes is unexcelled.
Rates—First Class, $50 and up. Second Class, $35 and $40. Third Class, $26.50.
MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Sardinian, Oct. 19 Parisian . . Nov. 2
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SS. FREMONA . . . . About Oct. 26
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Oct. 4	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Sept. 20
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Change of Time—Winter Service.
IN EFFECT OCTOBER 13th.
VAUDREUIL—6.15 p.m. discontinued beyond.
ST. JEROME—8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m. (1) 1.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m., A6.35 p.m.
ST. AGATHE—8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., (1) 1.30 p.m., 4.45 p.m.
LABELLE—L8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
NOMINING—L8.45 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 4.45 p.m.
QUEBEC—8.55 a.m., *2 p.m., *11.30 p.m.
THREE RIVERS—*8.55 a.m., *2 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 11.30 p.m.
ST. GABRIEL—8.55 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
JOLIETTE—8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., 5.00 p.m.
ST. LIN—4.15 p.m.
LACHUTE—8.20 a.m., and 5.45 p.m.
OTTAWA—(Place Viger), 8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
ST. EUSTACHE—8.20 a.m., §9.15 a.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
*Daily. A Daily except Saturday and Sunday. (1) Saturdays only. L Monday and Wednesday and Saturdays. §Sunday only. All other trains week days only.
NOTE—6.15 p.m. train will run to Vaudreuil up to and including Oct. 25th. Returning leaves Vaudreuil 8.40 a.m. up to and including Oct. 26th. On and after Oct. 26th this train will run to Montreal Junction only.
Train at present leaving Windsor Station at 10.10 a.m., runs as far as Calgary.
Trains leaving Windsor Station at 10.10 p.m. and arriving 8.30 a.m. daily, will continue to run between Montreal and Vancouver.
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and points in New England States. Two trains each way daily. Leave Montreal *8.31 a.m., *8.10 p.m. Arrive Boston *7.05 p.m., *8.05 a.m.
Café Parlor Cars and through Coaches on day trains. Sleeping Cars and through Coaches on night trains.
MONTREAL—ST. JOHNS—BURLINGTON
Effective October 7th.
Leave Montreal †1.35 p.m. Arrive Burlington †5.15 p.m.
MONTREAL—TORONTO
4 Trains each way daily.
Leave Montreal—*9.00 a.m., *9.45 a.m., *7.32 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto—*4.30 p.m., *9.45 p.m., *6.15 a.m., *7.30 a.m. Elegant Cafe-Parlor Car service on 9.00 a.m. train.
MONTREAL—OTTAWA
(3 trains each way week days.)
(2 trains each way daily.)
Leave Montreal—*8.30 a.m., †3.40 p.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—*11.30 a.m., †6.40 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.
MONTREAL—NEW YORK
Leave Montreal—†8.45 a.m., †11.00 a.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive New York—†8.15 p.m., †10.08 p.m., *7.20 a.m.
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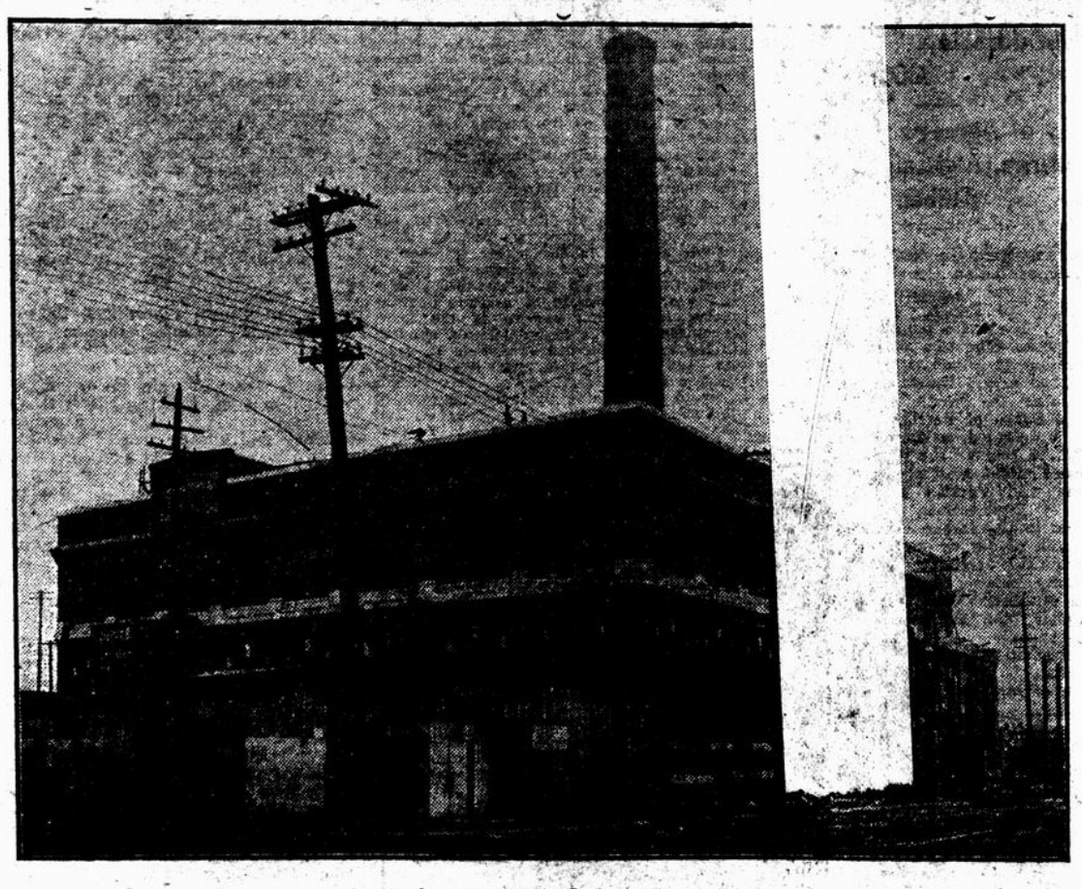


NEW BUILDINGS OF THE YEAR.

The new Power House of the Montreal Street Railway Company, corner of Notre Dame street east and St. Raymond street.

OUR NEW CITIZENS

SOME TYPICAL TRAITS OF THE ROBUST YOUNG WOMANHOOD NOW COMING TO US FROM SWEDEN.

(From 'Canadian Life and Resources.')

Amongst the settlers flocking to the Dominion from all parts of the world, the women of Norway and Sweden fill an important place. Our wives and mothers know of them chiefly in relation to the servant problem, but the student of sociology is interested in their effect upon the population of our country. In this connection it is interesting to note a few of the salient characteristics which have come under our notice of the Swedish girls from the Scandinavian coast city of Sundsvall.

What is known in common phraseology as 'pluck,' is perhaps the first attribute which strikes the casual observer of these newly-arrived Swedish girls. Lacking this quality, many of them would not be in Canada to-day. One youthful Svensk maiden arrived in the vicinity of the writer's home with the chief of her worldly possessions done up, gypsy-fashion, in an old black dress-skirt, which she carried in both arms.

'I sold away so many of my things before I leave Sweden,' she explained, apologetically, afterward. 'I sold my books. I sold my clothes. I say I shall to Canada.'

This buoyant determination to overcome obstacles also enables them to cheerfully accept the inevitable when the inevitable confronts them.

Another prominent trait of the Swedish character is ambition—laudable, well-timed ambition in the generality of cases. It was mentioned to a maid of the above nationality that a certain young girl whom she was accustomed to see in the home of her mistress had left for college.

'She will be somet'ing?' was the eager inquiry. 'Oh, I hope she will! It is nice to be somet'ing.'

It is the stirrings of this uncompromising ambition which country mistresses have frequent reason to deplore. It 'eggs' the girls on in the course of a year or two, wherein a good grasp upon our language has been obtained, to widen their sphere of activity and enlarge their knowledge of Canadian life and customs by a sojourn in Montreal or some other city.

'Oh, Missus, it is not de money,' the leave-taker will earnestly explain. 'It is not de vork either. Dere is but vork enough here for one baby!' she adds contemptuously. 'But' (the ever-respectful though steadfast burden of her resolve), 'I must go to city.'

While the aspirations of these girls are under discussion, it may, perhaps, not be to their detriment to say that many of them look forward to marriage in our Land of Promise as one of their 'great expectations' and one that is often realized.

'I suppose you know that Thyra is married and has a nice little home of her own,' wrote our Government Female Scandinavian Immigration Agent recently to a Canadian lady in whose household the girl in question had been employed for several years. Thyra's cousin was the recipient of more specific news. 'He is one journeyman' (the husband, probably a commercial traveller). 'He sell somet'ing. Dey have very nice house. Thyra send me picture of de sitting-room and de dining-room and de bedroom—so sweet! and de table so lovely!'

As a rule the Swedish girl is very domestic in her tastes and exceedingly fond of children. Anything weaker or more dependent than herself appeals irresistibly to her sense of protection. There comes to my mind a homely little anecdote connected with a Svensk girl who was stationed, on her first arrival in Canada, with a country family on a farm in the Eastern Townships. It was the time of lambs, and one forlorn little specimen whose mother would not "own it," had been brought into the kitchen for warmth and nourishment. Its shrill bleats struck a tender chord in the maternal nature of the girl. She rocked the great gawky thing back and forth in her arms, singing to it Swedish lullabies. When presently it hushed its crying she laid it gently in its basket, washed her hands, and went back to her dishes. It would be hard to say how many times in the course of the evening she stopped her dishes to soothe that plaintive little lamb, and went cheerfully back to her interrupted task after the inevitable scrubbing of her hands.

An inference which may justly be drawn from the above incident is that the Swedish girl is neat. In fact, some maids of this nationality carry this tendency almost to the point where it ceases to be a virtue. Even the sea voyage over does not always afford a respite from their activities of an ablutionary nature.

'I get one pail of water, and big brush, and soap, and I vash de floor on our stateroom. Dere is boy to vash all stateroom floors, but he vash no clean. I vash everyt'ing—de bed and all. Look nice, I t'ink.'

Constitutionally the Swedish girl is strong—with the strength of the rugged land which gives her birth. Elastic of step and with a muscle that would put to shame that of many a Canadian man, she attacks her work with zest.

'Too heavy for Missus,' such a domestic will exclaim, as she deferentially hastens to relieve her mistress of a pot of plants or some similar burden.

On one occasion a Canadian home mother was called away for a few hours just as her drawing-room was undergoing its spring cleaning. Knowing her Swedish girl's propensity to attack strenuous tasks, she left injunctions that the piano—a large, old-fashioned square one—should not be moved out until her return, when she would get in a couple of men for the purpose. When she came back, however, the piano was standing in the middle of the room, the cleaning had gone on apace, and Selma's face was radiant. It was too heavy for her. Of course she should not have done it. But the fact remains that she possessed the strength requisite to move that piano.

It would be unnatural to show a picture which depicts all sunshine and no shade. In speaking of the characters of these girls, therefore, it is only right to mention a failing which, to judge from a number of examples, may be said to be fairly representative of the Swedish temperament—a quick temper. The delinquents, however, generally have the grace to admit and lament this short-coming.

'I am not good,' was a young Swedish girl's sorrowful confession to her mistress recently, in apology for some misdemeanor of a volcanic nature. 'I be cross so fast. I cannot be cross long. But I don't know what it is. I try so hard. I t'ink it is in my blood.'

A quaint sense of humor, a lively imagination, a faculty for observation and a swift intuitive perception are other closely-allied attributes which may be assigned to the character of the Swedish girl.

'In Sweden,' observed one of these youthful philosophers, 'I t'inking many times on Canada—how it shall be. I look on peoples from Canada and dey all look as if dey have seen much. You can see on deir face dat dey have seen much. Quiet on de face—not glad, like peoples who have just start to see. It is good for peoples to see much of glad and sorrow. Learn much so. It is derefore I wanting to go around the world while I am young.'

Contact with life's subduing realities doubtless begets reliance and strength of character. At any rate, if, according to their own cheerful philosophy, 'it is good to see much of glad and sorrow,' the majority of them cannot complain of lack of opportunity to see at least the latter, for young though they are, many a one has been 'a journeyman to grief.'

One evening the writer was surprised to hear a sound of sobbing issuing from the Swedish girl's room. Rapping at the door and entering, she found the girl sitting in her little rocking chair, a newly-arrived letter spread open on her lap, while tears streamed down her cheeks.

'What is it, Rudina?' I asked, in quick alarm.

From her half-coherent sentences I gathered that something was wrong with 'de brudder' at home.

'Was he ill?' I continued, in sympathetic inquiry.

'Oh, no, he vas no sick.'

'He is not—dead, Rudina?'

'Oh, no!' she cried in an agony of grief, broken by efforts to repress the sobs. 'I don't can tell Miss May! I don't can speak de words in English. But he's not—so good—as dead.'

We wondered, helplessly, what manner of burden had been thrust on these young shoulders, in comparison with which news of death would have seemed 'good.'

Time does not hang heavily on the hands of these hopeful immigrants when they get to Canada.

'I never thought it should be so fast,' was the ingenuous exclamation of one of them, in referring to the rapidity with which the Sundays flew around. 'I should t'ink time would be shorter when you is children—vant to play all de day. But my children-time vas much longer dan it is now.'

The normal Swedish girl is generous to a fault. She will bestow gifts of clothes and money upon a friend less fortunate than herself, with the free-handed air of an empress, and with never a thought of reimbursement, even though she can ill afford such donations. On the other hand, she is quick to practice personal economy in order to obtain a desired end. A case in point is that of a fair-haired daughter of the Northland, who, in common with most of her countrywomen, was passionately fond of music. She was no mean performer on the guitar, but her own instrument was evidently one of the things which she had 'sold away' previous to coming to Canada. She feared that guitars could not be procured here, but was greatly elated to find that a good one could be bought for six dollars. Her delight went simply to the bounds of ecstacy. Without a shadow of hesitation she decided not to get the new spring hat toward which she had been consecrating her earnings, and to send immediately for the guitar.

Loyalty is a plant which will bear transplanting, but for several years, at least, after her arrival in Canada, the Swedish girl retains a fond affection for her native land.

Easter is made much of in Sweden. 'Glad Easter! Mrs——;' 'Glad Easter! Miss ——,' is the joyous salutation of the newly-transplanted Swede girl in our alien land. It seems to be also the practice in Sweden for hymns to be sung out-of-doors very early on Easter morning—somewhat after the manner of Christmas carol-singing in England. Last spring, having obtained the permission of their respective mistresses, three Swedish girls known to the writer slept together at the place of one of them on the night before Easter Sunday. Then early in the morning, at about half-past four o'clock, they arose and dressed. It was a backward spring and snow was falling in irregular flurries, but by five o'clock they were out walking through the sleeping village. Near the mill the water, swollen by freshets, was tumbling in unusual flood, and standing on the wall above these falls they sang their Easter hymns. A solitary laboring man, up early, was their only listener. 'He look and look,' one of the girls said, whimsically, in relating the incident. 'He would t'ink we vas no well.'

After they had sung their hymns they walked to a hill outside the village to see the sun rise.

'I saw the sun dance dis morning, Miss Mary,' cried one of these early risers, joyfully, when seven o'clock found her back in her own kitchen. 'I have heard dat de sun dance on Easter morning, but I never saw it before, and I be so glad I saw it. We sit on a stone way up on de mountain side and we see it right when we come dere.'

What surprises one as much as anything in connection with the character of these Swedish domestics, is that girls in their station of life should possess such a store of general information on subjects pertaining to their own and other countries, a knowledge which betokens an intelligent interest in affairs outside the province of strictly domestic duties, although this does not seem at all to result in a neglect of the latter.

Soundness of health may largely account for the disposition of the majority of Swedish girls to a certain buoyancy of spirits which is a priceless gift to the possessor. A few years ago, among the other servants employed at an hotel in Danville, Que., were a number of Swede girls. Nightfall would often overtake them still laboring at their washtubs, but laughing and singing as gaily as if the day had just begun. A little outing together, a long walk, shopping, comparing home letters or visiting back and forth, on the regulation 'afternoon out,' is enough to raise the spirits of these girls, sky-high.'

'I be so glad when I is out to talk and laugh. But when I come back I be sorry. For I t'ink it is wicked to be so glad.'

'It is right to be glad, Linda. People ought to be glad,' her mistress hastened to assert.

'Yes, Mrs. ——,' was the dubious reply, 'right to be glad on religion but not glad on de world.'

As regards their religious belief, it may be said that all the Swedish girls who have come under the writer's observation have been Lutherans. In many ways they are very devout. They never commence their solitary repast, morning, noon or night, without first bowing the head in silent blessing. 'Thanks before meat,' they call it.

'When I first coming here,' a Swedish maid was encouraged to explain, in answer to a query of her mistress, 'I saying, "T'ank you," to Missus after I have eat. In Sweden peoples always saying: "T'ank you for meat," to de Missus when dey be finished. But Missus don't answer me, so I say it no more.'

As a rule Swedish girls also exhibit a quick discernment and appreciation of Christian influences and environment.

'Missus know de girl I have told Missus write to me from Waterville? She is good Kristian girl. She don't want I shall go to Chicago. She is afraid I will come to bad company in Chicago. She want I shall come wid she in Waterville. She want I shall be in Kristian company. She is very Kristian girl.'

Somewhat along the same line, namely, that of susceptibility to Christian influences(is the quaint narrative herewith given, of a newly-arrived Swedish girl's first impressions of her first place in Canada:

'Coming from station it vas woods on both sides. I t'ink I vas coming to very nice place. De agent have told me it were country place wid one little sea (lake). Den coming I to house. Vas all flowers on de garden—all like summer. I eat so good supper. My room look so nice. It is first time I been in bed in Canada in my new place and I t'inking long time—"If dey shall like me here? If fadder shall be longing after me, home in Sweden?" Because it is nice here, I t'ink I shall like Canada. Coming so far on journey, I t'inking perhaps dey be no good peoples! But you have put picture of Jesus on my wall. So I vas not afraid when I going to sleep. I t'ink—"It is good peoples."'

These instances are simply little sidelights on the characters of a fairly representative number of Swedish immigrant girls. They seem to us to foreshadow the elements that will conduce to the making of 'Good Canadians.'

AGAINST BURIALS AT SEA.

Referring to the recent death of a poor immigrant who died on board a ship which was bringing him to Canada, and to his burial at sea, the 'Patrie' remarks that with the modern improvements on all steamships and the quick passage across the ocean there is no excuse for throwing a body into the sea, and some legislation should be enacted to do away with that custom, and causes so much grief to the friends and relatives of the persons thus disposed of.

LIGHTED MATCH CAUSES BLAZE.

Through a lighted match being dropped, a fire was started in a wardrobe at the residence of Mr. George Normandin, 49 Cherrier street, about six o'clock last evening. The fire was soon extinguished by the use of babcocks. The loss is approximately estimated at about two hundred dollars.

BUTTERMAKING ON THE FARM

Mr. J. A. Ruddick has written an introduction to a bulletin on this subject, compiled by Mr. G. H. Barr, and issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Buttermaking on the farm is almost a thing of the past in some sections of the country, where 'Dairy' buttermaking has been superseded by the cheese factory and the creamery. The evolution of the creamery is, writes Mr. Ruddick, a natural outcome of the tendency towards division of labor and co-operation, and the creamery system has many advantages which recommend it to the dairy farmer. Greater uniformity of product, a higher average quality, ease of marketing on account of the larger quantity to be sold as one lot, and better average prices are some of the points which have made the creamery system popular. 'Dairy' butter as defined by 'The Butter Act, 1903,' is butter made from the milk of less than fifty cows. The total quantity of 'dairy' butter manufactured in Canada is estimated to be greater in quantity and value than the product of the creameries. The creamery man is inclined to oppose any effort to improve the condition of the dairy butter trade, on the assumption that poor results from the making of dairy butter encourage the spread of the factory system, and that it is in the real interest of the milk producer that the creamery or cheese factory should become general.

There is a certain amount of truth in the foregoing contention, and the farmer who is within reach of a well-managed creamery will do well to patronize it, but the fact remains that there are many hundreds of dairy farmers in Canada who cannot avail themselves of the advantages of a creamery, or of a cheese factory, and it is in the interest of the producers of creamery butter that the quality of the dairy butter should be made as fine as possible. A large quantity of inferior dairy butter helps to lower the general average of the whole Canadian output, and also acts as a serious check to consumption. If all the dairy butter was of finest quality, the increase in consumption would be enormous, and better average prices would prevail for all butter. The annual loss to the farmers of Canada, as represented by the difference in the value of dairy and creamery butter, amounts to several million dollars a year. It will hardly be denied by any one at all familiar with the Canadian butter trade, that there is great room for improvement in the quality of a large proportion of the dairy butter; that there is a wide margin between the average price of dairy and creamery butter; and that creamery butter is much more popular with the general public than dairy butter. Dairy buttermakers who desire to improve would do well therefore to take into consideration the means that have been employed in the creamery to raise the standard of quality to a higher level.

In the first place, the successful creamery buttermaker has had training and experience and brings more or less skill and accurate knowledge to bear on his work. The creamery buttermaker is supplied with a full outfit of utensils and apparatus which enable him to recover a maximum quantity of butter from the milk. The creamery buttermaker gives careful attention to the ripening of the cream, so as to develop desirable flavors and to prepare it for churning with as little loss as possible. Careful attention is paid to the matter of temperature in the cream during the ripening process and at the time of churning. No guesswork is allowed in this connection, all creameries being supplied with thermometers for that purpose. The creamery buttermaker who knows his business pays careful attention to the packing of the butter, puts it in a neat, well-finished package, and makes it as attractive looking as possible. Creamery butter, which gives satisfaction, is not allowed to remain in a warm place to develop rancid flavors, but is protected from injury by being kept at a low temperature. Neglect of these essentials is what makes much of the difference between creamery butter and dairy butter.

Mr. Barr, in his bulletin, states that the main defects in dairy butter as compared with creamery butter are: (1) Bad flavor, (2) staleness or rancidity, (3) too many shades of color, and (4) unsuitable packages and too many different styles. The flavor is of the highest importance, and no matter how good the butter may be in other respects, if the flavor is wrong, it is bound to be classed as an inferior article. Staleness and rancidity, so common in dairy butter, are due largely to the fact that the cream, and the butter made from it, are not kept at a low enough temperature. Any taint that may be in the milk or cream will be, to some extent, carried into the butter. Therefore, the dairy buttermaker will see at once the necessity of having healthy cows, providing them with wholesome feed and pure water, and having the cream properly taken care of until time of churning. Feeds that will injure the flavor of the butter and which should not be fed to milch cows: Turnips and turnip tops, rape or rye, decayed ensilage, and leaks, onions, or apples in large quantities. Other causes of taints in cream: Cows' udders and teats in an unclean condition at milking time, milking in unclean stables, using unclean, wooden, galvanized or rusty milking pails, separating the milk in the stables, improperly cleaned separators, keeping the cream in cellars or other places where there are roots or vegetables, keeping the cream for several days at a temperature over 55 degrees, and cows drinking water from stagnant ponds or the leakage from barnyards.

The cows should have at all times an abundant supply of pure water to drink. When cows are compelled to drink the water of swamps, muddy ponds or sluggish streams and ditches, in which there is decaying animal matter, including their own droppings, there is a constant menace to health, and unless the cows are in good health, they cannot give first-class milk. Moreover, the mud, often full of foul germs, which collects on the legs, flanks and udders of the cows and falls into the milk at the time of milking, is a direct source of infection. When cows have free access to salt at all times, they will keep in better health, will give more milk, and the cream from this milk will have a better flavor, and keep sweet longer, than when they do not get any at all, or receive it only at intervals. Cleanliness in the stable is desirable at all times, but especially at milking time the stable should be clean, and free from dust. The udders, teats and flanks of the cows should be well brushed before milking. Only bright, clean, tin pails should be used to milk in. Galvanized pails are difficult to keep clean and bad flavors have been traced to their use.

There are three common methods of removing the cream from the milk: (1) The shallow pan, (2) deep setting, and (3) the hand separator. All these methods are used to some extent. The shallow pan method has many defects, and is not recommended. Cream from this method is apt to be too thin, by having too much milk incorporated in skimming. The large surface exposed in the pans, and the length of time that it stands, favor the absorption of odors and infection which comes from dust, etc., and also result in the cream becoming leathery, making lumpy cream for churning, which causes heavy loss of fat in the buttermilk. The comparatively high temperature of the milk and cream in shallow pans encourages the development of bad flavors. Like all other gravity methods, the shallow pan leaves a large percentage of fat in the skim milk. The best results from using shallow pans are obtained by setting the milk immediately after milking, in pressed tin pans without seams, about three inches deep, placing the pans on a cool surface, such as a clean cement floor, or in large pan or box where cold water is allowed to run around the pans. Skimming should take place about 24 or 36 hours from setting. The cream should be taken off carefully by separating the cream from the edge of the pan with a thin-bladed knife, when the cream may be run into a cream can, care being taken to run in as little milk as possible.

The deep setting method is a very decided improvement on the shallow pans. The best results, both as to quality and effective creaming, are secured by putting the milk, as soon as drawn, into cans about eight inches in diameter and 20 inches deep. The cans are then placed in a tank containing ice water, and left for at least 24 hours before skimming. The tank will require to be 24 inches deep and large enough to hold as many cans as the herd will fill at two or three milkings. The tank must be water tight and provided with a three-inch overflow 17 inches from the bottom, and also a plug at the bottom to drain off the water for cleaning. The tank should be fitted with a cover and the whole protected from the weather. It would be folly to use the deep setting method without ice in this country, where it can be put up so easily and cheaply, but if it is not advisable for any reason, the next best thing is to have the tank placed near the well, so that all water used for various purposes may be first pumped into the tank, and then allowed to overflow into the stock trough or other receptacle. If ice is used running water in the tank would only waste the ice.

The hand power cream separator is the most reliable and best method of skimming milk at the farm. Some of the advantages over the other methods are: (1) less loss of fat in the skim milk, (2) a better and more uniform quality of cream, and (3) the skim milk is in the best possible condition for feeding young stock. All the separators on the market will do efficent skimming if properly handled. It is important that the separator run smoothly. Any trembling or shaking of the separator while skimming will cause a loss of butter fat in the skim milk. Only special separator oil should be used, and it is well to make a run about once in three weeks, using kerosene oil on all the bearings. In skimming, three things must be observed: (1) The speed of the separator must be maintained according to the directions sent with it. The only reliable way to do this is to count the number of revolutions of the crank by the watch. A low speed means loss of fat in the skim milk. (2) The flow of the milk into the separator should be uniform. (3) The temperature of the milk should not be under 90 degrees, and for that reason, the best time to separate the milk is immediately after milking. A low temperature is also liable to cause loss of fat in the skim milk. The faster the milk passes through the separator, the less complete is the separation, and a thinner cream is given.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Special Notice.—Layton Bros. have the best values in Pianos and Organs. Offices and warerooms. 144 Peel street, (opposite Dominion square.)

DON'T NEGLECT YOUR SKIN

A healthy skin is absolutely essential to HEALTH, HAPPINESS and BEAUTY, and the natural and never-failing way to keep a healthy skin is to treat all injuries and eruptions promptly with Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains only the rich saps and juices of healing, health-giving herbs, and is therefore Nature's Own Skin Remedy.

ZAM-BUK CURED.

Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, Catalina, of Piles.
Miss K. M. Bartlett, Montreal, of Eczema.
Mrs. A. Harrison, Kingston, of Blood Poison.
Mr. Alfred Brown, Toronto, of Rheumatism.
Mrs. Coggill, Wapella, (Sask.), of Abscesses.

All Skin Diseases Yield to Zam Buk

Obtainable from all druggists and stores at 50c. a box. Send to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free sample box. Just cut out this offer, write name of paper across it, and mail, with 1c. stamp to pay postage.

Local Wholesale Depot, 144 Craig street west, Montreal.

SUNFIELD GUILTY

MUST DIE ON NOV. 29.

Hamilton, Ont., Oct. 11.—Jacob Sunfield was found guilty of the murder of Andrew Radzyk on the afternoon of July 12, and sentenced to be hanged on the morning of November 29. The jury added to its verdict a rider recommending mercy, but it did not carry much weight with Chief Justice Falconbridge, who advised the prisoner not to hope for any executive clemency. The case was given to the jury about 6.30 this evening, and shortly after 11 o'clock the verdict was brought in.

After the foreman of the jury had announced his verdict, Crown Attorney Washington moved that sentence be passed on the prisoner, who was asked if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on him. 'I'm not guilty,' shouted Sunfield. 'I'm sorry to die; you will find out later on.'

Chief Justice Falconbridge then said: 'Jacob Sunfield, it is not my intention to add to the terrors of the situation by pointing out to you the enormity of the crime of which you have been convicted. I take it that you did not realize the full extent of what you were doing. I am quite satisfied with the verdict of the jury, and I do not see how they could give any other on the proof that they had. They have seen fit to add a strong recommendation for mercy. It is not in my power to alter the sentence which is set by law. I would not have you keep false hopes in your breast for executive clemency. The law says that drunkenness is no excuse for crime. I recommend you to pass the time between now and your end to the best advantage. You will be taken whence you came and thence to the place of execution on Friday, Nov. 29, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. May God have mercy on your soul.'

ENGINEER WRIGHTON

SENTENCED TO THREE MONTHS.

Kenora, Ont., Oct. 12.—At the sitting of the District Court yesterday the jury after over three hours' deliberation, returned a verdict of 'guilty, with a recommendation for mercy,' in the case of the engineer, George Wrighton. Judge Chapple then sentenced him to three months' imprisonment. Wrighton, who was charged with causing the wreck at Butler, Ont., on June 28 last, when thirteen lives were lost, was in charge of eastbound train No. 96, carrying a large number of Chinese, when it collided, head on, with westbound No. 97. The evidence produced showed that two orders had been issued at Raleigh, Ont., the one annulling the other, and Wrighton failed to act on the second, thus causing the c[illegible].

STORM AT TORONTO

DAMAGE AT THE EXHIBITION AMOUNTS TO OVER FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—During last night's windstorm the shoot the chutes and the auto-scenic dips at the exhibition were blown down and completely wrecked. The chutes cost $20,000, and were owned by C. E. Mills, of Coney Island. The dips were owned by the T. M. Harton Company, of Pittsburg, and cost $14,000. The roof of the chutes was blown over into Garrison Common, a hundred feet away.

DISASTROUS LANDSLIDE IN FRANCE

WHOLE HILLSIDE HAS MOVED HALF A MILE, DESTROYING RAILWAY AND ROADS AND DAMMING A RIVER.

Paris, Oct. 11.—A big landslide is occurring in the Department of Ardache. The movement of the earth is ascribed to springs. It threatens disaster. A hillside, comprising nearly a million cubic metres of land, has been moving for twenty-six hours, in which it has traversed half a mile. It is now traversing fifty yards an hour and has dammed a river, causing a large lake to form, demolished a road and carried away two bridges. The department is also suffering very severely from flooods. The railways are cut in fifteen places.

THE CZAR'S PERILS

AGAIN IN A YACHTING CASUALTY.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 11.—It is rumored that the Czar has had another mishap. While returning from his yacht at some unstated place in a pinnace, the boat struck a hidden rock, and had a hole knocked in its bottom. The Czar had to transfer quickly to another pinnace.

THE LEMIEUX ACT.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 11.—'If public opinion cannot find a means of making itself obeyed on the question of the threatened railway strike,' said a writer in the 'Review of Reviews,' 'it is high time we adopted legislation like the Canadian Conciliation Labor Act.'

A LUDICROUS YARN.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 11.—Antwerp Metropole denies the statement to the effect that a number of representative well-financed Belgian merchants were engaged in the creation of a great national navigation line between Antwerp, Boston and Quebec.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

LATEST BOMB TO BE THROWN AMONG THE ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS OF THE DEFUNCT COMPANY.

Toronto, Oct. 11.—Damage claims from the thousand or more ex-employees of the York County Loan and Savings Company, who were suddenly thrown out of employment when the company went into liquidation on Dec. 16, 1905, is the latest bomb to be thrown among the 'ordinary' shareholders, who are anxiously waiting to know what percentage of their hard-earned money they are to get out of the assets.

Mr. W. J. Tremeear, counsel for the employees, gave a hint of this big claim to-day, during the proceedings before the referee, Mr. George Kappele, who is trying to straighten out this tangled skein of the company's affairs. Mr. Tremeear also presented a list of claims, under clause 7, for wages, bonuses, special and ordinary, and commissions due agents, superintendents, inspectors, clerks, and other employees of the company, amounting in all to $18,589.20. Mr. Tremeear also presented a list of wages due office employees and amounts contributed by them to the salary contingent fund, to Dec. 16, 1905, amounting to $912.66.

Mr. Kappele is also considering the claims of those employees who contributed to the contingent fund. This fund was created by Mr. Phillips, former president and managing director of the company, who ordered the treasurer to deduct ten percent each week from the salaries or commissions due all employees. The total amount standing to their credit in this fund is $10,317.51. An individual account was kept, showing the amount to the credit of each employee.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION

ONE BADLY INJURED AND THE OTHER SUNK IN THE DETROIT RIVER.

Detroit, Mich., Oct. 11.—The steamers 'Lake Shore' and 'Fred Pabst' collided to-day in the St. Clair river, between Fort Gratiot light and Point Edward, and the 'Lake Shore' was badly stove in about the bow, while the 'Pabst' sank close to shore. The crew all went into the pilot house, and are safe. The 'Lake Shore's' forward bulkhead saved her from sinking, and she is bound to Detroit for repairs.

The 'Pabst' is owned by C. Sullivan, of Chicago, and the 'Lake Shore' by the Gilchrist Transportation Company.

THE VANCOUVER RIOTS

ROYAL COMMISSIONER TO SETTLE CLAIMS FOR DAMAGES TO JAPANSE PROPERTY.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—At yesterday's cabinet council it was decided to send Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, to Vancouver, on behalf of the Dominion Government, to effect a speedy settlement of the claims of the Japanese whose property suffered damage in the recent riots in that city. The Dominion will then pay whatever is due without further delay, and no doubt afterwards collect whatever it amounts to from the local authorities. Mr. King, whose status in this matter is that of a royal commissioner, will leave accordingly for the Pacific coast at once, accompanied by Mr. F. W. Giddens, of the Department of Labor. The damage to the property of the Japanese in this affair, chiefly in broken windows, amounts to about $2,500; but in addition to this they have claims for loss of time and business, which brings their total claim up to about $13,000. Mr. King's experience in previous investigations is sufficient guarantee for his successful conduct of this important mission.

It has been decided also that Mr. Joseph Pope, under secretary of state, who accompanied Prince Fushimi in his recent trip across Canada, shall bear the Hon. Mr. Lemieux company on the latter's mission to Tokio for the negotiation of an understanding with the Japanese Government in regard to emigration to Canada.

QUEBEC BRIDGE DISASTER

COMMISSIONERS CONCLUDE THEIR INVESTIGATION.

Quebec, Oct. 11.—The commissioners appointed to investigate the causes of the Quebec bridge disaster concluded their work here this evening. They will be in New York on Monday morning to examine Mr. Cooper, the consulting engineer of the Quebec bridge, and from there will go to Phoenixville. They will probably return here again to visit the bridge before submitting their report. Mr. Holgate will leave for Montreal to-night, and will leave the city for New York on Sunday evening. Messrs. Ker and Galbraith leave to-morrow by the Quebec Central for New York.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

RETURNS TO OTTAWA, AND CONFERS WITH MR. FIELDING AND MR. BRODEUR.

Ottawa, Oct. 11.—His Excellency the Governor-General, who returned to the city last evening from Quebec, was in his office in the Eastern block this morning. The Hon. W. S. Fielding and the Hon. L. P. Brodeur were closeted with His Excellency for some time.

RUNAWAY COUPLE IN LONDON.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Oct. 11.—The runaway couple, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, the latter the daughter of Mr. Maloney, a Philadelphia millionnaire, arrived on the 'Empress of Ireland' from Quebec, and immediately left for London.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN CONVENTION.

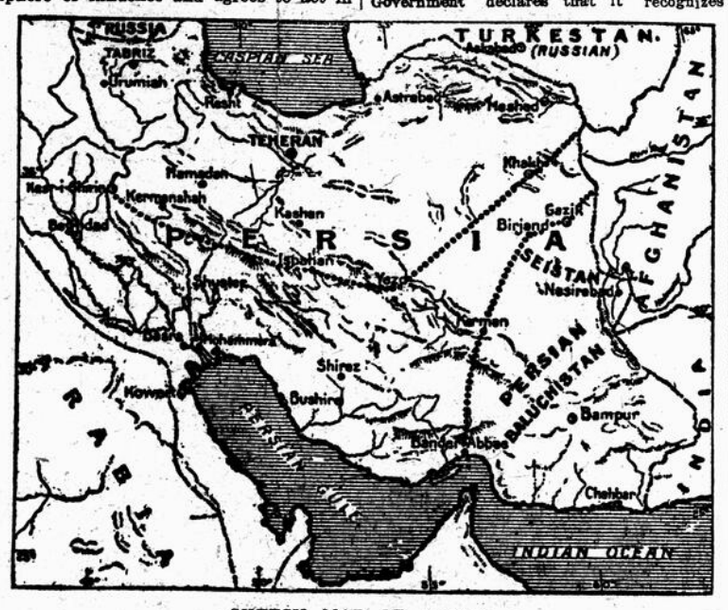
Terms of Agreements Affecting Persia, Afghanistan and Thibet.

The important diplomatic document of the Anglo-Russian Convention embodies three separate agreements, relating respectively to Persia, Afghanistan and Thibet. The main points are:

1. Persia.—The two powers undertake to confine their activities to definitely prescribed areas, Russia, roughly speaking, taking the North, and Great Britain the South of Persia. This arrangement is designed, so far as we are concerned, to remove the fear that Russian influence might gradually extend through Scistan and Persian Baluchistan, and that a strategic railway along the Afghan frontier to the Indian Ocean might turn the flank of our defences on the north-west frontier of India. The accompanying map shows clearly the respective zones of British and Russian influence in Persia, and the neutral ground between them.

2. Afghanistan.—Russia recognizes Afghanistan to be outside the Russian sphere of influence and agrees to act in all political relations with that country through the intermediary of the British Government. It also undertakes not to send agents to Afghanistan. The British Government pledges itself to maintain the status quo, and not to encourage any movement on the part of the Afghans against Russia. This definitely confines the position of Afghanistan as a buffer state between the two powers.

3. Thibet.—Except for the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley, which is to terminate after the payment of the three annual instalments of the indemnity, the two powers agree to a policy of non-intervention, promising neither to send representatives to Lhasa nor to seek concessions of any kind. The Buddhist subjects of the two powers may, however, enter into direct relations 'on strictly religious grounds' with the Dalai Lama and other representatives of Buddhism in Thibet.



SKETCH MAP OF PERSIA,
Showing by dotted lines the two zones defined in the Anglo-Russian Convention.

PERSIA.

With regard to Persia it says:

The Russian and British governments, being mutually engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia, and sincerely desiring the preservation of order throughout that country, and its pacific development, as also the permanent establishment of equal opportunities of commerce and industry for all other nations; and considering, furthermore, that Russia and Great Britain, for geographical and economic reasons, have each a special interest in the maintenance of peace and order in certain Persian provinces contiguous to and adjoining the Russian frontier on the one part and the Afghanistan and Baluchistan frontiers on the other, and a desire to avoid all cause for conflict between their respective interests in the above-mentioned provinces, the two governments have agreed to the following terms.—

Article I.—Great Britain undertakes not to seek for herself, nor to support in the interest of British subjects, or of the subjects of a third Power, any political or commercial concessions such as railway, banking, telegraph, roads, transport, or insurance, northward of a line connecting Kasri-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakhi, to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghanistan frontiers, and not to oppose, directly or indirectly, requests for concessions in this region supported by the Russian Government. The localities specified are included in the regions in which Great Britain undertakes not to seek concessions.

According to Article II., Russia gives a corresponding undertaking concerning the region to the south of a line extending from the Afghan frontier to Gazik, Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas.

In Article III. Russia and Great Britain agree not to oppose, without previous agreement, the granting of concessions to subjects of either country in the regions of Persia situated between the lines above-mentioned. All existing concessions in the regions designated in Articles I., and II., are maintained.

Article IV. stipulates that the revenues of all Persian Customs, excepting those of Farsistan and the Gulf of Persia, guaranteeing the redemption and interest of the loans concluded by the Shah's Government with the Persian Banque de'Escompte et de Prêts before the signature of the Convention, shall be utilized for the same object as in the past. It is also understood that the revenues of the Persian Customs of Farsistan and the Persian Gulf, and also those from the fisheries of the Persian shore of the Caspian Sea, and the revenues from posts and telegraphs shall be devoted as hitherto to the service of the loans concluded by the Shah's Government with the Imperial Bank of Persia before the date of the Convention.

Article V. provides that in the event of irregularities in the redemption or payment of interest on the Persian loans concluded with the Banque d'Escompte et de Prêts and the Imperial Bank before the signature of the Convention, and should the necessity arise, Russia shall institute a control over the sources of revenue guaranteeing the regular services of the loans concluded with the Banque d'Escompte situated in the region specified in Article I., or, should the necessity present itself, Great Britain shall institute a control over the sources of revenue guaranteeing the regular service of the loans concluded with the Imperial Bank, situated in the region specified in Article II. Russia and Great Britain undertake to enter upon a friendly exchange of ideas with a view to determining by mutual agreement the measures of control in question, and to avoiding any intervention not in conformity with the principles forming the the basis of the Convention.

AFGHANISTAN.

There are five articles dealing with Afghanistan:

In Article I. the British Government declares that it has no intention of changing the political position in Afghanistan. It further undertakes to exercise influence in Afghanistan only in a pacific sense, and neither to take measures in Afghanistan, nor encourage Afghanistan to take measures, threatening Russia. The Russian Government declares that it recognizes Afghanistan to be outside the Russian sphere of influence, and agrees to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the intermediary of the British Government. It also undertakes not to send any agents to Afghanistan.

In Article II. Great Britain adheres to the provisions of the treaty signed at Cabul on March 21, 1905, and undertakes not to annex or to occupy, contrary to the said treaty, any part of Afghanistan, or to intervene in the internal administration of the country. The reservation is made that the Ameer shall fulfil the engagements contracted by him in the afore-mentioned treaty.

Article III. provides that Russian and Afghan officials especially appointed for that purpose on the frontier or in the frontier provinces may enter into direct relations in order to settle local questions of a non-political character.

In Article IV. Russia and Great Britain declare with reference to Afghanistan that they recognize the principle of equality of treatment for commerce, and it is agreed that all facilities hitherto acquired, or that may in future be acquired, for British and Anglo-Indian commerce and merchants shall be equally applied to Russian commerce and merchants. Should the development of commerce point to the necessity of the presence of commercial agents, the two Governments will come to an agreement regarding the measures to be taken, with due regard to the sovereign rights of the Ameer.

Article V. stpulates that the arrangement regarding Afghanistan shall not enter into force until Great Britain shall have notified Russia of the Ameer's consent to its terms.

THIBET.

The preamble to the section regarding Thibet runs as follows:—

The Russian and British governments, recognizing the suzerain rights of China in Thibet, and considering that, owing to the geographical position of that country, Great Britain has a special interest in seeing that the present régime and external relations of Thibet are maintained in their integrity, have agreed to the following arrangement:—

Article I. sets forth that the contracting parties shall respect the territorial integrity of Thibet, and abstain from any intervention in the internal administration of the country.

In Article II. Great Britain and Russia agree to treat with Thibet only through the Chinese Government. This agreement, however, does not exclude direct relations between British commercial agents and the Thibetan authorities, as provided for in the Anglo-Thibetan Convention of Sept. 7, 1904, and confirmed by the Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17, 1906, neither does it modify the terms of Article I. of the Anglo-Chinese Convention. The Buddhist subjects of Russia and Great Britain may enter into direct relations, on strictly religious grounds, with the Dalai Lama and other representatives of Buddhism in Thibet. Russia and Great Britain undertake, in so far as it depends on them, not to allow these relations to impair the stipulations of the present arrangement.

Article III. provides that Russia and Great Britain shall not send representatives to Lhasa.

Article IV. says: 'The contracting parties undertake not to seek or to obtain either on their own account or on behalf of their subjects any railway, road, telegraph or mining concessions or other rights in Thibet.'

In Article V. Russia and Great Britain agree that no part of Thibet, either in territory or in kind, can be engaged or assigned to Russia or Great Britain, or to subjects of either Power.

In a supplementary clause Great Britain reaffirms the declaration that the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall terminate after the payment of three annual instalments of the indemnity, on condition that the trading centres mentioned in the convention of Sept. 7, 1904, shall have been effectively open for three years, and that the Thibetan authorities during that period shall have strictly conformed in every respect to the terms of the convention. If for any reason whatsover the British occupation of the Chumbi Valley shall not have terminated by the completed date, Russia and Great Britain agree to enter into a friendly exchange of views on this subject.

On Aug. 31 Sir Arthur Nicolson wrote to M. Isvolsky to the effect that the British Government considered it advisable, in so far as it depended on it, not to permit, without previous agreement with the Russian Gopernment, the entry into Thibet of any scientific mission whatsoever during a period of three years from the present date, provided that a similar assurance was given by the Russian Government. The British ambassador added that Great Britain also proposed to invite the Chinese Government to enter into a similar obligation for a corresponding period, on the understanding that the same step was taken by Russia. On the expiry of the three years Great Britain and Russia would determine by mutual agreement whether it was opportune to come to a further decision concerning scientific expeditions in Thibet. M. Isvolsky replied concurring in Great Britain's proposals.

STILL UNPACIFIED

THE NEW 'RAISULI' CAUSING TROUBLE IN SOUTHERN MOROCCO.

Tangier, Oct. 11. — Tidings received here from Southern Morocco are anything but reassuring for the 'pacification' of this distracted empire. It would appear, from creditable native sources of information that the famous chieftain, Anfloos, the 'Raisuli' of the south, has occupied Mogador, thrown Bargash, the local governor, representing Sultan Abdul Aziz, into jail, and assumed control of that important strategic point.

Two French warships have been hastily despatched from Tangier to control the situation at Mogador. But the best-informed of the residents here, knowing the character of Kaid Anfloos, are convinced that he will resist intervention, and they dread a repetition of the Casablanca bombardment.

Reports regarding the submission of fighting tribes should be received with suspicion, as they emanate from political and financial sources. The subserviency of Abdul Aziz to French control, including his acceptance of the Cross of the Legion of Honor, is increasing Mulai Hafid's power daily.

Kaid Anfloos declared his allegiance to Mulai Hafid in the latter part of August.

SPRINGHILL STRIKE

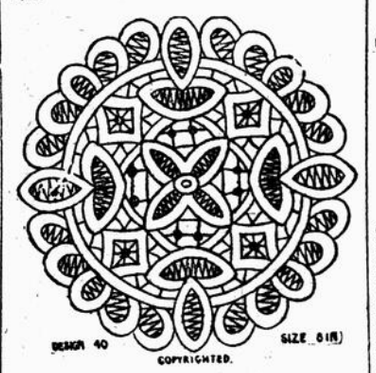
A SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Halifax, N.S., Oct. 11.—The strike at the Springhill mines, which has involved 1,600 men, has lasted for nearly eleven weeks, and has cost the men in wages more than $200,000, was to-night declared off by a joint meeting of the two P. W. A. lodges at Springhill, in which the miners are enrolled. They accept the award of the board of conciliation, subject to explanations made by Judge Graham, who was its chairman, on the award, which at first they rejected. This declaration of peace was made to-night at a special meeting called to receive the report of the committee which had been in conference with the movement in Halifax this week in reference to the strike situation.

The loss in wages to the men on account of the strike is more than $200,000, and the loss to the company is the profit on 80,000 tons of coal, which is about the amount that would have been raised during the period of the strike.

CHRISTMAS NEEDLEWORK

In view of the fact that many of our readers will be glad of suggestions and helps in needlework, as the season of gift-making draws near, we have arranged for a pattern service of Battenberg lace designs in doyleys, table centres, handkerchiefs, etc. The patterns, illustrated on reduced scale, can be supplied full size, stamped in black on blue cambric. Practical illustrated directions for working Battenberg lace, sent with each pattern. As an additional accommodation intended specially for out-of-town subscribers, the working material, braid, crocheted rings, thread, etc, in good quality linen, can also be supplied. The same patterns can be used over and over again. Prices of pattern and of working material vary according to size. Read description carefully and always send illustration of pattern wanted. Send price in stamps or postal note to 'Art Needlework Department,' 'Witness' Office, Montreal. Give name and address clearly. Allow one week beyond time needed for return of post, as orders are handled in rotation.



DESIGN NO. 40—ALL LACE.
DOYLEY.
SIZE 6 INCHES.

Very pretty and easily worked. A set of six could be made from the same pattern in a week or ten days, using only the evening leisure. Pattern, fifteen cents; material for one doyley (four yards No. 2 braid, one ring, thread), fifteen cents; material for six articles from this design given for price of five when order is sent in with pattern order.

DESIGN NO. 50.—CENTREPIECE.
SIZE 21 INCHES.

Pattern, 25 cents. Material needed, 24 yards No. 3 braid, one skein thread. Supplied to out-of-town readers of this department, for only 75 cents. Material for two centrepieces from this design for only $1.40, if sent with pattern order.

Art Needlework Dept., 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

THE 'WITNESS' DAILY MODEL

NO. 5190—LADIES' CAPE.

The garment here pictured is developed in black broadcloth lined with silk. It may be cut in three-quarter or in regulation length, as shown in the illustration. A broad circular cape collar, finished by a stole extending down the front, gives breadth and dignity to the figure. Both heavy or light-weight cloth can be used in the making, the edges being simply stitched. Made of pale grey broadcloth lined with a delicate shade of pink satin brocade it would be suitable for a carriage or evening wrap. The medium size requires four and one-eighth yards of fifty-four-inch material. Sizes: 32, 36, 40 and 44-inch bust measure.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No. .....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full

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

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns found it a very handy addition to the home workroom. We can now supply an attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth that small sum. Illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Household and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

Send name and address on pattern coupon given below, with ten cents in stamps, and the catalogue will be sent you by mail. Allow one week margin beyond time necessary for return of mail, as orders are handled in rotation.

Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

Pages 15 to 26

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1907

THE POWER OF THE EYE

SOME RECORDS OF POWERFUL EYES.

(From 'T. P.'s Weekly.')

'It is not the eye, but the eyelid, that is important, beautiful, eloquent, full of secrets.' So writes a brilliant essayist. The proposition is one to provoke argument. On such a theme every man is a Johnson, for he has eyes, and he has his opinion, and may bellow and refute till one in the morning, when, to be sure, the eloquence of the eyelid must be conceded. But if the eyelids only become eloquent when, like Hamlet's, they will no longer wag, it is saying little. Shakespeare hardly recognizes an expression in the eyelids other than drowsiness. He certainly has—'And on my eyelids shall conjecture hang,' and therein he saw truly. Certainly, too, it would be unfair to quote against the eyelid theory his hundreds of passages in which he seems to attribute expression solely to the eyes, because it cannot be proved that by the word 'eye' he meant the eye apart from its framework.

Yet the idea that the eyes are expressionless is comprehensible. One cannot look at eyes attentively without wondering whether, after all, their delicate muscular framework does not do all the real signalling. Glass eyes are sometimes past detection, and every one knows that an eye seen through a hole in a newspaper, and therefore apart from the eyelids, lacks all expression. 'It is the blood,' says the defender of the eyelid, 'that is eloquent, and there is no sign of blood in the eye; but in the eyelid the blood hides itself and shows its signs. All along its edges are the little muscles, living, that speak not only the obvious and emphatic things, but what reluctances, what perceptions, what ambiguities, what half-apprehensions, what doubts, what interceptions! The eyelids . . . have expressed all things ever since man was man.'

The interesting thing is that there should be room for a doubt. These five thousand years men have looked into each other's faces as they have looked into nothing else, and have attained unconsciously to a skill in following and interpreting the movements of the eye (or eyelids) to which all their other skills are mere fumbling and fatuity. And the most received notion is that the eye itself does the speaking. The less received notion is that the eye merely usurps expression from the eyelids, and from the other features. Yet this is a hard saying. It is almost impossible not to believe that the eye varies in brightness, in softness, in dewiness, in agility, in expression. But if the nicest observation leaves some mystery, we may be content. Were physiognomy to become an exact science, even the materialist would shudder. To all seeming, expression centres in the eye, and that is enough. What seems is often truer than what is. Deserving it or not, the eye is sure of honor as the eyelid is of neglect. Certainly, no part of the human face is less consciously seen than the eyelids. Their effect is never separately seen, but comes to us through the eyes, their powerful suzerains. Clever people, with time for curious speculations, may like to go beyond this, but even they are moved by the eye when they are not examining the eyelid.

There is a fascination in the records of powerful eyes—eyes that could subdue those on whom they were bent in anger or suspicion. Power at all events would seem to reside in the eye itself. The classic story of Caius Marius terrorizing his would-be assassin by glaring at him from the shadow of his cell at once comes to mind. And history before and since has many such stories. A few years ago a writer in the 'Gentleman's Magazine' wove a number of these interesting articles entitled 'Some Terrible Eyes.' There was this striking passage concerning Richelieu: 'When he entered the council room, and gazed with full, cold, fixed glance on the most astute plotter who was there for examination, the most hardened and ingenious conspirator, for whom the torture-chamber had no terrors, cowered under the silent scrutiny, and ultimately poured forth a full confession, under the idea that a great part, if not all, was already known, and did so simply under the mesmeric power of those much-feared eyes of the Cardinal. To have been under the hostile gaze, no word or sign added, of Richelieu, was to receive a memory which for years gave the possessor of it, however changed the scene and circumstances might be, a thrill of most unpleasant fear.'

The terrible eyes of Judge Jeffreys could not be forgotten by those who had once quailed beneath them, and, strange to say, this circumstance led to his identification when, in the disguise of a sailor, he tried to get out of the country. 'Nay,' said the man who recognized him, and who had been tried by Jeffreys, 'I can never forget those eyes anywhere.' Napoleon could make a book go quite as far, although the only instances that comes to mind is rather ludicrous than impressive. Goethe tells it to Eckermann. One day, at the Tuileries, a 'marchand de modes' offered, in Napoleon's presence, some valuable goods to his consort. As Napoleon showed no disposition to buy anything, the man gave him to understand that he was doing but little in this way for his wife. Napoleon did not answer a word, but looked upon the man with such a look that he packed up his things at once, and never showed his face again.

In all these instances one is persuaded that the eye itself communicated awe and terror. It may be argued, on the other hand, that in the fierce contradiction of a tyrant's eye-brows, and in all the muscular energy around his eyes, the real domination is to be found. The champion of the eyelid whom I have quoted writes with the courage of conviction: 'Think, then, of all the famous eyes in the world that said so much, and said it in no other way but only by the little exquisite muscles of the lids.' But it is hard to think of them so, even when Scott's description of the eyes of Burns is quoted as being at fault. 'I never saw such another eye in a human head,' wrote Sir Walter, 'though I have seen the most distinguished men of my time. It was large, and of a dark cast, and glowed (I say literally glowed) when he spoke with feeling and interest. The eye alone, I think, indicated the poetical character and temperament.'

On this we have the comment: 'No eye literally glows, but some eyes are polished a little more, and reflect. And this is the utmost that can possibly have been true as to the eyes of Burns. But set within the meanings of impetuous eyelids, the lucidity of the dark eyes seemed broken, moved, directed into fiery shafts.' Well, then, his eyes 'seemed' to be possessed of the fiery energy. They were to all seeming the lightning, the eyelids were the thundercloud. And when it thunders and lightens men are satisfied with what seems. The contrary has no more than a psychological interest.

SLEEP IN THE DESERT

IMPOSSIBILITY OF KEEPING AWAKE IN RIDING ACROSS GOBI.

Hitherto I have thought that travelling by carts over stony roads and staying in Chinese inns at night was the hardest thing a foreigner travelling in China was called upon to endure, but since I have travelled with a caravan of camels I have changed my opinion. The monotony of the desert by day and the bed of camels' saddle at night, the evil smell of camels and the slowness of their drivers and the acrid choking of the little fire on which one's food is cooked—none of these things are so trying to the foreigners as the sleepiness which attacks one in this high region. This to me was a real torture. Travelling the cold night with no other company than dull Chinese, who seem to sleep while walking alongside the camels or while sitting on their backs, and being weighed down by heavy sleepiness, is the worst thing I have endured.

You sit on your horse, and, in spite of every effort, fall asleep. Presently you wake up and find yourself on the ground with your horses standing bewildered at your side, wondering whether you are alive or dead. Then you try to keep yourself awake by walking and talking a bit to the camel drivers, but you soon find that they are just as sleepy as yourself. A few words are exchanged, and then you are too tired to open your mouth to talk or even to think of anything but sleep, sweet sleep. Oh, for just a few minutes there at the roadside in the soft sand! But, no, you must go on and fight against this desire. It is too dangerous to sleep by the roadside on the ground. The caravan cannot wait, and your servant would not watch over you; he would soon fall asleep like yourself. The wolves would then have an easy time.

Yet in spite of all this reasoning you feel as if you were drawn to the ground by the power of a thousand strong magnets, and soon yield to sleep again. Suddenly your watchful horse, whose reins you have kept slung around your neck—this is a wise thing to do—pulls up, starts and jerks you wide awake. You jump up, not knowing where you are for some seconds, but you see your horse trembling, and realize that danger is near.

For a few minutes you are fully awake, and feel glad and refreshed. You jump on your horse and catch up with the caravan, which has gone a few li (a li is 654 yards) ahead.

After another ten li or so sleep creeps on again like a huge boa constrictor embracing you in its irresistible grasp. The same fight has then to be fought over again. Then at last the caravan arrives at the halting place for the night.—'North China News.'

RATTLESNAKE DOES NOT WARN.

This is one reason for the continued existence of the rattlesnake in the midst of enemies who would exterminate it, for, contrary to the general belief, the rattler rarely gives its characteristic note of warning until actually attacked. In fact, the sharp, vibrant ring of its terminal appendage is probably designed more to assist this very sluggish serpent to obtain its food than to sound defiance or warning. In the first place, serpents possess but the most rudimentary traces of auditory apparatus and are practically deaf, the deficiency in the sense of hearing being compensated for by an extreme sensitiveness of feeling which makes them aware of the approach of moving objects by the vibration of the ground. Hunters, treading cautiously upon a soft carpet of moss or leaves to avoid alarming game, will often step close to or over a rattler without disturbing it or receiving warning, and while many snakes are seen and killed by them, it is probable that a far greater number are passed by unnoticed. All snakes are timid and would rather run than fight, and the rattler is not inviting certain destruction by advertising its whereabouts in the brush.—'Outing Magazine.'

SOCIAL DISTINCTIONS IN CUBA.

There are, however, social distinctions in Cuba based upon color; there are not one but several color lines, though these are not eternal, hard, fast, and unchangeable as in the United States. In Cuba, social life is run largely by social clubs. There are in almost every town and village negro clubs, and white clubs. In one and at its functions may appear the husband, excluding the wife; in another, the wife, but not the husband; in a third, their children, but neither the father nor mother. To the world this will appear incredible, almost incomprehensible; here it is convention, fixed, settled, accepted, and operative. These distinctions, however, run but for a lifetime. By crosses from generation to generation, though some deny it, men ascend. A little of the blood, if it but be decreasing, is not remembered against them forever.—'Army and Navy Life.'

KANGAROO FARM

ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE SUPPLY OF THE GRACEFUL ANIMALS FOR PETS.

(London 'Express.')

The increasing popularity of kangaroos and wallabies as pets has led to a curious departure in farming at Lyncombe Mill, Bath, where the first kangaroo farm in this or any other country has been established.

The founders of this enterprise are two Englishmen, Messrs. W. H. Payne and 'Jack' Wallace, who probably know more about the unexplored wilds of North-west Australia than any persons living who are not native bushmen. Their wanderings in the remotest of savage Australasian districts cover a period of more than thirty years, and they are both seasoned bushmen, keen naturalists, and skilled trappers.

They were the first persons to bring the beautiful and valuable antelopine kangaroo to this country, and at Lyncombe Hill they have just effected a remarkable success in breeding from this species, one of the does having care of a youngster—the prettiest and liveliest little fellow imaginable, with a dainty little head exactly like that of an Italian greyhound.

An 'Express' representative was shown over the kangaroo farm by Mr. Payne, who is now in charge of Bath, while Mr. Wallace is securing a new collection of animals, which are to arrive from the antipodes next April.

Mr. Payne first led the way into the nursery—a large, bright apartment, heated very near to tropical temperature. Comfortably quartered here were several young wallabies, with the little antelopine infant and its mother.

The buildings and paddocks of the farm cover about four acres, and they are surrounded by a high stone wall. The latter is an essential on a kangaroo farm, for, as Mr. Payne pointed out, an old-man kangaroo is a wonderful jumper. 'Heights of ten feet, and lengths of twenty feet are not uncommon,' he added; 'and I have myself measured a jump along the ground of eighteen feet in the large paddock here.'

It was interesting to see half a dozen antelope kangaroos in one of the paddocks hustling one another to secure a slice of bread Mr. Payne carried. They boxed and wrestled just like human beings.

'The rarest kangaroos in England are to be seen in the Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester,' said Mr. Payne, 'and they nearly all went from this farm, but the most interesting fact in relation to our kangaroo farm is that we are doing a steadily increasing business with country gentlemen, with whom the idea of having kangaroos at large in their parks is becoming very popular. Wallabies also are being bought in large numbers by well-to-do people.'

Kangaroos are docile and sensible pets, and they require very little attention. In the summer they live mainly on grass and sleep out of doors; in winter they require a shelter such as park deer have, and they do best on a diet of crushed maize.

INDIA'S POLITICAL UNREST.

(W. M. Zumbro, in 'Review of Reviews.')

The world's political centre of gravity is changing. If one were asked to name the four or five most significant events that have happened during the twelve months he should include among them these three: The adoption of constitutional form of government by Persia, the insistence by the last session of the Indian national congress upon the rights of the Indian people as British subjects to govern themselves, and the decree issued by the Emperor of China calling upon the Chinese to prepare so that within ten years that empire would be ready to adopt a constitutional form of government.

India is well within the circle of this world movement. There are many things to indicate that the people of India are slowly finding themselves, are coming to their own. Everywhere there is ferment and a murmur of discontent. The cry 'Bande mataram!' (Hail to 'the mother country!) is heard throughout the land, and 'swaraj' (home rule) and 'swadeshi' (home country) have become words of magic to conjure with. What does it all mean? Briefly and fundamentally it means this: A new nation is about to be born.

There are three dominant notes in the murmur of discontent, one political, another industrial, and the third religious and social. During Christmas week of 1906 Dadabhai Naoroji, a Parsee gentleman of Bombay, for some years past resident in England, and formerly a member of the British Parliament, in the course of his presidential address at the opening of the 22nd session of the Indian national congress, insisted on the right of the Indian people as British subjects to govern themselves, and asked that this right be realized. There were nearly 10,000 delegates and visitors present, and the address was received with a tumult of applause. The members of the congress belong for the most part to the 'Moderate' party. They maintain an attitude of confidence toward the British Government and believe that in the end they will gain what they ask by persistent agitation. They do not on any account wish the guiding hand of the British Raj to be withdrawn, for they know full well that the people of India are not yet ready to take the government into their own hands. There is, on the other hand, an 'Extreme' party, led by such men as Bal Ghanghadar Tilak, of Poona, Bipin Chandar Pal, of Calcutta, and Lala Lajpat Rai, of Lahore, who openly assert that it is useless to continue to ask the government for what they want, that to do so is to play the part of beggars, and that the thing to do is to take by force what they cannot get otherwise.

There are only six thousand Europeans in Ceylon, the total population of which is about 2,566,000. There are also 23,000 Eurasians or European half-breeds.

SOME FREAK JOBS.

(New York 'Tribune.')

An old set of false teeth auctioned off as part of the effects of an eccentric poet who recently died on Long Island caused spirited bidding, and finally was knocked down to a man who gave his business as a dealer in second-hand molars and incisors in New York. This started some of the bystanders discussing queer ways of making a living in the metropolis.

A newspaper man in the group who had made a study of the East Side ghetto said that the queerest way of meeting the rent he had ever run across was the job of turning out light for orthodox Jews on Friday. According to the Talmud, no faithful Jew may either strike a match or extinguish any kind of fire or light on Friday night. Even the electric incandescent lamp must not be extinguished. As a consequence the orthodox Jews hire Gentiles to light their fires and lamps and to put them out at bedtime. There are a number of Gentile women who continue to live near Hester street just to make extra money in this way. One woman will have several families for whom she is official extinguisher, and each pays her 10 or 25 cents, or even more, each week, so that they can go to bed in comfortable darkness.

A second man said that the strangest job he knew of was that of a man who was retained by a big contracting company principally because of the beautiful way in which he broke the news of an accident to the widow and then attended to the family—with resultant saving in claims for damages.

'Renting a baby to a professional beggar is to my mind the oddest form of making cash,' hazarded a third. 'We just looked up a case where a mother rented a winning, though sickly looking baby to another woman, who held it on her lap and silently held out a hand for alms. She got into trouble, however, for pinching the baby to make it cry when a particularly prosperous looking pedestrian approached.'

'How about a singing teacher for canary birds?' asked another. 'There's one in Brooklyn. Or, for that matter, if you want a queer one, what's wrong with the snake diet man at the zoo, who has to know just when to give the boa-constrictor a live rabbit or a dozen raw eggs?'

'They'll do,' was the reply. 'But add to the list the man who paints the tall flag poles, the chap who keeps the Central Park obelisk from wearing away, the gem doctor down in Maiden Lane who can make a sick pearl or ruby as good as new by some sort of hocus-pocus. Yes, and keep a place for the man who paints black eyes into a normal appearance, and the other man who can color and bandage up a panhandler until he looks as if he had the most painful diseases.'

'And just include the man over at the hospital who is lucky enough to have some rare disease. He charges so much an hour for exhibiting himself at clinics and medical society meetings,' put in a medical student.

There is also a child exterminator for hotels and apartments and homes of the rich. He doesn't kill the children, but he does keep them out of the way of society mad mothers for a certain number of hours each day. He calls himself—privately, of course—expert playmate to poor little millionnaire boys. He got the idea that there was money in giving the children of the rich a chance to be children instead of little drawing room prigs or governess tormentors. So he went to New York University, which is giving special courses for teachers in managing playgrounds and clubs for children, and physical training and child hygiene, and learned the trick of keeping little chaps happy and well by systematic play.

In a short time he got all the sons of the rich he could handle. He hired a vacant piece of property, and started in to teach them to play ball and to do gymnasium stunts every afternoon instead of loafing about hotel corridors and learning deviltry from bellboys. On Saturdays he takes the children to the country somewhere or to the navy yard or to a public museum. The first year he cleaned up $3,000, and now women drive up in their carriages and beg him to take their boys. In summer he runs a high class boys' camp on a lake, charging Saratoga rates.

IMPORTING DISEASE TO PERSIA.

In Tabriz, Persia, the increase of pulmonary disease is alarming foreign physicians. This is due to the introduction of Western ways of living. Heretofore the housing problem has been a simple one. The adobe furnished material both cheap and convenient. Every family had its own little house and court. The door and the hole in the roof were open at all seasons. Even in winter no attempt was made to heat rooms. An open fire, or what might be called a foot warmer—a pan of ashes containing a few red coals—was all.

To make a visit to a Persian in midwinter, when the snow was falling, was something like taking a sleigh-ride indoors. The doors and windows were wide open. Host and guest set on cushions, a wool filled comforter tucked around them, with their feet toward the foot warmer. No boisterous crowds were found on the city streets—they were dark and deserted. No one sat up by artificial light or lay abed when the sun was shining. Now that the comparatively prosperous Armenians and Mohammedans are building houses like ours and trying to heat them with wood stoves and light them with lamps, a change is beginning to take place in all this. Fuel is scarce and expensive, so every crevice for fresh air has been closed lest any of the precious heat escape. The result as far as health is concerned has been just what might have been expected.—Elizabeth Easton, in the 'Charities and the Commons.'

PIERRE LOTI ON PHILAE

LAMENTS MODERN DESECRATION OF BEAUTIFUL TEMPLE IN EGYPT.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The 'Figaro,' under the title of 'Letters from Egypt,' publishes what is probably the first of a series from Pierre Loti, with the heading, 'The Death of Philae.' The poetic novelist will certainly have many sympathizers in his lament over the modern desecration of one of Egypt's most beautiful temples. First there is the canteen and the workman's shed, repugnant to the spirit of the desert, smelling of brandy and reeking with foul smoke. Then comes the 'landing stage for Philae,' as it might be the pier for Vauxhall, and the crowd of restless tourists putting off over the artificial lake which surrounds the ancient shrine of Isis. The sun has just set when Loti is pulled across by his chanting Berber crew.

'As twilight fades the sky turns from copper to bronze, but still with a metallic glow. The zenith changes to a deep brown, like a giant's brazen shield, and only the west keeps yellow, paling into an almost tinlike whiteness, while the mountains of the desert cut out their sharper outline with a shade of burnt sienna. This evening an icy wind opposes us furiously, but to that song of the boatmen we glide over this fictitious lake that is upheld as if in the air by an English foundation, invisible from afar, but imagined and revolting. A sacrilegious lake it might almost be called, since it shouds in its muddy depths priceless ruins, the temples of the gods of Egypt, churches of the first Christian era, stelae, inscriptions, and emblems. Over things like these we pass with the spray and foam of myriads of vicious little wavelets thrashing our faces.'

After a first turn round the ruins in the semi-darkness, Pierre Loti decided to wait for the moon, and returned to the landing stage, where all of his aesthetic and artistic fibers are jarred and set tingling. 'A bar of the horrible village (shellai) lit by an electric lamp. It stinks of absinthe, this desert bar, and it is heated by a smoky stove. It has been hastily built with zinc from petroleum tins and wrecks of cases of whiskey, and to decorate its walls the owner, a sort of Maltese, has stuck them over with questionable pictures cut out of illustrated papers. While we are waiting there for hours, Nubians and Arabs come in and out in a continuous stream for drink, and are served with European spirit in glassfuls. They are workmen from the new shops, who were once men of health and open air, but who have now faces worn with coal dust and haggard eyes whose expression is unhappy and evil.'

Then he goes back and watches the moon rise over the temple. 'Now the colossal Isis on the left of the portico begins to appear. First her graceful head, capped with the bird and surmounted by a disk of the sun, and then as the light gradually sinks, her breast and the arm lifted in some unfathomable pointing gesture, and lastly the lithe nudity of her torso and limbs in a sheath of stone. Soon she has emerged totally from the shadow—the goddess—but she appears surprised and uneasy to find at her feet, instead of the pavement they have pressed for two thousand years, the image of herself, her own reflection lengthening and lengthening away from her in the water.' The letter is scarcely in his best style, and a good deal of it has a suspicion of penny-a-lining, which is not usual in the real Loti, but it could scarcely have been written by anybody else, and it gives him a chance of venting a little of his, perhaps pardonable, spleen on the English who prefer a few million bales of cotton a year to the memories of Isis.—London 'Standard.'

ITALIAN BEGGARS.

As the natural beauties of Italy increase towards the South, so do the beggars, in numbers and persistence, says Julian Street, in 'The Travel Magazine.' The lame, the halt and the blind confront one everywhere in Naples; mothers exhibit the ailings of pitiable children, and strong, well children follow the foreigner about, begging for soldi. They stick like leeches to the traveller unaccustomed to the country's ways, sometimes even laying hands on him to call attention to their needs.

This nuisance is in no small degree due to the careless generosity of tourists who scatter coppers, to be struggled for by ragamuffins in the streets, or whose hearts are touched by pitiable spectacles.

It is, however, better to make a firm rule not to give. In the first place your money, when given to manifestly needy beggars, is often extorted from them by able-bodied loafers. Besides, if you give to one, you'll soon find a crowd after you. If you must give, give little. A soldo (equivalent of our cent) is sufficient.

Knowledge of methods of dismissing importuning beggars, touts and vendors, will be found useful on reaching Naples and other cities of the south.

The word 'Niente' (nothing) spoken firmly, is the first to use. If this does not suffice, try what Baedecker describes as 'a slight backward motion of the head, accompanied by a somewhat contemptuous expression.' 'Va via!' (Italian for 'Get out!') may also be found useful.

THE MOTOR AND THE MUSKRAT.

The inoffensive muskrat, which abounds in large numbers in the marshes in New Jersey and Delaware, is in danger of becoming extinct as the result of the increase in the automobiling craze. The danger of the little animal's decimation is due to the fact that there is a great demand for fur-lined overcoats, which are an absolute necessity for comfort when indulging in motoring during cold weather. One concern in this city has just completed 800 overcoats, which required for the linings the pelts of 30,000 muskrats.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

THE HORSE WHISPERER

GIFT OF CONTROLLING ANIMALS WITH THE TONGUE ILLUSTRATED.

The horse whisperer might be an unknown quantity in England and Ireland to-day, but there are not a few men who exercise a wonderful control with their voices over horses, which, when the dominating influence is absent, are apt to literally kick over the traces. In the thoroughbred stables of England and Ireland to-day there are not a few stablemen and jockeys who succeed in holding in check the vice in horses which in demonstrative manner show that they cannot tolerate the presence of the grooms or attendants.

Nimrod claimed for Count Duval a power and influence of the human voice over the brute creation, but that power was backed up by a lecture to the horse with 'his clenched fist in his face.'

But the horse whisperer of to-day avoids all gesticulation, and trusts entirely to a combination of sounds or words. There is no bullying done, and the whisperer can face a mad horse with his hands behind his back and apparently at the mercy of the beast that has to come under the charm. One means of keeping remount horses quiet in stations during the South African war was that employed by the yeomen, who sat in a ring of head-to-head horses, singing as loudly as possible and riveting the ears and attention of the otherwise sprawling and hungry animals.

One of the first whisperers to acquire absolute control over fractious equines was Con Sullivan, who migrated in his youth from Killmallick, where he could trace his genealogy through a long line of snafflers, and became almost exclusively employed by Lord Doneraile.

So unaccountable and so magical was the power Sullivan instantly acquired over the most savage brute that his parish priest, who had excellent grounds for not believing him a saint, denounced him as a sorcerer. The whisper of this man made an indelible impression upon any horse, bringing the pupil to a degree of docility unattainable in the ordinary course of discipline.

The race horse 'King Pepin,' a famous racer, vicious and reputed to have killed two grooms at the Curragh, once came under his charge. He was wanted to win a race at Mallow, but when saddling time came it found him in one of his unmanageable moods. He reared, plunged, and flung out fore and aft until he completely cowed groom and jockey. It was at this crisis that some one recommended that he should be 'whispered.' As it was the only chance left of taming him in time for the start, his owner gladly availed himself of it, though warned that horses were sometimes thrown into a state of stupor by the process.

Sullivan was soon found, and he was delighted at the opportunity of 'fwhuispern' before so much 'quolity' from all parts. 'Show us the wild baste,' he said, 'and we'll soon tache him manners.'

When he got within the circle—and a wide one it was—in which 'King Pepin' was playing his antics, he walked up to him, approaching the horse from behind. He mumbled some words as he walked, which, though not quite inaudible, were as unintelligible as a sermon in the unknown tongue, but they had a most magical effect on the horse, for he stood stock still. Sullivan then patted him on the neck, while he whispered a word or two in his ear, whereupon 'King Pepin' went on his knees and incontinently lay down.

The whisperer then stretched himself on him at full length, took out a pouch containing pipe and tobacco, flint and steel, struck a light and blew a cloud, as he lounged on the stomach of this high-mettled colt, with as much composure as if he were seated on a bench in his favorite taproom. After two or three puffs he got up, beckoned the nag to his legs, saddled him, and walked off to the starting post, the horse following and fawning upon him like a dog. He won the race in a canter.—London 'Live Stock Journal.'

THE QUAKER BOY.

For truly the Pennsylvania Quaker farm and homestead was a great place for a boy to grow into a man. The old conditions lasted till the civil war. Since then there has been a gradual scattering of the old families, and their places have been taken by immigrants and renters of another type. The old race will be largely extinct in another generation; but many a man now in middle life or beyond who has made his mark in Philadelphia or elsewhere in business or professional life, blesses the fate that gave him the physical and moral basis of such a boyhood.—Isaac Sharpless, in the 'Atlantic.'

THE WHIRLING DERVISHES.

Those spirits upon the hunt for 'sensations' in Constantinople will wish to 'take in' the Dervishes. The Whirling dervishes have a convenient convent on the Grand Rue where their circumnavigations may be witnessed at 7.30 on Friday evening for the admission of ten cents. This weird performance personifies the solar system and is exactly ordered in all its phases. After preliminary circuits of the ring in single file to the discordant accompaniment of flute and tambourine, the robed and turbaned Dervishes commence their turning. With arms outstretched, the right palm upwards to beseech blessings, the left depressed to signify mercy bestowed, the head is bent upon the right shoulder. The rapid revolving upon the right heel is effected by employing the left toes as motive power. As the circling accelerates, the long white skirts dilate until they stand out stiff after the manner of the attenuated garment of the 'premiere danseuse.' Very little space is allotted to each priest and it seems strange that there are no collisions. The dance ceases in an hour or so with the men exhausted. The 'Travel Magazine.'

LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

THE ASIATIC PROBLEM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Enclosed please find a clipping from the 'Railroad Trainmen's Journal.' You do not appear to realize the seriousness of the problem being prepared for Canada by the free admission of Asiatics to British Columbia. The policy of the Laurier Government in allowing it for the purpose of providing cheap labor for the new transcontinental railway is fatal. To us who are face to face with this matter it is serious indeed. So much so the case that one's feelings for the future of our western border is gloomy.

W. C. CALDER.

Revelstoke, B.C., Oct. 1, 1907.

EXCLUSION AND PLEBISCITE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In your editorial in to-day's 'Witness,' in commenting upon the views expressed by your correspondents upon the question of Asiatic exclusion, you say, referring to my own letter, that you are surprised at my proposal to have the matter decided by a plebiscite of the people of British Columbia. You further remark that, 'In all countries, matters affecting foreign relations are of necessity absolutely in the hands of the supreme power.' In other words, that the Federal Government, exercising as it does with the approval of the Imperial Government treaty-making powers, the regulation concerning the admission into Canada of the subjects of another country must be decided by the supreme power as it sees fit. From a constitutional standpoint you are on firm ground, but I did not mean that when saying that a plebiscite should be taken that British Columbia should exercise the treaty-making and abrogating powers of the Federal Government. My reason for making the suggestion to which you demur is to ascertain by the best means available, what the real opinion is of the majority of British Columbians.

The reports that reach you from the affected area are conflicting. One element is strongly in favor of exclusion, while another would tolerate Asiatic immigration. The elements favoring exclusion have been making the most noise and an outsider would thus be prone to think that they constitute practically the whole of the population. It seems that those who fear the Oriental invasion most are employed in a few industries that employ a considerable amount of white labor, and that this section of the population, fearing the competition of the Japanese and the Hindoo, are determined to coerce public opinion into thinking and demanding exclusion. It is hardly necessary for me to point out that it is very easy for a body of men employed in one or more industries led by a few popularity-seeking demagogues, to initiate and foster an agitation that would influence the local government to such an extent as to make it subservient to the wishes and demands of the malcontents. That they have succeeded is borne out by the legislation enacted by the Provincial Government on this question. In addition, the Federal representatives of the province have also gone on record in favor of exclusion. In view of these circumstances, it is hardly to be wondered at that even the calm statesmanship of a Cabinet minister be affected by the agitation mentioned. But, supposing that the good sense of the province repudiates the action of the anti-Asiatic propagandists, how can this good sense be ascertained and made manifest? I think that the only means to secure an unqualified expression of opinion is through a plebiscite. This does not mean to say that the principle be invoked to settle the question of the fitness of other nationalities as prospective Canadians. You will agree with me that the difficulty is an exceptional one and resort to original means to find out the true trend of public opinion is justifiable.

Then, again, the question is one solely affecting the people of British Columbia. Were it of national importance it would call for action on the part of the national government, undeterred by threats of secession and uninfluenced by party political considerations. Had the Provincial Government the power, it would have long ago abrogated the treaty in its entirety, or secured a substantial modification of its objectionable provisions. The power being reserved by our form of government to the imperial and national administrations, it must of necessity seek to secure its end by the means that have been used.

The Dominion is made up of integral and interdependent parts. Where one of these integral portions may suffer unduly through the exercise of power delegated to the national government it is incumbent upon the latter first to inquire whether such disadvantage is real or apparent. Should a careful canvass show that the grievances of those who seek redress are real, it then behooves it to act accordingly. The taking of a plebiscite does not commit the government to immediate action. It is simply grounds for taking such action if it sees fit.

The analogy you give in the matter of the Russian Jews being admitted to the province of Quebec does not hold. The type of immigrant and the resultant conditions are totally dissimilar. The people, or at least that section of the population of British Columbia that would debar the Asiatics and Japanese from entering Canada demand such exclusion on economic grounds. They say that the Asiatic works too cheap. That his standard of living is lower than that of his white competitors, and he is therefore undesirable from a Canadian standpoint, inasmuch as if permitted to freely come here and enter into unrestricted competition with Canadians it would inevitably have the effect of degrading the white worker to the level of the Asiatic or compel him to leave British Columbia. A like question involving discrimination against Russians and Hebrews could hardly ever arise in Quebec, owing to the desire of the Russian-Jewish workmen to earn the highest wages paid. In fact, since the advent of Russian Jews to this city in large numbers wages have gone up considerably in certain industries that previous to their coming were underpaid.

The battle between the white and the yellow forces in British Columbia is an economic one, and this should not be lost sight of by those who take sides on this question. Notwithstanding your able editorial, I still think that a plebiscite would permit the government to get a fairer view of the question, that would enable it to take the necessary steps to deal with the matter.

BERNARD ROSE.

POOR JOHN AND HIS MONEY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—John was a citizen of Montreal, whose residence was in the eastern part of the city. Some time ago I had occasion to visit his home, under circumstances which will never be forgotten. It was a very striking object lesson in reference to the liquor traffic.

The hero of this sketch, poor John, was an abandoned drunkard. He was able to earn about ten dollars a week, and could have earned much more but for his drunkenness. He spent fully half of his earnings in liquor, leaving five dollars to pay for rent, fuel, food and clothing for himself, his wife and his four children.

When I entered that miserable home the sight that met my eyes was such as could not easily be described. The children were all but naked, the mother, herself, a bundle of rags, and in all their faces you could easily read the outlines of gaunt famine.

On leaving the house I called on a lady, a member of the Ladies' Aid, who promptly and kindly did all the necessary shopping to supply the mother and children with what they needed.

It has been already stated that John was an abandoned drunkard. We may add to this another statement, that John was an abandoned brute. In about a week after the good lady had made her purchases and clothed the household, John got hold of the little dresses, jackets, etc., and bore them off in triumph. Where? To the pawnshop, to get more money for whiskey. The family were as destitute as ever, and John had an extra supply of liquor. Such are the results of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquor.

As I stood in that miserable home, for it contained no chair for me to sit on, these questions presented themselves to my mind with fearful force, where is the money gone which should have been spent in clothing for that poor woman that she might attend church, who has the money which should have provided needful food and raiment for those naked, starving children?

First, the saloon-keeper got hold of the lion's share of John's cash. He was largely responsible for the suffering in John's home. There was a striking difference between the costly attire of his wife and the tattered rags of John's wife.

Second, the rum-seller paid a large sum for license to trade with poor John. So a considerable fraction of John's money found its way into the Provincial Treasury. It is much to be regretted that the government should share with the liquor dealer the proceeds of his trade.

Third, when John soaked his brains and steeped his soul in Scotch whiskey and in Bass's beer he did so by using that upon which import duties had to be paid. Thus the Minister of Finance at Ottawa obtained his share of John's earnings. Some ten or twelve millions from import and excise duties legally collected for the Dominion exchequer.

Fourth, of course, the distiller and brewer had to be paid for their manufactured goods. As managing director in partnership with the government, their pockets were well-lined with the proceeds of John's toil and drunkenness. The residence of the distiller was a very different affair from that of John's, but it was John's money which helped to build it.

Now, sir, I have sufficiently answered the question given above as to what had become of the money. I have no idea of making any impeachment of any one of the gentlemen above referred to. They may be good citizens and good Christians. But they obtained between them fully one-half of that man's earnings, to the damage and suffering of his family. But they obtained the money in strict accordance with law. The law goes on legalizing the importation, manufacture and sale of the liquor. And it goes on producing the ruin of thousands of homes.

When will the day come that the electors and the legislators of our country will undertake to remove such an infernal piece of legislation from the statute books of our land?

G. G. HUXTABLE.

129 Colonial Ave.

Note.—If John had stolen clothes from an uptown clothes-line, he would have gone to the penitentiary for it. When he stole them from his own wife and children, our law has no fault to find with him. Yet which is the more heinous offence in the sight of God and man? What a poor attempt we make at retributive justice, after all. What is wanted for a man like John, whether he steals from a clothes-line or from his children's skins, is not punishment, but salvation. What is wanted is some place where such home crushers could be sent to, where they could be turned into good and sane citizens. And that is, as the King says, what is wanted in the case of all malefactors, whether the law condemns or condones their guilt.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE FLOWERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time back you advocated that the plants in our public squares should be given to all comers instead of being ruthlessly destroyed, and thereby many a cottage home was illuminated with flowers in box, tomato can, flower pot or other utensils. Can you not induce the council to advertise through your columns that such will be done this year. It is the rule in London, England.

For myself, I hate to take away from anything the life that we cannot restore.

FLORA.

Note.—The flowers in our squares are not born to blush unseen and waste their sweetness on the desert air; but they are, with the passing of autumn, consigned to the fate deplored by our correspondent 'Flora,' that is, 'ruthlessly destroyed.' Why, as we have suggested, and as 'Flora' suggests, should not the gardeners be given instructions to distribute them to all and sundry when the time comes to suit the squares to their bare winter garb? Hundreds would appreciate them and would preserve their lives a little longer. And flowers have a most humanizing influence.

'THE CONVERSION OF THE JEW.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As one of the Jewish persuasion, I feel it a bounden duty to contest the ground taken by the Rev. J. D. Neugewirtz, in his letter in last Saturday's 'Witness.' He asserts that the stand taken by Mr. Bernard Rose was presumptuous, but if the reverend gentleman will take this letter in a spirit of Christian toleration we can arrive at a rational conclusion of the points at issue. Now, concerning the conversion of the Jews, I can prove from personal observation, acquired in the London Ghetto, that the Jews who become renegades to their creed, only do it for the monetary advantages attached thereto; when they, poor beings, fleeing from Russian persecution, take the first opportunity that presents itself, and barter their souls to the Jewish-Christian missionary, for the sake of filthy lucre, to keep their bodies and souls together in a strange land. If he needs vital statistics on Jewish-Christian evangelical work in London, let him only apply to Dr. Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, and he, who is head of the movement in England, will present him with some striking features of the failure of the movement. The Jews who are converted only change their religion pro tem., and when they are in better circumstances they either go back to their ancient faith or become free-thinkers. Alas, it is with a pang of deep regret that I must admit this truism, for until civilization is perfect, one will find black sheep in every fold. Apropos of the conversion of eminent Jews standing high in every phase of the world's activity, Mr. Neugewirtz asserts that they embraced their new faith with sincerity. The satire of it! If he will look into the social standing of these converts, in the respective days of their existence, he will find that it was environment alone which necessitated—to their minds—a change of faith to keep their heads up, in whatever sphere of public activity they were engaged. Take Benjamin Disraeli, for instance. He, during his brilliant political career, showed a feeling entirely Jewish in its intensity, though by faith he was a Christian; when any question arose appertaining to the Jew, he was always to the fore as champion of his cause.

Mr. Neugewirtz does the Jew an injustice in his assertion that the Jew is intolerant towards a converted Jew. On the contrary, he has ever been tolerant towards him, and if Mr. Neugewirtz is acquainted with Jewish-Christian evangelical work in London, he will find that whenever an evangelist preaches at any public meeting place, he will always meet with rational opposition and be treated with justice and toleration at the hands of Jews interested in his propaganda. If Mr. Neugewirtz is willing to raise a platform in defence of his work, I guarantee he will have healthy opposition in which to thresh out the pros and cons of this interesting subject. In concluding his letter he advocates teaching the 'Jew first' the salvation found in Christ, but would not the time, energy and expenditure be put to a better account by trying to eradicate the social evils existing in our midst, than working in a useless cause? Put the energy to a higher and nobler ideal for the attainment of a 'heaven upon earth,' and when the goal is reached, we can sing aloud with ecstatic delight from the bottom of our hearts that the sublimity of God's presence is in our midst.

M. GILDER.

122 Avenue Viger, Montreal, Oct. 3, 1907.

JEWISH EVANGELIZATION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—About the evangelization of the Jews, your correspondent, Mr. David Donaghue, I think, wishes well to us. He gives so well the usual appeal of the Christian to the Jew that if you will kindly give me a little room I will tell you how we feel about it. I am not well educated in English; but, all the better, because it is to the poor Jew that the missionary comes. Mr. Donaghue takes the words of our prophet, Isaiah, where he mourns the condition of the Jewish Church, and likens it to a man of sorrows, acquainted with grief, etc. In great respect I would say that Mr. Donaghue's opinion that these words were spoken of Jesus Christ is not the same as our teachers, who know the language and the times so much better. We have an account of Jesus Christ in our history; he was a countryman, a great socialist, as we should say now. He made himself very disagreeable to the rich men and preached some things which our rabbis did not like. Perhaps they were not sorry when the Romans tried and executed him. But the Jews to-day feel sorry for him.

But, Mr. Editor, we are shocked when the missionary comes to us and tells us that that unfortunate young Jew was the Son of Jehovah, Lord God Almighty, who declared on our holy mountain, 'I am the Lord thy God; thou shalt have no other gods but me.' If he had a son and another Deity, the Holy Ghost, whom he wished us to believe were Gods with him, we think he would have said so then. I hope no one will be offended with what I say, as I want our Christian friends to understand why so very, very few Jews are converted. It is, after all, the extra Gods that we cannot believe in. I know that the missionary claims that it is only one God who has three persons. How is this different from three Gods? I cannot understand. The Buddhists also claim the same for Buddha, but the Jew is forbidden by his Scripture to believe either. Let the Christian and the Jew live kindly together; let us try which can do the most to make the world a better place to live in, but do not please spend money to get us to add to our one God one of our own countrymen, because all such money is surely wasted. I wish all good to yourself, who is well known as a friend to Israel, and also to Mr. Donaghue.

MARCUS COHEN.

131 St. Urbain street, Montreal.

STREET RAILWAY AUDACITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The general public can never say that the dwellers on Wellington street, Point St, Charles, and Verdun, are not the most patient people in the world. Think of it, all this summer they have been dumped by the Street Railway Company at the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets, compelled to walk to St. James street in rain and slush in order to get a car for uptown. They told us that Craig street was all torn up, and we bore it patiently, but now, and for some time, Craig street is finished, and still we have to walk. When is this going to stop? When are our city governors to look after the welfare of the people, and when are they going to compel the Street Railway Company to run cars right up to St. Catherine street from Point St. Charles without change, and down Windsor? We are waiting. We are determined to get simple justice.

ONE FOR THE PEOPLE.

Montreal, Oct. 7, 1907.

THREE DIDACE AND THE ANGLICAN CHURCH AT THREE RIVERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the Montreal 'Star' of Oct. 3 Father Wolferstan is reported as saying:—'The Order is patiently awaiting the decision of the courts in the matter of the removal of the bodies of Brother Didace and the members of the Order from the Anglican Church of Three Rivers.'

This church property formerly belonged to the Recollet Friars, and at the conquest was confiscated by the British Government, which had the right to do so, and transfer it to whom it pleased. It was given to the Church of England unconditionally, irrespective of what might be buried under the building. Hence, no court has any right or jurisdiction over this property any more than it has over that of any other citizen of this province.

This friar talks of legal proceedings. Were such allowed by any court all property would be at the mercy of any 'friar' or other individual who might covet it. Therefore, this is a more serious matter than the removal of skeletons, and involves property rights all over this province.

From the turn this matter has taken the rector of the church is perfectly justified in refusing any request for the removal of these remains, and no court could compel him to do otherwise.

As to selling the property, the church authorities have the right, it is presumed, of asking any sum they please. There seems to be more beneath this threat of legal proceedings than appears on the surface.

PROPRIETOR.

COMPULSORY VOTING.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Permit me through your columns heartily to endorse the suggestion of Alderman Mercier in favor of compulsory voting in municipal elections. It is deserving of the consideration of every public spirited citizen, and would be the means of doing away or lessening number of evils that interfere with the efficient management of our civic affairs. On principle, I am opposed to compulsion in any direction, but when, as in the present case, it can be productive of great good without in any way impairing one's feeling of independence, I gladly make an exception. Our civic way of doing things is hardly worth copying, and reform of the right kind is urgently needed.

I think that compulsory voting would be the means of hastening progress in this direction. The one advantage above all that it would bring in its train would be the practical abolition of the pernicious and corruption engendering patronage system. As is well known, this system obtains in our local policies and is destructive of good government, economical administration and the nightmare of the honest alderman. The introduction of this principle would do away with the necessity of aldermen and candidates disbursing large sums of money in order to be elected. I know from my own personal experience of a gentleman who now occupies a seat in the council chamber, and who has shown himself to be one of the squarest men ever sent to the City Hall, who, during his strenuously fought campaign, was the prey of ward-heelers and beer swilling loafers of the most degrading type, and as a consequence of satisfying their greed the savings of years of toil were spent in about a month. The gentleman mentioned is the right type of citizen to make the kind of alderman to direct our civic affairs; yet, at the approaching municipal election, should he meet with opposition, he will again be compelled to spend a large sum of money in order that he may have the privilege of guarding the welfare of his fellow-ratepayers from the onslaughts of corporation and rapacious contractors, without counting the horde of would-be corporation officials who want easy jobs. Conditions at present are not encouraging to ambitious citizens, who would gladly give their time and energy to the management of our civic government were they assured that they would not be called upon to pay out thousands of dollars to hired canvassers to solicit votes.

Voting upon the suggestion of an illiterate and ill-informed vote solicitor is not doing one's civic duty. The franchise, if a privilege, should be very carefully exercised, and not bartered for or given as a means of ridding oneself of the presence of the paid canvasser. Compulsory voting would induce citizens to give the question of the means best adapted to obtain efficient municipal management greater consideration and corresponding advantages would follow. The composition of our present City Council, while an improvement upon former ones, is still very far from being a public-spirited one. Its indifference to pressing needs has been amply demonstrated through its attitude on the gas question. With the knowledge that every citizen would be compelled to record his vote, numbers of citizens would eagerly and freely offer themselves as candidates. Instead of being spoken of as grafters they would be looked up to with respect and admiration. Knowing that they were responsible to the citizens, and anxious to win their regard they would lose no opportunity of devising and carrying out plans for the city's betterment. They would not be pestered day and night with a lot of lazy individuals who want to live well upon the revenue contributed by hard-working citizens. Promotion would be according to merit and seniority rather than paying intermediaries to buy aldermanic favoritism. In this connection I refer to the Query-Ste. Marie case. Surely one who has been in service of the city for fourteen years need not take part of his poor pay to purchase promotion. Yet this is what actually happened. Some of the members of the present City Council are as narrow-minded and bigoted as the early Covenanters.

Had we a council made up of gentlemen of the Ald. Robinson class the majority of the questions that are still waiting to be threshed out and settled would have been cleared from the order paper. The legislative committee also discussed the advisability of securing amendments to the charter, reducing the number of aldermen. That is another move in the direction of reform. There is an old saying that 'Too many cooks spoil the broth.' I think that you will agree with me that we have too many cooks looking after and stirring the municipal saucepan. One alderman for each ward is quite sufficient, but their labors should be supervised by a board of control consisting of men like H. B. Ames, M.P., Ald. James Robinson and ex-Mayor Laporte. At the same time an opportunity should be given the working class to send the best men of their own station and strongly representative to assist in the governing of the city in the best interests of all concerned. I have for several years been contending that the property qualification for aldermen should be abolished. Why put obstacles in the way of educated workingmen representing their fellow-taxpayers by saying that unless you possess real estate to the extent of two thousand dollars or more you are not eligible as a candidate. Is that fair? There are thousands of workingmen in this city, honest, hard-working and sober, yet they do not possess two thousand dollars of real estate. They are every bit as much interested in good government as their wealthier fellow-citizens. Had there been a few aggressive representatives of the working class in the council during the past four years the gas and other questions would be no more. I think that the time has come to usher in this much needed reform and not restrict the privilege of aldermanic honors to those that have the money but in a good many cases very little capacity. With the abolition of the property qualification, the reducing of the deposit to fifty dollars and compulsory voting we should be providing an opportunity for labor to have a voice in performing governmental functions. Previous to every municipal election the candidates speak of the workingmen and what they will do if returned. We know, however, that once they are elected they very seldom show their sympathy for him unless it is to try and attract attention to themselves by moving that corporation laborers' pay be increased, and that the union label appear on printing ordered by the city. That is about the limit of their interest in the toiling part of the population. I do not wish to be understood as saying that workingmen are all angels and would revolutionize our civic administration, but I do say this, that their environment offering fewer temptations, and with the prevailing system in vogue at the City Hall of awarding contracts and bestowing patronage abolished, they would be of material assistance in helping to make Montreal a model city and the envy of its neighbors and rivals. Knowing your interest in all that concerns honest and economical municipal administration, I have not hesitated to speak at considerable length and I trust that you will do all in your power to influence public opinion so that it may demand reforms of the nature suggested by Ald. Mercier.

BERNARD ROSE.

Note.—Has compulsory voting ever been achieved anywhere?

WHAT CAUSES DYSPEPTIC PAINS

Food is improperly digested. Gas forms and distends the stomach, causing heart palpitation and terrible uneasiness. The great specialist for dyspepsia is Polson's Nerviline. Never yet failed to cure the worst cases. It prevents fermentation, assists assimilation and converts what you eat into nourishment. Nerviline has been successfully used for nearly fifty years. Get a 25c bottle from your druggist to-day.

PILES Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and speedy 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 buy it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c. at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

Saved Her Friend

Ottawa, Ont.—Acquaintances of Mrs M. E. Dewar, of this city, are showering her with congratulations on being rescued from what promised to be hopeless invalidism. Mrs. Dewar had not been herself for years. Physicians treated her for various complaints, but none of them did any permanent good. Finally a friend determined that something must be done and that quickly. So she insisted on Mrs. Dewar trying 'Fruit-a-tives' — those wonderful Fruit Liver Tablets that are curing so many people. Here is what Mrs. Dewar says about 'Fruit-a-tives': 'I have much pleasure in stating that I have found "Fruit-a-tives" the best medicine I ever usel for Constipation and Biliousness. I suffered from headaches of a severe kind for a long time, but, after taking "Fruit-a-tives," I have become entirely well. I can, with every confidence, recommend "Fruit-a-tives" to any one suffering from Constipation, Biliousness or Headaches.'

Calomel, salts, oil and other violent cathartics act simply on the bowels.

'Fruit-a-tives' are a liver tonic and stimulant. They act directly on the liver—reducing inflammation and increasing the flow of bile. Besides insuring complete digestion, bile makes the bowels move. That is why 'Fruit-a-tives' also cure Constipation. They are made of fruit and tonics. Fifty cents a box; 6 for $2.50. At all druggists, or sent on receipt of price. Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

HE'LL NEVER BE MINE.

Some men are good-tempered, some honest and true,
Some kind and unselfish, but these are but few,
Some gentle and courteous, some handsome and fine,
But the man that drinks liquor shall never be mine.

His love he may offer, his name and his gold,
A beautiful mansion and pleasures untold,
All these he may offer with noble design,
But the man that drinks liquor shall never be mine.

He may be a scholar of highest renown,
Respected and honored in city and town;
But though he should ask me I'd surely decline,
For the man that drinks liquor shall never be mine.

He may not get tipsy as many men do,
And drink only seldom, but one glass or two,
But though he takes nothing more potent than wine,
The man that drinks liquor shall never be mine.

If all the young maidens (and truly they can)
Would purpose to wed but a good, sober man,
The curse of intemp'rance would quickly decline—
The man that drinks liquor shall never be mine.

P. N. E.

St. Lambert, Que.

IMITATING KOEPENICK'S CAPTAIN.

From Muenchen-Gladbach comes a story which reminds one of the captain of Koepenick. A man named Jocken has been arrested for hoaxing the people of the neighborhood with bogus orders for the billeting of soldiers. Dressed in the uniform of the Field Artillery, he went to various villages, visited the authorities, and, with their co-operation, arranged for quarters for several regiments of soldiers alleged to be returning from the manoeuvres. The people, who in this district are very fond of the military, were delighted. They ordered in large quantities of provisions, and were in a state of jubilant excitement. Hundreds of them went out along the roads to meet the returning troops and welcome them, but no troops came, and it slowly dawned on the villagers that they had been victimized by an elaborate practical joke.—Berlin correspondent, London 'Chronicle.'

Eagles have in recent years increased in numbers at such a rate in Switzerland that the peasants are beginning to complain of the damage they do to the game, and also, in many cases, to the goats and lambs in the farm yards. One of the journals, on the other hand, prints a communication from a lover of nature who declares that the beautiful sight of an eagle soaring in the air more than compensates for any game and farmyard losses.

Catarrh

Whether it is of the nose, throat, stomach, bowels, or more delicate organs, catarrh is always debilitating and should never fail of attention.

It is a discharge from the mucous membrane when kept in a state of inflammation by an impure, commonly scrofulous, condition of the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cures all forms of catarrh, radically and permanently—it removes the cause and overcomes all the effects. Get Hood's.

BRITISH NEWS

ENGLAND.

Bees have stung a pony to death at Hatfield near Doncaster.

There has been a plague of dragon flies in the Limborune district of Essex.

A shark five feet, in length has been caught by a rod and line in Mounts Bay, Penzance.

Many motorcars in South Wales have had to get to stop owing to the horns being choked by flies.

Extensive damage has been done to the colliery by some mysterious movement of the ground at Houghton-le-Spring, Durham.

Dalverton bells being out of repair, worshippers were summoned to church on a recent Sunday by the blowing of a bugle by a local volunteer.

An anchor, supposed to have belonged to one of the vessels of the Spanish Armada, was recently recovered from Rye Harbor by a trawler. It has been placed in the Old Battery Gardens.

Rabbits were sold at Darlington recently for 3d. each, owing to the great number caught during harvest operations.

Extensive works are being undertaken on the Gosport side of Portsmouth Harbor for the provision of tanks to contain 20,000 tons of oil fuel for the Navy.

A talented violinist, whose identity is a mystery, has been hop-picking in Kent. He entertained the other pickers round the camp fire in the evenings with selections of classical music.

John Burns' and 'A. J. Balfour,' who have been down in Kent hop-picking, have applied for admission to the casual ward of Malling Workhouse. Both men protested that they had given their real names.

Several women hold public appointments at Boston (Lincs.), including those of collector to the Guardians, collector of rates, librarian, savings bank actuary, vaccination officer and registrar of births and deaths.

Six bachelors, who have taken small holdings with cottages on Crown land at Moulton, Lincolnshire, have had to sign an agreement imposed by the parish council, to marry 'within a reasonable time.'

Another historic London tavern, Barnard's Inn, in Holborn, has closed its doors. The house was the Red Lamp of 'Barnaby Rudge,' and many men whose names are now historic have foregathered in the old parlor behind the bar.

Mr. E. J. Lupson, parish clerk of Yarmouth, who has completed forty-four years' service, has attended twelve thousand weddings at the parish church, and has been absent from church only three times out of nearly 2,300 Sundays. He has given away more than twelve hundred brides.

An advertisement for a porter attracted a crowd of three or four hundred out of works to Silver street, Poplar, the other day. The posting of a notice that the situation was filled led to the shooting and broken windows, and at last the police were compelled to clear the street.

The smallest inhabited island in the world is that on which the Eddystone lighthouse stands. At low water it is thirty feet in diameter; at high water the base of the lighthouse, the diameter of which is 28 3-4 feet, is completely covered by the waves.

The famous Bull Hotel at Rochester, at which ancient hostelry the Pickwick party 'put up' on their drive from London to the country, has just been sold. In 1836 Queen Victoria—before she came to the Throne—spent a night at the Bull, being caught in a storm which arose while she and her mother, the Duchess of Kent, were out driving.

The teeth of some 7,300 Brighton school children have been examined by an expert on behalf of the Local Education Committee. Nearly five thousand of the children require to have one or more teeth extracted, and about seven hundred and fifty need 'fillings.'

A plea is made for the creation of more swimming places on the Thames. Over a stretch of about a hundred miles of splendid water there are only some twenty-six public bathing places, and several of these are grouped at Oxford or Windsor.

A passenger on a Channel steamer fell overboard when the vessel was near Lynmouth. A boat was lowered, and search made in vain. It was afterwards discovered that he swam nearly a mile, climbed sixty feet up a steep cliff, and then was rescued by the Lynmouth coastguard.

Exeter Hall, London, is now in the hands of the housebreakers. The only part of the famous building that will be allowed to remain is the front entrance in the Strand. The work of demolition is not easy, as the walls are three feet thick, and there are 200 tons of iron in the structure.

A stag, in his struggles to get free from his pursuers in the garden of Pitt Farm, on Exmoor, unset several beehives. Hounds and field were routed, and it was some time before the stag's body could be recovered by some volunteers swathed in muslin.

One hundred and ninety-two applications have been received for the post of cemetery keeper at Bedworth, in Warwickshire. The candidates, who belonged to all parts of England, represented almost every conceivable profession and trade.

The old wooden battleship 'Asia,' which served as the flagship at the battle of Navarino, was recently removed from the position alongside Portsmouth Dockyard, which she has occupied as a depot ship for many years prior to being sold for breaking up. The 'Asia' was built in India in 1824.

Sheffield has cheaper gas than any other large manufacturing city in the world. Despite this fact, the shareholders draw the maximum dividends, and the directors, in addition to being in receipt of liberal honorariums, cannot spend the balance of profit in works extension, etc.

A world's record in dry fly fishing is reported from Dorchester, where the Rev. S. E. V. Filleul has caught a trout weighing twelve and three-quarter pounds. He was using a light cane-built rod with the finest tackle, his fly being a small hare's ear. The fish was played for an hour and a quarter, and, being too big for the net, was landed in a clothes basket.

There is an increasing tendency on the part of large consumers of water in London to draw on the water reservoirs in the lower geological strata beneath the capital rather than be indebted to companies for their water supply. The latest institution to show its independence in this fashion is Clement's Inn where, not twenty yards from the Strand, an artesian well has been tapped at a depth of 450 feet.

By a happy thought of the Chorlton Poor Law Guardians a dozen Manchester children who have been adopted by the Guardians are to be sent to work in London, while as many boys and girls from Shoreditch are to find their first situations in Manchester. It is hoped that by this means the children may be saved from having their start in life hindered by the attentions or annoyances of undesirable relatives.

A baby giraffe, six feet in length from hoof to head, is now trying to 'find its feet' at the Zoo, where a score of its kind have been born and bred since 1827. Before that year a giraffe had never been brought to England. From four giraffes imported in 1835, a tribe of seventeen was bred, the last survivor dying in 1892—a record which is said to compare favorably with the term of existence of the animals in a state of nature.

A curious instance of the sagacity of a horse was related at the inquest at Witton, near Maidstone, on Thomas Pearce. Pearce was driving an old-fashioned van, when he fell from his seat and his legs slipped between the shafts and the van. He was unable to extricate himself, and was dragged for a mile, receiving injuries from which he died. The horse deliberately crossed the road and stopped a brewer's van, thus calling attention to his master position.

The work of renovating and redecorating the British Museum reading room is now practically finished. It was begun last April, and the task was a considerable one, since the room had not been overhauled for fifty years. Some idea of the work involved may be gathered from the following statistics. The work entailed twenty-five tons of cream and old-gold paint, 200,000 leaves of pure gold, 8,000 scaffold poles representing 400 miles of wood, thirty tons of scaffold cording, and a hundred ladders. The cost is approximately £6,000.

A remarkable discovery is reported from Nottingham, where a live crab has been found embedded in rock-sand ten feet below the surface. A workman employed by a builder, was getting out some foundations when, in breaking off a large lump of rock with a crowbar, he saw something move. Closer examination revealed a live crab, the shell measuring three inches by two inches. It resembles the ordinary sea crab, except that the shell has sharp rugged edges. It is thought that the crab is three or four thousand years old.

A woman who became a wife by reason of the Deceased's Wife's Sister's Marriage Act, applied to the Bristol Magistrates to get a separation order on the ground of the husband's desertion before the Act. The husband had left her a year ago, and declared that he 'never had a moment's peace with her in the house.' But for the Act he could have persisted in his desertion without the need of keeping the woman, but the magistrates decided that he must pay 2s. a week now for the privilege of living apart from her.

The Marble Arch at one of the entrances to Hyde Park, which is familiar to most visitors to London, was intended for the main entrance to Buckingham Palace, but was found to be unsuitable for this purpose, and was transferred to its present site in 1851. It is now proposed to set it further in the Park in the centre of a crescent drive, as part of a contemplated improvement scheme. The arch is of Carrara marble, and cost over £70,000. It is said to be the largest work of mere ornament in the British Isles, excluding memorials commemorative of a great name or cause, but it sinks into insignificance when compared with The Arc de Triomphe, which stands at the top of the Champs Elysees, in Paris. That was commenced by Napoleon in 1806, but was not completed until thirty years later, and cost altogether nearly half a million sterling.

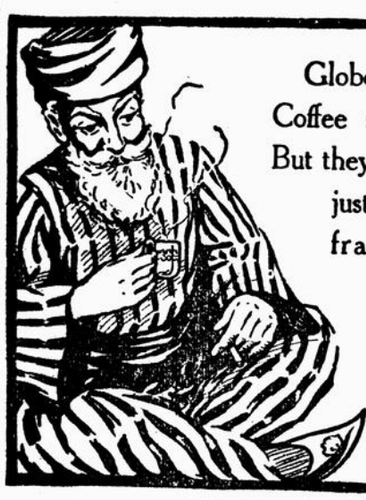
There was a dramatic little scene in Drury Lane Theatre, London, the other afternoon. At the invitation of Mr. Arthur Collins, ex-Corp. William Smith, of the 12th (now the Suffolk) Regiment, who was one of the few survivors of the 'Birkenhead,' attended a performance of 'The Sins of Society,' in which there is a dramatic representation of the sinking of a troopship. The scene stirred up old memories in the corporal, and for a few moments after the curtain went down he was a little overcome by the vivid representation, which is not, perhaps, to be wondered at, for the corporal is nearly eighty, and the scene that he lived over again was one of the most terrible in the annals of British disasters, as well as being one of the most heroic.

Was it anything like what really happened?' asked Mr. Arthur Collins, gently.

'Parts of it were were real,' replied the corporal. 'They lined up and went down just like that—just like that—it was all over in twenty minutes.'

The corporal kept his thoughts back to that terrible February day, and repeated to himself, 'They all went down, standing just like that.'

Then, very simply, the corporal told what he remembered of that memorable occasion—a story which so impressed the Emperor William as being one of the finest examples of heroism in the world that he has caused it to be hung on the walls of every barrack-room in Germany.



Globe-trotters may talk of the Coffee served by the Turks. But they can get coffee at home just as rich, delicious and fragrant—by ordering Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE from their grocers.

85

SCOTLAND.

A Cheviot sheep brought £90 at a Hawick sale.

The harvest of the sea on the North-east coast of Scotland has been gathered in and in every fishing community along the coast a large measure of prosperity is being enjoyed. Considerably over a million of money has been earned at the herring fishing, and this vast sum has been widely distributed. There are variations, of course, the sail boats earning on an average £500 or £600, and the steam drifters up to £2,000, at the East Coast fishing.

To Scotland belongs the unique distinction of having a town of three thousand inhabitants which does not possess a post or telegraph office, and a town of four thousand inhabitants that has not a single public house. The town that has not a post-office is Maxwelltown, near Dumfries, and the town that has not a public house is Newmains, in Lanarkshire. The former place has to depend on the town of Dumfries for its postal facilities, and the latter place needs no supplies of liquor, apparently, as every attempt to establish a licensed house has been successfully frustrated.

IRELAND.

Ireland's natural increase of population excess of births over deaths was 29,109 last year. The loss by emigration was 35,344.

A handsome statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which is to be erected on the Royal Dublin Society's grounds, Kildare street, Dublin, has just arrived in the Irish capital. The statue is a bronze, and represents the late Queen in a sitting position.

The cash deposits in joint stock banks in Ireland have risen from £26,000,000 in 1871 to £45,842,000 in 1906, and the cash in the post-office savings bank from £500,000 to £10,459,000. It is clear that so far from the country having been ruined under British rule it has progressed amazingly.

Lord Ashtown has been awarded £140 compensation for the explosion of a bomb at his shooting lodge at Glenahiry, county Waterford, on Aug. 14. The compensation will come out of the rates. In making the award the County Court judge commented severely on a police report in which suggestions were embodied that Lord Ashtown was himself concerned in producing the explosion. It is likely that a further inquiry will be held.

THE CRY FOR JUSTICE.

('Harper's Magazine.')

In the Island of Guernsey there reigned in the days of Alfred the Great a certain Duke Rollo of Ro, who was so impatient of 'the law's delay' and so eager to see prompt justice to all that he established a custom of public clamor of unredressed wrongs. Thus a citizen, oppressed and unable to get relief at court, might publicly call upon Rollo or Ro, and have his case instantly attended to.

'When the funeral of William the Conqueror occurred and service was being held in the great church at Caen which he had built, a man entered, and falling upon his knees cried in French:

'"Ha! Ro! Ha! Ro! To my aid, my prince. One has wronged me!"

'At once the services stopped, and the burial of the king could not proceed until the man's plea had been heard and his wrong righted. In this case William himself was the doer of the wrong, having taken the man's land for the church and not having paid for it.

'Even to modern times the cry of "Ha! Ro!" persists in Guernsey, with speedy justice for him who uses it. It is a revered privilege, and one which no man in Guernsey would use except as a last resort; but when a man in desperate straits does use it, it never goes unheeded. There is no man who dares disregard it.

'Only a few months ago an unhappy citizen applied it to one of the rulers of the island who was tearing down a building, the ownership of which was in dispute between them. He knelt upon the steps of the court-house, and his voice went quavering as he began the ancient ery, and then shrilled high and loud; and people stood about in silent awe until the formula was complete, the man rose all trembling and looked about him uncertain and in fear.

'The court heard his case forthwith, and decided for him, but the rich man had already ceased the work before the court hearing, as soon as the poor man had cried, "Ha! Ro!"

'An American, to whom the practice was new, questioned both men.

'"He had to stop; he had no choice," said the poor man. And the rich man said the same. "I had to stop when he cried, 'Ha! Ro!' I had no choice."

'The old custom is written indelibly in the lawbooks of Guernsey, an age-old tribute to the love of justice of the ancient Duke Ro.'

MR. JONES HOBBLES NO MORE.

He was persuaded to invested in a bottle of Putnam's Corn Extractor. It removed several hard corns and callouses, and now he walks without hobbling; in twenty-four hours painless and sure is Putnam's, try it.

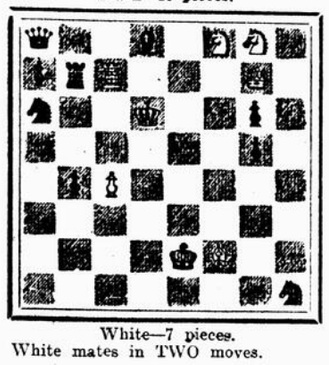
CHESS

Saturday, October 12, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1194.

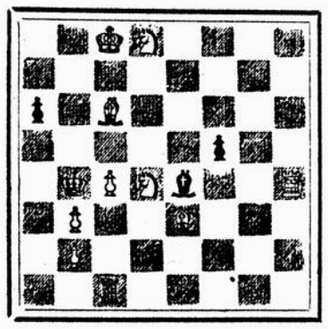
By Mr. G. J. Slater.
First prize in the Liverpool 'Courier' Tourney.

Black—10 pieces.



White—7 pieces.
White mates in TWO moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1195.
Composed for the 'Witness' by Mr. W. E. Rudolph, Brooklyn.
Black—5 pieces.



White—9 pieces.
White mates in THREE moves.

Solvers will see at a glance that there is no mate in three for problem No. 1193 as it stands, so fortunately no time will have been lost over it; white pawns are required on Q Kt 3, K B 2, and K B 4, making 7 pieces for white.

SOLUTIONS.

To Problem 1188..1. Kt K 4, from Mrs. Carzwell, Mr. Rudolph, and Mr. A. A. Scott, city.

To Problem 1189..1. P R 4, Mr. Rudolph thinks this a very neat bit of work.

To Problem 1190..1. R Q 6, from Mrs. Carzwell and Mr. Scott.

To Problem 1191..1. B Q 8, if 1. Q x B P, K—Kt 4; 2. Q—B 6, R—B 8 ch; and of course no mate in three; besides, a capture key move for a 3-er is not considered good form now.

Two games played by Rubenstein at Carlsbad.

(Queen's Gambit Declined.)

Marshall. White.	Rubenstein. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P— K3 (1)	5 B—K 2
6 Q—B 2 (2)	6 Castles
7 Kt—B 3	7 R—K 1
8 B—Q 3	8 P x P
9 B x P	9 P—Q R 3
10 P—Q R 4	10 P—Q B 4
11 Castles	11 P—Q Kt 3
12 K R—Q 1	12 B—Kt 2 (3)
13 P x P	13 Q—B 2
14 B—Q 3	14 Kt x P
15 B x Kt	15 P x B (4)
16 B x P ch	16 K—Kt 2
17 R—Q 4	17 R—R 1
18 R—Kt 4 ch	18 K—B 1
19 R—Kt 3 (5)	19 P—B 4
20 B x P	20 P x B
21 Q x P	21 Q—Q 2
22 Q x Q	22 Kt x Q
23 R—Q 1	23 R—Q 1
24 Kt—Q 4	24 Kt—B 4
25 P—Kt 4	25 Kt—K 3
26 Kt x Kt ch	26 P x Kt
27 R x R ch	27 B x R
28 R—Kt 4	28 R—R 5
29 R x R	29 B x R
30 P—Kt 5	30 P—R 4 !
31 P—B 3	31 K—K 2
32 P—K 4	32 K—Q 3
33 P—Kt 3	33 B—B 3
34 Kt—R 2	34 B—Kt 7
35 P—R 4	35 P—K 4
36 P—R 5	36 K—K 2
37 K—Kt 2	37 B—B 1
38 P—B 4	38 B—K 3
39 Kt—Kt 4	39 P x Kt
40 P—B 5	40 B—Kt 1
41 P—R 5 (6)	41 P x P
42 P—Kt 6	42 B—Q 5
43 P—Kt 7	43 B—R 2

Resigns.

(1) If 5. P x P, P x P; 6. Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 7. B x Q, B—Kt 5 ch; 8. Q—Q2, B x Q ch; 9. K x B, K x B, and wins.

(2) 6. Kt—K B 3 or B Q 3, developing moves, would be better.

(3) 12..Q B 2 would be followed by 13. P—Q 5, at this point.

(4) Opening the two files for his rooks.

(5) If 19. B Q 3, B x Kt; 20. P x B, Q x P ch., etc., winning a pawn.

(6) But the Kt P is one square too far back.

(Hungarian Defence.)

Spielmann, White.	Rubinstein. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—K R 3	6 Kt—Q R 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 Kt x B
8 R P x Kt	8 Castles.
9 Castles.	9 P—B 3
10 Kt—K 2	10 Q—B 2
11 P—K Kt 4	11 P—Q 4
12 Kt—Kt 3	12 R—K
13 Q—K 2	13 P x P
14 P x P	14 P—K Kt 3
15 B—Kt 5	15 B—K 2
16 Q—K 3	16 P—Q R 3
17 Kt—K	17 Kt—Q 2
18 B x B	18 R x B
19 Q—R 6	19 R—Q
20 K—R 2	20 P—B 3
21 Kt—Q 3	21 R—Kt 2
22 R—K Kt	22 Kt—B
23 Kt—K B 5	23 B x Kt
24 Kt P x B	24 R—Q 5
25 R—Kt 4	25 Q R—Q 2
26 Kt—B 5	26 Q R—K 2
27 Q R—K Kt	27 Q—Q 3
28 Kt—Q 3	28 P—R 4
29 P—R 4	29 Q—B 2
30 K R—Kt 3	30 K (K 2)—B 2
31 P—K B 4	31 Q—K 2
32 P x K P	32 R P x P
33 R—Kt 5	33 Kt—Q 2
34 P x P	34 P x P
35 R x P	35 Kt—B 3
36 Q R—Kt 5	36 Kt x P
37 R—R 5	37 Resigns.

CHESS MASTER INVITED TO NEW YORK.

Unless all efforts fail, A. Rubinstein, the winner of the international chess masters' tournament at Carlsbad, will be paying a visit to America ere long. Negotiations have been opened by the Rice Chess Club, of New York, the membership of which includes many Russians, with a view to inviting the new tournament champion to fill an engagement of two or three weeks here. If Rubenstein accepts the proposition and decides to make the trip he will, in all probability, make the tour of the country and give exhibitions in the leading chess centres.—Manitoba 'Free Press.'

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Home Department.

The New Nest.

(Katharine Tynan, in 'Westminster Gazette.')

How fortunate it was I made
A new nest for my heart before
All the old nests were down, and laid
So low the elm, the sycamore,

That held my heart's most secret places,
Wherein I lay so safe and warm!
They are all gone, the beloved faces,
The nests are down in winter storm.

How fortunate it was I found
This new nest for my heart to keep
Above the cold floods and the ground,
Though the wind cry and the sky weep!

What a sad world the world had been
With the old places hushed and dark,
Had not the new nest called me in,
Cradled my heart as in an ark!

Thank God He bids us build with care
A nest 'gainst the night and rain,
When the old nests are stripped and bare:
There are some will not build again.

With Regard to Billy.

(By Aldis Dunbar, in the 'Wellspring.)

'Billy, do sit up!'

'Billy, take your elbows off the table. Breakfast is no time for lounging.'

Slowly the boy stretched back in his chair and looked good-humoredly from one speaker to the other. His father had returned to his engineering magazine, but from behind the coffee pot Phyllis was regarding him with a little anxious plait between her brows.

'Honestly, Billy, are you tired? Or is it just——'

'Habit, Phil. I don't know any other reason. General slouchiness, I guess.'

'Then the sooner you outgrow it the better.' Mr. Perkins spoke with some sharpness. 'I wish you took some pride in your appearance. Neither your friend Jack nor Fred Burke look as though they habitually slept in their clothes. I buy you enough, and of good quality, and if you are hoping for that position at the power house next fall, you will have to carry yourself differently. Maynard notices such things. Your sister, here,' glancing at his daughter with approval, 'looks trim always.'

'Billy's wings are sprouting, and he feels their weight,' laughed another voice from the doorway.

'Why, hello, Mat! Where'd you drop from? On furlough?'

Pushing back their chairs, Billy and Phil sprang up to welcome the new-comer—while their father rose more slowly, pleasure in his face, to take the strong brown hand that gripped his so cordially.

'It does me good to look at you, Mat!' he declared. 'Sit down and have a cup of coffee. Come, you must. We've not finished yet, and the muffins are hot.'

'How can I help myself,' laughed Lieutenant Rennie, 'with Phil pulling on one side and Billy on the other. Oh, I give in!' dropping into a chair. 'Phil, if you made those puffy muffins, I'll requisition you for our mess.'

'Indeed, I did,' Phyllis nodded, well pleased. 'I've been going to the normal cooking class, you know!'

'And she takes to it as a duck does to—being stuffed and roasted,' asserted Billy—pride in her achievements irradiating his face. 'She's the boss housekeeper. Always doing something to furbish up the house. And you ought to taste her Irish stew, Mat. It's a dream of bliss.'

'I'll have something better than that for you, if you're coming to supper to-night, Mat.'

'That I am, if you want me,' looking with frank approval at the bright-faced girl. 'That is—if some one will go with me to the institute, afterwards. I met Professor Herroway on the train, last night, and he gave me two tickets and put me on honor to come. He's to speak on "Electrical Appliances."'

'Is he?' Billy's eyes shone. 'O Mat!'

'Would you care to hear him, Uncle Frank?' added the young lieutenant.

'What, with Billy wriggling all over with eagerness? No, indeed. But seriously, Mat, I've some estimates to get off to-night, and I'll not have them finished until too late. Take the boy, by all means. Electricity is his great hobby.'

'That, and chasing neckties,' remarked Phil. 'Billy, dear, it's under your right ear, this time. I didn't recognize it at first—it looks so like a pink string. Have you no fresh ones?'

'Hard work to keep your mind on such things, isn't it, Billy? Bless you, I was just like that until I struck West Point and had to mend my ways. No Phil—no more muffins. If you're done, let's adjourn to the porch and chat a bit, for I've only to-day and part of to-morrow—and no end to do. I'm to take a squad of recruits West with me.'

'Then I'll see you to-night,' said his uncle. 'I must hurry, or lose my car, Billy, that's the first bell. I want no tardy marks this month.'

'All right, sir,' and Billy, catching up a pile of books from the hall table, started down the steps. Phil, watching him absently, gave a sudden exclamation.

'Billy! That arm-hole is all ripped out again! No wonder Cousin Mat said your wings were coming through. Come back here and let me catch it together. How can you go out looking so?' Hastily she ran indoors, and reappeared with a threaded needle and her standing workbasket.

'Better bring out some suspender buttons, too. This little fellow that you put on last time isn't big enough to hold the loop from slipping; and I guess you sewed it on with that silky stuff, too, for it's hanging loose. Too bad to bother you, poor girl. Never mind—some day I'll buy a leather suit with steel-rivetted buttons. I'm off. See you later, Mat,' And nodding blithely, he hurried away.

'That's Billy. Letting things go until I find them in that fashion.' Phyllis dropped into a porch chair and looked up at her tall cousin with a queer little laugh—half tolerant, half appealing.

'You have your hands full, haven't you, my girl? But don't despair. Boys are all like that at Billy's age.'

'Why, that's the trouble, Cousin Mat.' She sat up quickly and took a piece of linen from the standing basket beside her. 'You don't mind my sewing, do you? I'd like to finish these tray cloths this week. No, they're not all alike. If Billy was more like Fred. Burke or the Maynard boys, I wouldn't worry about him—for he's the dearest fellow that ever was, about other things; sweet-tempered, and bright about his lessons. But those boys come here for him, so neat and well-dressed, though their clothes are no better than what father buys for him; and it mortifies me to think that people will compare them—seeing them together on the street. And instead of walking home, now and then, with Hallie or the Burton girls—he slips around a corner if he sees girls on the next square. Don't you think it would stir him up—do him good to have some friends besides the boys? I'd ask them here—but he prefers his wires and batteries. It might help him to go to a military school, I suppose, but, of course, father can't afford the expense.'

'We-ell,' leaning back against the railing and smiling at her quizzically, 'it isn't always easy to reason boys out on first sight. Was Billy always so?'

'Only since Aunt Lin went back to Springfield. He was a regular little dandy as a child. I can't make it out—for I try to do just as she did for him. And ou know, Mat,' apologetically, 'she wasn't exactly—easy to please; so I don't believe it's missing her that ails him.

'Yes, I remember Aunt Lin's ways. But I'll tell you, Phil, Billy and I are going out together to-night, and I may have a chance to study him a bit, and give you a prescription that fits his case.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

'HE OPENS A WINDOW.'

'There is no need to worry. When God shuts a door he opens a window.' A world of sunshine and hope is epitomized in this Italian proverb. To look out on the world with eyes unclouded by shadows of fear or doubt or worry; to go forward in the spirit of love and trust, never for an instant wavering in faith or hope: to resolve:—

'Never to look behind me for an hour;
To wait in weakness and to walk in power
But always fronting forward to the light'—

is to take a long step toward a happy and successful life. To look back constantly on past mistakes and failures is as destructive to the growth of spiritual beauty and power, aye, and to the development of material success, as it is to look forward to ills that may never come. The people who take a melancholy pleasure in recalling the fact that they 'have seen better days,' and in bemoaning present conditions never see 'better days' again. Their attitude of mind shuts them out from all possibility of happiness or prosperity—Selected.

HOME.

(By Edith Livingston Smith, in 'Good Housekeeping.')

The little resting spots of men
That creep along Time's wall,
Like shadows in the noonday glare
Are kindest after all:
When wearied by the morn of toil,
Burned with ambition's flame,
'Tis sweet to seek the humble spot
Where someone breathes your name.

THE ROBBERY OF HOME.

Business duties. Social duties. Church duties. What large demands they make upon our time!

How will we surrender the evenings to the lecture, the concert, the reading circle, the social club, church committees, and league demands!

How about our evenings at home?

No other interest, no matter how important and pressing, has a right to rob us of our evenings in the home circle Then throw extra fuel upon the grate. Cut the pages of the freshest magazine. Take down the most entertaining book. Read aloud. Talk aloud. Let dignity unbend. Play proper games with the youngsters. Convert the sitting-room into the cheeriest place on earth. Make things fairly ring with laughter and song. Then before 'Good-night' is spoken, join in 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow,' and have a season of prayer. At least three evenings of the week belong to the home circle. We say 'belong.' Any other use of them is robbery.

In these days of pushing and of rushing we lift our voice in defence of the home. It is the greatest place in the world. It must not be bartered for any outside pleasure. Its neglect stands for definite peril.

Palsied be the hand which is lifted to rob the home of its warmth, its joy and its fellowship—'Epworth Herald.'

With the Children.

'IF I DIDN'T FORGET.'

If I didn't forget how old I wuz,
Do you think I'd do like I often does?
Do you think I'd swing from the front-yard gate,
If I could remember that I was eight?

If I didn't forget how soon I'd grow
To be a big man like Uncle Joe,
Do you think my pa would have to scold
'Cuz I didn't do what I was told?

Do you think I'd set my pa so wild
An' act so much like a little child,
If I didn't forget I was half-past eight?
An' would Miss Brown have to keep me late?

Miss Brown said I was a 'little fiend,'
An' I didn't know what the old thing meaned;
But she said 'twas becuz I played so rough,
An' it made my ma just cry—sure 'nough.

If I didn't forget, do you 'spose that I
Would ever act so to make her cry?
And don't you 'spose I'd behave just fine,
If I didn't forget I was going on nine?

If I could remember, don't you suppose
I would take care of my Sunday clo'es?
An' would I get mad at my cousin Ben
Without getting right away good again?

Pa says he believes I was just born bad,
An' Uncle Joe says that I'm 'like my dad,'
An' Aunt Lou says she don't suppose
I'll ever be better, but ma—she knows,
An' she hugs me close with a kiss becus
She says, 'I forget how old I wuz.'
—From the 'Youth's Companian.'

TEACHING POLITENESS.

A mother noticed a remarkable change in the deportment of her six-year-old son. From being rough, noisy and discourteous, he had suddenly become one of the gentlest and most considerate little fellows in the world. He was attending the kindergarten, and his mother naturally inferred that the change was somehow due to his teacher's instruction.

'Miss Smith teaches you to be polite?' she remarked, in a tone of interrogation.

'No,' said the boy, 'she's never says a word about it.'

The mother was puzzled, and all the more when further questioning brought only more emphatic denials that the teacher had ever given her pupils lessons in good breeding.

'Well, then,' the mother asked finally, 'if Miss Smith doesn't say anything, what does she do?'

'She doesn't do anything,' persisted the boy. 'She just walks around, and we feel polite. We feel just as polite as—anything.'

That was all he could tell about it, and his mother began to see through the mystery.—'Canadian Churchman.'

USELESS STUDIES.

The other day a young girl of our acquaintance, who is pursuing a selected course of studies in one of the collegiate institutes of London, was examining the printed curriculum with reference to deciding what study she should take up next term. While consulting about the matter, she read over a list of text-books on science, language, literature, and mathematics, when suddenly she exclaimed: 'I'll tell you what I would like to study—I would like to study medicine. I don't mean that I would like to be a physician and practice, but only to know what to do at home if anybody is sick or anything happens. I am sure that it would be more useful to me than'—and she turned to the prescribed course of study—'than spherical trigonometry and navigation. What is the use of my studying navigation? But we cannot run for the doctor every time anybody sneezes or coughs, and I would like to know what to do for anyone who is a little sick.' Here is a matter concerning which young women need some simple but careful instruction. But who gives them any? As daughters in the family, they can repeat the dates of the Grecian and Roman wars, work out an intricate problem in algebra, and give the technical names of all the bones in the body; but if the baby brother left in their charge burns his hand or is seized with croup, how many of them know the best thing to do while waiting for the doctor? And when, as wives and mothers, the duties of life increase, how many of them have any practical knowledge which will help them to meet calmly and intelligently the everyday experience of accidents and illness which are inevitable in every family?—'Christian Globe.'

Cheery People.

Oh, the comfort of cheery people. There is but one thing like them—that is sunshine. The sun makes everybody glad. Even the animals run and leap, and seem more joyous when it shines out; and no human being can be so cross-grained, or so ill, that he does not brighten up a little when a great, broad, warm sunbeam streams over him, and plays on his face. It is just so with a cheery person. His simple presence makes even animals happier. Dogs know the difference between him and a surly man. When he pats them on the head, and speaks to them, they jump and gambol about him just as they do in the sunshine. And when he comes into the room where people are ill, or out of sorts, or dull and moping, they brighten up, in spite of themselves, just as they do when a sudden sunbeam pours in—only more so; for we often see people so ill they do not care whether the sun shines or not, or so cross that they do not even care whether the sun shines or not; but I have never yet seen anybody so cross or so ill that the voice and face of a cheery person does not make him brighten up a little.

People who have done things which have made them famous, such as winning great battles or filling high offices, often have what are called 'ovations.' Hundreds of people get together and make a great procession, perhaps, to go into a great hall and make speeches, all to show that they recognize what the great man has done. After he is dead they build a stone monument to him, perhaps, and celebrate his birthday for a few years. Men work very hard, sometimes for a whole lifetime, to earn a few things of this sort. But how much greater a thing it would be for a man to have every man, woman and child in his own town know and love his face because it was full of kindly, good cheer! Such a man has a perpetual 'ovation,' year in and year out, whenever he walks in the street, whenever he enters a friend's house.

'I jist likes to let her in at the door,' said an Irish servant one day, of a woman I know, whose face was always cheery and bright; 'the face of her does one good, shure.'

If there was a recipe—a sure and certain recipe—for making a cheery person, we would all be glad to try it. There is no such recipe, and perhaps if there were, it is not quite certain we would all try it. It would take time and trouble. Cheeriness cannot be taught like writing, 'in twenty lessons'; nor analyzed, and classified, and set forth in a manual, such as 'The Art of Polite Conversation,' or 'Etiquette Made Easy for Ladies and Gentlemen.' I believe that it is, in the outset, a good gift from God at one's birth, very much dependent on one's body, and a thing to be more profoundly grateful for than all that genius ever inspired, or talent ever accomplished. This is natural, spontaneous, inevitable cheeriness. This, if we were not born with it, we cannot have. But next best to this is deliberate, intended and persistent cheeriness, which we can create, can cultivate, and can so foster and cherish that after a few years the world will never suspect that it was not a hereditary gift handed down to us from generations.

To do this we have only to watch the cheeriest people we know, and follow their example. We shall see first that the cheery person never minds—or if he minds, never says a word about—small worries, vexations, perplexities. Second, that he is brimful of sympathy in other people's gladness. He is heartily, genuinely glad of every bit of good luck or joy which comes to other people. Thirdly, he has a keen sense of humor, and never lets any droll thing escape him; he thinks it worth while to laugh, and to make everybody about him laugh, at every amusing thing; no matter how small, he has his laugh, and a good, hearty laugh, too, and tries to make everybody share it. Patience, sympathy and humor—these are the three most manifest traits in the cheery person. But there is something else, which is more an emotion than a trait, more a state of feeling than a quality of mind. This is lovingness. This is the secret so far as there is a secret; this is the real point of difference between the mirth of the witty and sarcastic person, which does no good, and the mirth of the cheery person, which 'doeth good like a medicine.'

Somebody once asked a great painter, whose pictures were remarkable for their exquisite and beautiful coloring.

'Pray Mr.——, how do you mix your colors?'

'With brains, madam—with brains,' growled the painter. His ill-nature spoke a truth. All men had, or might have, the colors he used; but no man produced the colors he produced.

So I would say of cheeriness. Patience, sympathy and humor are the colors; but patience may be mere doggedness and reticence; sympathy may be wordy and shallow, and selfish, and humor may be only a sharp perception of the ridiculous. Only when they are mixed with love—love, three times love — do we have the true good cheer of genuine cheery people.—'The Christian Globe.'

Health Hints.

TREATMENT OF BURNS.

Large superficial burns are more dangerous than small deep ones, unless the latter are over a vital organ. As a rule, the amount of skin destruction measures the danger. Children succumb more readily to burns than adults, while women are more sensitive to them than men.

Promptness of treatment has much influence on the outcome. Burns upon the abdomen give the greatest mortality.

In few difficulties is early attention more imperative than in burns, hence the importance of disseminating useful knowledge among the laity on the subject, that something effective may often be done while waiting for the physician.

The white of egg beaten up with sweet oil and bicarbonate of soda makes a very soothing application, protecting the surface from the air. If sweet oil is not at hand linseed or any other vegetable oil will do.

It is well to have ready for application to burns of not very large extent, an ointment compounded as follows: Ichthyol ointment, one ounce; carbolized petrolatum, one ounce; zinc ointment, one ounce; subnitrate of bismuth, one drachm; powdered opium, one drachm. This ointment may be applied freely and will be found to give almost immediate relief.

If a burned hand or foot is plunged at once into a basin of water into which a few spoonfuls of powdered saltpetre are placed, the pain often ceases at once. If it return, adding fresh cool water and more saltpetre will again stop it. Follow this with one of the preparations mentioned, and you will be doing a great deal for the comfort of the patient.

If the patient is much shocked by the burn, give a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in some cool water and apply to points not burned hot water bags. Do this especially when there is chilliness and send for your physician at once.—'Good Housekeeping.'

COLD.

Drinking cold water when one has a cold coming on is one of the best remedies, because it stimulates the system and helps to wash out poisons formed in the body. Living on fruit for two or three days and drinking hot or cold water freely, with milk for nourishment, will often cure an ordinary cold if taken in time. The old proverb, 'stuff a cold and starve a fever,' is a contradictory one, for a cold is a fever. People suffering from a cold and continuing to eat heartily of beefsteak, mutton chops, roast pork and similar foods are simply adding fuel to the flames as surely as one who pours oil on a fire. Such heating food stimulates the morbid processes at work in the body, and, far from curing the disease, makes it worse.—'The Methodist Protestant.'

For the Housekeeper.

UNEXPECTED GUESTS.

'The woman who does her own work is sometimes in danger of gliding into an attitude of shrinking from guests,' says Mary Stewart Cutting, in 'Harper's Bazar.' Very mistakenly she feels that when she cannot offer the perfection of employed service to her friends she does not care to ask them to her table. Thus the man of the house too often has to renounce the privilege dear to his heart, of bringing home a chance guest. When young and inexperienced he cherishes the illusion that he can do this at any time without warning, and it takes a series of bitter lessons to convince him that he is not free in this regard, and even if he sends word to his wife that one of his old college friends has happened in and that he is bringing him out to dinner, he may be making a terrible blunder.

'It is always a pity when this stage is reached. The man who comes to the point where he is afraid to invite a friend home with him when he pleases has lost something beside the privilege. A certain degree of confidence in his wife's ability to meet emergencies, in her eagerness to give him pleasure is gone.'

HOW TO TELL CUT GLASS.

This valuable note was given by a man working in one of the best known glass houses in the East: Many women have beautiful pieces of glassware which they think genuine cut glass, yet there are many hundreds of pieces which are only clever imitations, and there is only one known means whereby even an expert can detect the genuine from the imitation. If you will move your fingers along the inside of a piece of cut glass you will observe that the surface is perfectly smooth, while little indentations will be found in the blown glass. This is caused by the shrinkage of the glass after the pieces are blown. The roughness is noticeable not from looks, but the slight indentations over the surface. Heavy glass and glass with cut edges are no indication of the ware being genuine cut glass, for it is now possible to blow glass several inches thick, while the deceptive cut edge is done with powerful chemicals. In purchasing any cut glass, if you will remember to carefully examine the inside as herein mentioned, you can satisfy yourself that you are not paying for something which is not genuine, and there are more imitations on the market than one might suppose.—'Woman's National Daily.'

COVER THE MATTRESS.

If your mattress is a new one, make two white slips, just the right size, with a two-inch lap at one end. On this lap work several buttonholes, and [illegible] the buttons. Then cover [illegible] With these slips the tick [illegible] clean as long as the ma[illegible] Having two cases enables you [illegible] laundered whenever necessary.

Advertisements.

BABY AND MOTHER.

A few doses of Baby's [illegible] relieves and cures constipation, colic, diarrhoea, and [illegible] The Tablets break up colds [illegible] and bring the little teeth [illegible] lessly. They bring health [illegible] one and comfort to the mo[illegible] have the guarantee of a g[illegible] alyst that this medicine [illegible] tain one particle of opiate [illegible] soothing stuff. Mrs. C. P. K[illegible] Ont., says: 'Baby's Own T[illegible] best medicine I have ever [illegible] mach and bowel troubles [illegible] worms.' Sold by all medi[illegible] by mail at 25c a box from [illegible] Iams' Medicine Co., Brock[illegible]

Selected Recipes.

SOUR PICKLES.

Tiny Tim Cucumber Pickles make this most delicious of pickles. Take cucumbers from one to two inches long. Make a brine sufficiently strong to float an egg, throw the cucumbers in and cover with a plate or clean board which is placed a weight sufficient to keep them down under the surface. Let them stand ten days, and then remove the cucumbers from the brine, and throw the brine away. Wash thoroughly, removing those that are soft, and let the remainder stand in fresh, cool water for twenty-four hours. Next day change the water, and let them stand over night. Line a porcelain kettle with grape leaves, and put the cucumbers in it, carefully sprinkling each layer with a little of powdered alum. Cover with cold water and put over the fire. Let them simmer very slowly, but never boil, or the cucumbers take a rich, green color. Then remove from the fire, and plunge immediately in cold water, in which they must be allowed to stand until the vinegar is prepared.

To one gallon of best cider vinegar allow one cup of sugar, three dozen whole black peppers, three dozen whole cloves, eighteen allspice, and one dozen blades of mace. Let boil for five minutes, then place the cucumbers in stone jars and pour the scalding vinegar over them. Cover closely, and let stand for two days. At the end of that time draw off the vinegar, reheat, and pour it over the pickles scalding hot. Repeat this process at intervals of two, four and six days, then cover with a stone or wooden top, and tie cloth over the whole. Store in a cool place, and at the end of two months the pickles will be ready for eating. They should be examined every few weeks, and at any time they are found to be softening, the vinegar must again be scalded and poured over them.

Take care that in the making of these pickles only wooden instruments are used, and porcelain lined or granite kettles. Metal of any sort is exceedingly dangerous, and should not be allowed to touch the pickles.

The following recipe is pronounced by all who use it the best they have ever tried. Wine made by it has been used in one church at its communion over twenty-five years. It is also one of the best and one of the cheapest drinks that any family can put up for winter use.

The best grapes to use are the Isabella or Concord grape, but any ordinary blue grape will do. Procure a twenty-pound basket of grapes, wash the bunches under the tap to free them from all dust, pick all the berries from the stems (rejecting all but perfect berries), into a porcelain lined or granite ware preserving kettle, crush with a potato masher, put over the fire and scald till pulp and skins are separated. Then put all into a jelly bag and allow it to drip over night. In the morning a few cupfuls of boiling water may be mixed with the remaining pulp, and the rest of the juice is extracted in the same way. Put all together, with three or four pounds of white sugar, over the fire, and just bring it to the boil. Skim it clear, bottle it while scalding hot in pint bottles, and cork at once, ramming the corks down tight, and seal with sealing wax, or beeswax and rosin mixed.

While the juice is being brought to the boil the bottles should be put on the stove in a boiler of clean water, and also brought to the boil. The hot juice may then be poured into the hot bottles without fear of their splitting. The corks should also have been soaking in water over night to make them soft and pliable. Be sure to hammer the corks in tight; cut off what remains out even with the top of the bottle, and when you seal make sure that the top of the bottle is well covered, that not a pin hole is left for microbes to enter. Where you expect to use large quantities at once, quart bottles may be used, but as a rule, pint bottles are the safest. Keep it in a dark, cool place. Some use more sugar, as little as two pounds, and some more. It is purely a matter of taste.

Battenburg Lace Patterns

If you want to prepare now [illegible] ing Xmas gifts for your friends [illegible] to dollies, centrepieces, etc.—do [illegible] read carefully the lace patterns given on page 14. Original [illegible] ing directions with every pattern. Materials supplied, if desired.

MRS. MANBY'S LADY HELP.

(Bessie Marchant, in the 'Christian World.')

The servant question was a very vexed one in Blaketown, Ontario, and when the Manbys took the old Clock House for the summer they had to do everything for themselves.

Fortunately Mrs. Manby was capable and self-reliant, but there were six children to be cared for, and she was not strong so that when Mr. Manby came from the city every Friday for the week-end, he had to devote his Saturdays to helping his wife cook food for the family.

Then Mrs. Gowan, Mr. Manby's sister from Toronto, came to spend two days at the Clock House, on her way to England, and was so impressed with the tribulations of her sister-in-law that she said she would find a servant somehow, even if she had to pay a girl's fare from England, or to import a Chinaman from Shanghai.

'Why don't you have a lady-help?' she asked, on the morning she was leaving.

'No lady-help would come to a house where there are so many children,' sighed Mrs. Manby, as the twins rushed past the window, dragging the youngest boys in a box on wheels, and shouting lustily.

'But your children are not spoiled,' said Mrs. Gowan, laughing, as the impromptu carriage and pair turned a corner sharply, pitching the passengers out.

'People don't know that, and so won't venture, yet there are so many wanting work,' replied Mrs. Manby. 'Fred told me on Saturday that when John Russell advertised for a woman-typist he had sixty applicants.'

'You shall have a help from somewhere,' said the energetic lady, as she took her leave; and two days later a wire from Halifax announced that she had been successful in her quest, and the help would arrive the next day, which was Thursday.

By that time Mrs. Manby was too ill with sick headache to lift her head from her pillow, and Bertram, the eldest, took the family burden on himself.

'Run to the village, Charlie, and ask Mrs. Lardner to come and look after mother until the help comes,' he said.

'All right,' answered Charlie, 'but suppose she can't come, shall I ask her to tell me of some one who will?'

'Yes, please; now off you go best foot first,' said Bertram, urgently, and Charlie started at a smart trot for the village.

He reached Mrs. Lardner's house in about fifteen minutes. She was a widow who eked out a scanty living by 'obliging' people, and was this morning working in her garden, but when Charlie told her his errand she held up her hands in dismay.

'I can't come for all day, though I'd be more than willing to oblige if I could. But I've promised to help Mrs. Washington Jones this afternoon, who is giving a tea-party, and to-night I've to sit with Mrs. Pilchard, to let the nurse have a rest.'

'Can't you come for this morning?' pleaded Charlie.

'Well, yes, I can step across at once if you like; the garden can wait,' said Mrs. Lardner, and Charlie ran off jubilant.

The railway depot at Blaketown consisted of three sheds standing by the side of the track, a dreary spot for a stranger to alight, and the girl who stepped off the cars when the afternoon train slowed up looked about her in dismay.

That she was a lady was evident. The station-clerk realized the obvious fact, taking off his cap with an impressive air.

'How can I get to Mrs. Manby's at the Clock House?' demanded the stranger, responding to the lifted cap with a casual nod, and the clerk being bashful blurted out, 'You can walk.'

'So I suppose,' she replied, smiling. 'But how far is it?'

'About a mile; it's a straight road, you can't miss it,' he said.

'Shall I know it when I get there; is there a clock?' she asked.

'No, it is just an ordinary white house with green shutters, very shabby, and the untidiest garden in the township. It is called the Clock House because Peter Mullins built it, and he made his money selling clocks,' explained the youth pointing out the road to the stranger.

'Thank you, no doubt I shall find it. Please see that my trunks are sent on by the baggage waggon,' she said, taking her bag in her hand, and setting out along the dusty road.

She was hot and tired when she reached the shabby house in its untidy garden, and paused with a dissatisfied look before knocking at the door.

Then a bright-looking boy came dashing along the dusty entry-way, precipitating himself upon her with a noisy demonstration of welcome.

'I'm so thankful you've come! I've been on thorns for fear you had missed the cars. Bertram couldn't come to meet you, because he has taken the children to Huckleberry Flats, to keep them out of mother's way,' he said.

'But you did not know I was coming?' the stranger said, in surprise.

'Yes, we did. Aunt Lucy—Mrs. Gowan, you know—sent us a wire yesterday saying she had found us a help, who would come on Thursday, and there is only one train by which you could come. I've got a meal ready in the kitchen for you, for I thought you'd be nearly ready to eat your boots by this time, and mother is asleep now.'

The amazement in the girl's face was a sight to see; then the corners of her mouth twitched and broadened into a laugh as she followed the boy to the kitchen, which was in chaotic disorder.

'What a place!' she murmured; then asked with concern in her tone, 'Is your mother ill? Can I see her?'

'Yes, presently; but it is one of her bad days, and she is just nicely off to sleep now,' he said, clearing a pile of unwashed porridge-plates from a chair that the new arrival might sit down. 'Mother is overworked, you see, and it has brought on one of her headaches. She may be better to-morrow, or it may take a week to get over it. But if you are able to take hold of the work, and do it properly, she is sure to be well all the sooner,' the boy said, earnestly, as putting a cup and saucer on the table he proceeded to pour into it a black fluid from a saucepan boiling on the oil-stove.

'Then I must do my very best,' the girl said, demurely, though the corners of her mouth twitched as if she wanted to laugh outright. 'But, my dear lad, what is that stuff?'

'Coffee. I wasn't quite sure that I could make tea, but coffee was easier, and I knew you would need something. Is it all right?'

'Delicious,' she said, sipping the scalding brew, which was very strong and sweet. 'But I cannot drink it all. Suppose you help me, then we will get to work and clear up before Bertram and the children come home.'

Mrs. Manby slept until nearly dark, then woke to find Charlie standing by the bed holding a tray, on which was spread a dainty supper, while someone brought in a shaded lamp and retired noiselessly.

'Here's your supper, mother; and the help has come, a regular stunner she is, too,' he burst out, eagerly, putting his tray on the table, and wrapping a shawl about his mother's shoulders.

'What a comfort! I must see her and arrange about terms. I really ought to get up and show her round a little,' Mrs. Manby said, wearily.

'Bertram says there is no need for you to stir. Rhoda, that is the help, can manage all right. She is giving the children their supper now, and then she is going to bath them, because Mollie slipped in a mudhole, and Katie trying to pull her out fell in, too, so Bertram had to fish out the pair of them, and a fine pickle they are in!'

'They mostly do get in pickles, I think,' said his mother smiling, for the twins gave her more work than all four of the boys.

'Mrs. Lardner says they want spanking, but I suppose girls mostly are a trouble,' Charles reflected sagely.

The mother laughed softly as she laid her tired head on the pillow again; the good cup of tea had put new life into her, but she was weak still from the pain, and soon slept again.

Morning found her well enough to get up and join the circle at the breakfast table, but when she crept downstairs she paused in amazement, thinking a miracle had been wrought, for the entry-way was swept and dusted, a big bowl of wild-flowers stood on the table, while the litter of caps, coats and shoes had all disappeared.

She paused again on the threshold of the dining-parlor, surveying the flushed face of the tall, aristocratic girl who rose to meet her.

'I am sorry you troubled to, rise. I meant to bring your breakfast to you when the children had finished theirs,' the stranger said, apologetically.

'My dear, I am better this morning, and I would not add to your work unnecessarily. I fear you must have found a discouraging prospect when you arrived yesterday,' said Mrs. Manby, drawing a long breath of relief.

'I had a warm welcome from Charlie,' the girl answered with a smile.

'You have worked wonders,' murmured Mrs. Manby, looking at the swept and dusted room, the tidy breakfast-table and the happy children.

'Me and Mollie gathered the flowers,' shouted Katie, with a charming disregard of grammar.

'Perhaps you would prefer being called Miss——,' but Mrs. Manby paused, remembering that she did not even know the name of this capable, queenly girl.

'I am Rhoda Everest; but there is no need of a prefix,' was the smiling answer.

'It will make you seem less of a stranger to call you Rhoda,' Mrs. Manby said, remarking the cultured speech and manner, and wondering that one so refined should undertake such hard work.

Presently Bertram came in with a letter in his hand from Mr. Manby to say that business would keep him in the city over the week-end. The children's lamentations broke out at this, until Rhoda suggested having a picnic on Saturday afternoon, when they would boil the kettle in the woods.

There were picnics nearly every day after this, Mrs. Manby resting at home while Rhoda and the children were away in the woods picking berries and flowers, and getting a famous holiday.

But while the children simply adored the new inmate, in the heart of their mother there lurked the suspicion of something wrong, because such a girl had to earn money as a household help, and curiously enough every virtue Rhoda displayed did but serve to deepen this lurking distrust.

Mrs. Manby wrote to her husband, telling him of the treasure she had secured, without mentioning her private doubts, and he had written back to say that he was going to bring his friend John Russell with him for the next week-end, when they would arrive on the Saturday evening.

The prospect of a visitor caused quite a bustle of preparation, but by Saturday noon the house was in order; there were flowers in every room and a great array of good things in the larder. Then, seeing that Mr. Manby was tired, Rhoda suggested a picnic on One Tree Hill, and went off with the children, leaving the house quiet.

The postman passing a little later with the afternoon mail handed Mrs. Manby a letter in a strange handwriting, the contents of which caused her great perturbation.

Dear Madam,—I am sorry I disappointed you in not coming to take up your work as I arranged with Mrs. Gowan. But I was knocked down and rendered senseless by a street car on my way to the depot, then taken to the hospital, where I remained until yesterday. If your situation has not been filled, I shall be glad to come to you at the end of next week.—Yours faithfully,

MARY CARTER.

Then who was Rhoda Everest? Mrs. Manby clapped her hands in dismay at the bare prospect of cross-examining the girl with the finely cultured air and manner as to the reason of her presence at the Clock House.

When Mr. Manby and John Russell arrived her perplexity was still at its height, though she strove to banish the worry, meeting them with a bright face and a warm welcome.

Noting that something was amiss, when tea was over, John Russell declared his intention of going to meet the children and help bring the basket home.

He had got as far as the fallen tree at the end of the lane, where he was contentedly resting, when he heard children's eager voices and a girl's laugh.

It was the sound that had haunted his dreams for a long time past, and he sprang up, wondering if he were dreaming still. Then round the bend of the road came a merry party of seven—Bertram, Charlie and the twins harnessed to the box-on-wheels, in which rode the two youngest boys and the tea-basket, while Rhoda walked behind cracking a long whip and laughing.

In two strides John Russell reached her side, saying, 'Rhoda!' in such a voice of astonishment that all the children were mute through curiosity.

Rhoda's eyes dropped before his gaze in sudden confusion, but she held out her hand in greeting, saying, quietly, 'I suppose you are surprised to see me?'

'I am glad,' he answered briefly, not relinquishing the hand he held. Then the team, at a hint from Bertram, raced on, leaving the two alone in the lane, to mystify their mother still further on reaching home by describing the meeting between Mr. Russell and the lady-help.

An hour later Rhoda walked in accompanied by John Russell, whose face was radiant with happiness.

'I fear you will consider me a fraud, dear Mrs. Manby,' said the girl, with a quiver in her voice.

'I am willing to be enlightened,' Mrs. Manby replied, smiling with sudden relief at her heart, one look at Rhoda's glowing face convincing her there was nothing seriously wrong.

'And you shall be. I have kept my credentials handy in case of complications, for it was easy to see, despite your kindness, that you had doubts of my good faith,' Rhoda said, pulling a letter from her blouse, which she gave to the other.

It was from Mrs. Gowan, a brief, hurried note, which ran as follows:—

Dear Emily,—Can you take in Rhoda Everest for two or three weeks, until her father returns from New York? She will tell you why she is stranded here in Halifax, and will pay you well, as she is rich. I have no hesitation in sending her, as I have secured you such a good help in Miss Carter.

Mrs. Manby gasped. Miss Everest had come to her as a paying guest, and she had set her to wash floors and clean saucepans! But there was more to be explained yet, and Rhoda, turning to John Russell, said, 'Please go, I can make my confession better if you are not here.'

'Very well,' he said, gaily, then walked out into the scented gloaming.

'John and I fell in love with each other two years ago,' Rhoda went on. 'But my father, a Halifax merchant, was angry, and sent me to Europe for a year. Only he missed me badly, and finally sent me word to come home and do as I liked about choosing a husband. When I reached Halifax I found my father had been called away on urgent business, and the lady whom he had asked to take me in was ill with scarlet fever. I was in a serious fix when I met Mrs. Gowan, who is a connection, Mr. Gowan being cousin to my dear dead mother, and she suggested my coming here. When I arrived and was mistaken by Charlie for the lady-help I lacked the courage to present my letter of introduction, but took the help's place instead. Will you forgive me?'

'I fear your father won't forgive me,' Mrs. Manby said in a dubious tone.

'He may certainly accuse you of match-making,' laughed Rhoda, 'because you invited John for the week-end.'

'That, however, was only hastening the inevitable, since the match was bound to be made sooner or later,' remarked John Russell, thrusting his head in at the window. 'I'm afraid, though, you will have to find another lady-help, Mrs. Manby.'

'Yes,' replied that lady, thinking of the letter of enlightenment she had received a few hours before, 'I suppose I shall.'

GIBRALTAR AND TANGIER.

(By Frederick Moore, in 'Westminster Gazette.')

To land from a P. and O. boat in a fog at Gibraltar, as I did last Tuesday morning, is much like landing from a Channel steamer at Dover. With hardly an exception my fellow-passengers spoke English, and though most of them were bound for the other end of the Mediterranean and for India, quite a few went ashore with me. Had I expected that this passage and the stop at 'Gib.' would prepare me in any way for Morocco, whither I was hurrying, I should have been disappointed; but I knew from a compatriot, an American missionary, that the Rock, to use his own expression, was like a 'steel point of the West.' Of course there are Moors, and many of them, on the streets and in the market, and Jews in black gabardines are not few, and yet both these people, and even the Spaniards, somehow, look foreign to the place. The man to whom Gibraltar belongs is ommy Atkins. Associated—though not associating—with him is that other unmistakably British institution, the 'Bobbie'; and, as in England, wherever the man in the red coat is put to pace a certain line, the Bobbie stands beside him to disperse admirers. Other familiar sights meet the eye at every turn, advertisements, for instance, of such well-known British goods as Tatcho and Dewar's.

To complete the suggestion of home on this particular day, as I have said, a damp, thick fog hung about the Rock, and gathered smoke from a hundred vessels in the harbor.

Having travelled far, and fast—I had come through London from New York—it was not my intetnion to break the journey amid such scenes and within two hours of my destination; nor had I long to await a steamer for Tangier. A little Spanish boat with an Arabic name, which crosses the Strait three times a week, lay at anchor waiting for the mail, and, as her heavy traffic was now all towards 'Gib.,' I had no trouble in booking a passage.

Knowing her reputation, however, I was careful not to agree to lunch aboard. Some fresh fruit would stay my hunger till we reached Tangier, and as soon as I had seen my luggage safe aboard I made my way to the ship's bow, beyond the smells of her kitchen, and for a shilling got from a boatman over the side nearly a bushel of new ripe figs and grapes. Being a generous man under certain circumstances, and always a democrat, I sat where I was among the steerage passengers, spread out the fruit, and passed a general invitation to the crowd to join the feast; only to have it generally declined. Most of the passengers were Arabs from Algiers, going to Tangier to serve the French, and, though accustomed to the 'ship of the desert,' that of the sea destroyed their appetites. A German correspondent, crossing steerage for economy, of course could not accept; nor would politeness permit a lean and hungry Spaniard, who received a special invitation and declined with perfect grace. Only a man from the land where all things seem reversed, a Moor, would help me out. Though he wanted nothing, his code of manners impelled him to accept a gift, and with a dignified salaam he took some figs to smell. But still the stuff was not to be wasted. When I had eaten what I wanted I walked away—with one eye over my shoulder. It was the hungry Spaniard, not the German, who got the pickings.

The conductor, or, as he would like to be dignified, the purser of the ship, necessarily a linguist, was a long, thin creature, stove at the knees and sunk at the chest (were I writing for an American paper I should say—stomach). He was of some outcast breed, a Mohammedan, but surely not a Moor. Pock-marked and disfigured with several scars, his face would have been repulsive were it not grotesque. None of his features seemed to fit. His lips were negro, his nose Arabian, his ears like those of an elephant, his eyes—I could not see, for they were hidden behind huge goggles, black enough to pale his yellow face. Nor was this creature dressed in the costume of any particular race. In place of the flowing Moorish jaleba he wore a white duck coat with many pockets. Stockings covered his calves, leaving only his knees, like those of a Scot, visible below full bloomers of dark green calico. On his feet were boots instead of slippers.

Of course this man was noisy; no such mongrel could be quiet. He argued with the Arabs and fussed at the Spaniards, speaking to each in their own language. With the German, though talkative, he was courteous, hoping, in vain no doubt, to obtain a tip. To me, alas! he had much to say. On spying me he came across the ship at a jump, grabbed my hand and shook it warmly. He was past-master at the art of identification. Though all my clothes, including my hat and shoes, had come from England—and I had not spoken a word—he said at once, 'You 'Merican man'; adding, 'No many 'Merican come Tangier now; 'fraid Jehad'—religious war.

'Ah, you speak English,' I said.

'Yes, me speak Englis very well; been 'Merica long time—Chicago, New'leans, San'Frisco, Balt'more, N'York' (he pronounced this last like a native). 'Me been Barnum's Circus.'

'Were you the menagerie?' I could not resist asking.

The follow was insulted. 'No,' he replied indignantly, 'me was no freak.'

Later, when I had made my peace with him by means of a sixpence, I asked him to let me take his picture. Flattered at this, he put himself to the trouble of donning a clean coat; but in order that no other Mohammedans should see and vilify him he would consent to pose only on the after-deck, among the cabin passengers.

Some earringed Jews, refugees from Casablanca, were willing to be photographed for a shilling, and, finally, agreed to take a penny apiece, payable in advance; at which point negotiations broke off. I took their picture, however, and also that of some Berbers, who objected, by facing Gibraltar, with my kodak pointed backward under my arm.

Sailing from under the cloud about Gibraltar the skies cleared rapidly, and in less than an hour the yellow hills of the shore across the strait shone brilliant against a clear blue sky. There was no mistaking this bit of the Orient. For an hour we coasted through the deep green waters. Before another had passed a level stretch of sand, as from the Sahara, came down to the sea; and there beyond, where the yellow hills began again, was the city of Tangier, the outpost of the East. A mass of square, almost windowless houses, blue and white, climbing in irregular steps, much like the 'Giant's Causeway,' to the walls of the ancient Kasbah, with here and there a square green miaret or a towering palm—this is a picture I can only suggest.

We dropped anchor between a Spanish gunboat and the six-funnelled cruiser 'Jeanne d'Arc,' amid a throng of small boats rowed by Moors in colored bloomers, their legs and faces black and white and shades between. While careful to keep company with my luggage I managed at the same time to embark in the first boat, along with the German journalist and the mongrel with the goggles, as well as a veiled woman and three children. Standing to row, and pushing their oars, the bare-legged boatmen took us rapidly towards the landing—then to stop, within a yard of the pier, and for a quarter of an hour haggle over fares. Three reals (Moorish) was all they could extort from the German, who acted to the centime on information extracted from his guide-book. From me two pesetas, three times as much, was exacted. At my protest came the explanation, through the man of many tongues, that this was the regulation charge for 'landing' Americans. In this country, he added, from his own full knowledge, the rich are required to pay double, where the poor cannot. While the German and the freak and I climbed up the steps to the pier, several boatmen, summoned from the quay, came wading out and took the woman and her children on their backs, landing them beyond the gate where pier-charges of a real are paid.

At the head of the pier, a rickety shed of present-day construction supported by an ancient crumbling wall, is the Custom House. Not in anticipation of difficulty here, but as a matter of precaution. I had stuffed into my pockets (knowing that my person could not be searched) such things as books and maps, and kodak films, which might be taken for sticks of dynamite. To hide these and my revolver I wore a great-coat—and in it sweltered. Perhaps from my appearance the cloaked Moors, instead of realizing the true reason, only considered me less mad than the average of my kind. At any rate, they 'passed' me, bag and baggage, with a most superficial examination, and not the suggestion that backsheesh would be acceptable. A writer on the East has said of the Moors that they are the Puritans of Islam, and the first glimpse of Morocco will attest the truth of this. Not a Moor has laid aside the jeleba and the fez. In the streets of Tangier—of all the towns of Morocco the most 'contaminated'—there is not a tramway nor a hackney cab. Not a railway penetrates the country anywhere, not a telegraph. Except for the discredited Sultan (whose ways have precipitated the disruption of the Empire) not a Moor has tried the toys of Europe. It seems strange that such a country, the Farthest West of Islam, should face the Rock of Gibraltar.

EATING ON THE TRAIN IN SPAIN.

As even express trains seldom attain a higher rate of speed than twenty-five miles per hour, travel is slow and tedious though fairly comfortable, and to enjoy Spain one must assume the leisurely indifference of the Spaniard to whom Manana is always the chosen time. He is wise who carries his own luncheons and never are dainty tea baskets more indispensable than on these long journeys. Spanish etiquette demands that the traveller before partaking of his food must politely offer it to those who share the compartment with him. It may either be graciously accepted or declined. In no country is it so difficult to travel and to secure information, as but little English is spoken even by important officials.—'The Travel Magazine.'

THE LADY AND THE HAT:—that stunning big hat with plumes. Somehow the styles this Fall are peculiarly fetching, and the best of it is that every lady and every hat are possessed of charms peculiarly their own. It is their correct interpretation that marks a satisfactory photograph; the kind you get at the studio of

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The Boys' Page.

In The Gully.

(By Fred. H. Stevens.)

[For the 'Witness.'

Father, mother, and sister Ethel had taken the team and driven away to Aunt Mary's to visit until the next evening. Robert was left alone to keep house, and he was rather pleased with the novelty of it. There was plenty of bread and pies cooked, and all he had to do was to feed the pigs and milk the five cows—little more than one hour's work night and morning. The rest of the time there was nothing that demanded urgent attention, although about a farm there are always odd jobs to keep a lad busy if he wants to work all the time. But few boys of sixteen want to do that. Yesterday they had finished spraying the potatoes, and the corn and beans did not demand hoeing yet, so Robert considered he was entitled to a holiday as well as the rest of the family, even though he had to spend it about home.

An hour after the others drove away he decided to go and catch a few trout for his supper. Half a mile from the house there was a gully worn through the steep, high bank of the river by the action of the angry freshets of many spring times. At this time of the year, in June, only a tiny brook trickled through, but the river was still high and the water eddying into the mouth of the gully made a deep pool where speckled salmon-trout, coming in from the Roily river, sported in the sparkling spring water that the brook poured in. Robert had discovered that he could get a string of fish here at almost any time, and kept the table well supplied with that delicacy.

At one end of the gully the brook running in a sheer descent of about ten feet, formed a pretty little water-fall; while all around the sides were steep, the gravel and sand trickling down in little streams at every slight disturbance. Later in the season when the water in the river went low and the trout pool, too, had disappeared, one could readily enter the gully from the shore; but at this time, while it would be easy enough to slide down the shelving sides to the bottom, getting out would certainly be a different thing. Therefore, Robert sat on the green bank, his legs dangling over, and cast his fly into the shimmering pool twelve or fifteen feet below.

'Gracious! That must be a whale,' he exclaimed, when, on the verge of despair after nearly an hour's fruitless lashing of the pool, a vigorous tugging at his line indicated a 'bite.' Indeed, it was an unusually able trout, if trout it was, for the rod was nearly drawn from his grasp. But he gripped it firmly, and while the line momentarily slackened, tried to make a more secure position on the bank. As he started to arise the fish made another desperate dash for midstream, and Robert lost his balance. Slipping, digging into the earth with his heels, he went down the steep incline, a rivulet of sand and pebbles following; but he still held the rod, and soon his feet felt the solid stones of the brook-bed, he was up and deftly reeling in the line that had again slackened.

A gleam of white belly as the fish struggled at the surface showed it to be no ordinary trout, and the boy had a delirious vision of a thirty-pound salmon. When after a few minutes more the fish was successfully landed, a salmon it actually proved to be. Of course it was no 'thirty-pounder,' such as were sometimes caught in the river, but it was, nevertheless, a genuine salmon of four or five pounds' weight, and a fish that any person might feel proud to land. In fact Robert had known city sportsmen to patiently cast their flies all day long with less luck.

With the fish hanging by the gills from one hand and with the rod in the other, Robert cast an eye around and above him, in calculation of a way to get out of the gully. To go by way of the river was plainly impossible, unless he should swim. When he considered his heavy clothing and the probable distance he should have to swim before he reached a place where the bank was any less precipitous than that immediately barring his escape, he speedily abandoned the idea.

Every attempt that he made to scale the steep banks resulted only in finding himself sliding back to the bottom, amid a clatter of stones and a suffocating cloud of dust. A few such ineffectual attempts as this and that recourse proved futile.

A queer thrill, the outcome of a combination of surprise, consternation, and a sense of the ludicrous, passed over him. He sat down on one of the smooth boulders that had withstood the erosion of the waters and contemplated the situation.

'Well, this certainly is a predicament,' he exclaimed in a startled sort of way. He had naturally deemed it inadvisable ever to enter the gully purposely, but it had never occurred to him that should he fall in accidentally, as in this instance, there would be no way out. 'I cannot climb the banks; it wouldn't be wise to swim; and as for wading, the water is five or six feet deep right there in the eddy. Hum-m-m! Now, Robert, it's up to you to plan a way out of this,' he told himself as he carefully surveyed each nook and cranny of the place.

But hours passed and he had evolved no plan for escape. He was watching the spruce logs drift by on the hurrying current of the river when a catamaran made of two logs fastened together by having short boards nailed across them, came into view. It had evidently been used by some person further up the river for a short journey down stream, and then cast adrift. Being so close to the shore, it moved slowly, and Robert gazed longingly at it, hoping mildly that it would swing into the eddy. Should it do so he could board it and drift along close to the bank until he came to a place where landing would be practicable. Slowly it drifted nearer, and slowly it swung with the eddying current to within three feet of where Robert stood. But while moving lazily it was moving surely, and he took no time for nice calculations. Burdened as he was with the fish and rod, he made a swift leap and planted both feet on the nearer log, but, alas! he struck with such force that the unstable craft tipped and he slipped off into the water, waist deep, while the catamaran, being given additional impetus, was caught again in the current and floated away. Robert clung valiantly to the fish, but in the hasty scramble to dry land, the rod and tackle was lost.

Thus the only results of this adventure were the loss of a good fishing rig and a ducking.

He sat himself down on the boulder and shivered, for the water was cold and the sun no longer shone into his prison.

'No use to call for help,' he muttered dolefully, 'for there isn't a house except ours within a mile. So I'll have to stay here until to-morrow night anyway, and even then they may not know where to look for me.' His was indeed a forlorn outlook, and the full seriousness of the situation dawned suddenly upon him. 'Why, how can I stay here all night, with only these stones to rest on; my clothes all wet, and with not even my coat to keep me warm.' He shivered in his soaked clothing.

Casting his eye about, he noticed that there was a quantity of odds and ends of fencing and other pieces of wood strewn the length of the gully, carried there by the spring floods. If his matches were not soaked he could at least have a fire and dry his clothes. The matches being fortunately in his breast pocket, were above high water when he took the plunge, and were still dry. Soon a brisk fire added a little cheer to the situation.

When he became dry and warm he gathered all the wood he could find into one convenient pile to have in readiness when the night grew chilly, and as best he could with nothing but a stick to work with, he levelled off a place where he might lie beside the fire.

Then for the third time he sat in contemplation upon the boulder.

Across the river the long shadows indicated the close of the day. 'The cows are waiting at the milking yard,' he sighed half aloud, 'and they'll be ruined if they are not milked. Dear me, what a mess I'm in—oh, I just must get out of here.' He made another frenzied rush up the steep bank, only to slide clattering back as before.

A distant shriek heralded the approach of the seven o'clock train, and Robert watched it pass along the track on the opposite side of the river, half a mile away.

While still gazing across the river, he heard the welcome sound of voices, and in a moment an Indian canoe, containing a swarthy man and a dusky-skinned young woman, came into view not fifty yards out from the shore.

Instantly Robert recognized the two as Nick Loler and his squaw, and shouted distractedly for relief. The woman pointed excitedly at the boy, and jabbered something in the native dialect, but the man, if he understood Robert's rather incoherent entreaty, simply grinned and the boat passed from view.

'Oh, that would have been such a good chance,' cried the lad, tears of vexation gathering in his eyes. 'I half believe he understood just how I'm fixed—the mean rascal!'

Nick Loler lived on the Reserve at Tobique Point, and in the summer season he and his squaw came down the river, camped on the bank, and made splint baskets, for which he found a ready market among the farmers. But Nick also engaged in other business. In the dead of night he speared salmon in the river, defying the stringent game laws and the fish wardens, whose business seemed to call them elsewhere on the nights Nick went out; and Nick was never mean in sharing his spoils the next day.

When the night fell Robert lighted a little fire and lay down on his earthy bed, quite given up to the mandate of Fate. He had not fallen asleep, however, when he arose excitedly, having caught the gleam of a light through the bushes. It was a steady flare that could in no way be a reflection of his own camp fire. He hurried to the water's edge. Yes! There was the flaming birch bark flambeau of Nick, the poacher.

In the bow of the canoe was Nick himself intently peering into the water, with spear in hand, while in the stern his squaw wielded the paddle.

'Oh, what luck!' gasped Robert. But before calling he stirred his fire into a bigger blaze to attract attention. Turning again toward the canoe, he discovered that the Indian had taken alarm and doused his light.

'Oh-h, Nick—Nick Loler! Help—help! Ho-o-o!' He shouted at the top of his voice, but heard no answering call. He was almost on the verge of despair again when the yellow prow of the bark canoe glided into the eddy and rescue was at hand.

A few words explained the situation, and Robert was taken aboard and landed a little distance down the river. The Indian grinned appreciatively when Robert displayed his salmon, and waved his hand toward the stern of the boat, where at the woman's feet lay a fish as large as five of Robert's proud posession.

In half an hour Robert had satisfied the squealing pigs, and was hurrying through the darkness to the milking yard with a tin pail on each arm.

Doing is the great thing. For if, resolutely, people do what is right they come to like doing it.—Ruskin.

DO EVERYTHING WELL.

Every boy wants to excel in something. But boys and men alike do not always remember that no one thing stands alone. He who means to do well in one thing, must have the habit of doing well. You cannot slight everything else and succeed in one chosen game or particular study. Aim at perfection. The advice of the teacher which is here given is worthy of careful attention.

A young student whom we knew was very ambitious to gain a certain rank in his class which would entitle him to a scholarship; if he gained the scholarship he could go on with his course. A well-known professor was interested in the lad's success. He instructed him in a part of his studies, and found him a very bright student; so he thought it possible for him to gain his purpose, though it meant perfect marks for him in everything for a whole year.

'Nobody gets perfect marks in everything,' the boy objected.

'That is nothing to the point,' said the teacher. 'You are perfect in my recitations; do as well in the others. But I notice that you write poorly. Now begin there. Whenever you form a word, either with pen or tongue, do it plainly, so that there will be no mistake. This will help you to think clearly and to speak accurately. Let your whole mind be given to the least thing you do while you are about it. Form the habit of excellence.'

The student went resolutely to work, and, before the year was far on its way, was the leader in his class; he gained his scholarship; and, more than that, he acquired a character that has since won for him shining success.—'Young People's Weekly.'

Don't be Ashamed of Your Job

(Graham Hood, in the 'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.')

The aggregate number of young men who are not making success in the world to-day is probably as great, if not greater, than the number of those who succeed.

Of course there are many reasons for all these failures. Want of ability and lack of initiative claim as many victims in the commercial world as sheer idleness or intemperance. Among all the shortcomings of which young men may be guilty, however, there is one factor to which a large percentage of this lack of success may be traced. That cause is dissatisfaction with employment.

As the average young man is not born to a life of idleness, the time comes, sooner later, when he is compelled to confront the problem of supporting himself. Educated to the need of the necessities, if not to the enjoyment of some of the luxuries of life, he searches for and probably finds some place which promises to provide the means that will enable him to gratify these tastes. As the result he enters upon a business career. He begins to shape his future, for his success or failure is to be largely a matter of his individual effort.

Unfortunately, for some unknown cause, dissatisfaction with one's employment seems to be a pretty general cry. Almost every one, apparently, is desirous of being something different from what he is. He feels that he is fitted for greater things, that his life is being wasted, whereas, if fortune would but favor him he might attain some of the distinctions to which he aspires.

All this is perfectly natural. Moreover, it is perfectly honorable. It is no crime to be ambitious. Aspirations never hurt any man. The desire to perform greater deeds, to accomplish more praiseworthy achievements is a commendable trait of character, for anything is better than to be willing to remain forever in one spot—like a dead bug in amber.

No, it is not the thought but its effect that is dangerous.

To the wise man an aspiration is an incentive. Ambition is a spur to his efforts, and he is never satisfied unless he can feel that he is drawing nearer to the goal upon which his desires are fixed. Upon the unwise man, however, all these ideas may have a contrary effect. Feeling that his position is not the one which he deserves, he does not try, like the wise man, to make it the stepping stone to something higher. Instead he accepts it as an inevitable condition that he should be obliged to perform arduous deeds as a means of livelihood. He grumbles and squirms beneath the lash of necessity, accepting the tasks assigned to him unwillingly and fulfilling them in a perfunctory manner that argues ill for their proper performance. It is such persons who wonder why other men succeed while they fail.

For the man who is obliged to toil for a living there is but one safe rule of procedure, and that is to be absolutely honest. To be honest means to avoid theft, of course, but it means a great deal more than that. There is theft of time as well as theft of money. There are many other ways in which one may be utterly dishonest without actually stealing anybody's cash.

This is one of the points that should be impressed upon the mind of every young man before he assumes the responsibilities of business life. He should be taught that honor requires him to labor faithfully for the man whose money feeds him, and that, while there is neither law nor rule of ethics that prevents him from trying to better his position, the man never lived who could do his work properly and at the same time be ashamed of his job.

A LOT IN LIFE.

Country boys may have their acres;
We don't care a jot;
Just for simple, boiled down pleasure
Take the vacant lot.

It has space to lasso cattle
On the rolling plain,
Space enough to be a pirate
On the Spanish Main.

Room enough to scalp an Injun
In the forest gloom,
Room enough to lick an army
To a sudden doom.

Howsoever life is builded
Close in every spot,
Hope the years will leave for playing
Just a vacant lot.
—Brooklyn 'Life.'

BOLD TRICK OF A PARIS THIEF.

William A. Pinkerton was talking about the ruses and tricks of thieves.

'Always,' he said, 'some new thieves' trick is turning up. From one of my agents in Paris I heard the other day of a new trick that made me laugh.

'The agent said that a Frenchman attended one night the Comédie Francaise, and after the performance he took a gloomy byway in order to make a short cut to the Boulevard Montmartre. He noticed, as he hastened through the dark, a slight tug on his coat tail, but to this he paid no attention. When he reached the bright boulevard, however, he found to his great mortification that one tail of his claw-hammer coat had been cut off.

'He notified a journalist of his loss, and the next morning an account of the odd theft appeared in the 'Figaro.'

'That afternoon a man in a blue uniform called on him.

'"I come, monsieur,' the man said, "from the bureau of police. We have captured a suspicious character who had in his pocket a piece of fine black cloth. Let me have your mutilated coat, sir. If the piece of cloth fits it, we will know that we have apprehended the man who robbed you."

'The other surrendered his coat, and from that day to this he heard no more about it. The pretended official was, of course, the thief who had adopted that audacious means of getting the coat in order to attach to it the purloined tail.'—New York 'Tribune.'

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Address all subscriptions to this work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

ABOUT READING.

If young people only knew the value of their youth! A half-hour each day steadily given to the vanquishing of some real books in history, science, literature, is three hours a week, is more than twelve hours a month, is more than six solid days of twenty-four hours each a year. What cannot the busiest man accomplish by such seizure of the fragments of his time? Oh, if the young people only knew the culture possible for them by such simple means! And for evermore it is the man who knows who gets to be the man who does, and to whom the chance for doing comes. Merely frittering newspaper and novel reading— a youthhood devoted only to that, how pitiably sad! No ship drifts into harbor. No young person drifts into an achieving manhood or womanhood.—Wayland Hoyt, D.D.

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

My 3, 8, 4 is an animal.
My 1, 5, 8, 9, 10 is used for writing.
My 1, 6, 7 a game.
My 1, 8, 10 a period of time.
My 1, 2, 3, 4, 8, 4, 2, 6, 7 is what all school-children do.
My whole is what the readers of the Boys' Page occasionally find useful.

PREFIX PUZZLE.

The same prefix will change not heavy into a joy; an instrument for holding work, used by carpenters, blacksmiths, and so forth, into to invent; naught into to detect; a coin into seemly; a hindrance into exclude; a soldier's quarters into to depart suddenly; a row into to tarnish; to arrange in order into to debase.

CHARADE.

My first is a utensil. My second something nice. My whole is an eatable we have on a certain day.
—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Flowers Enigmatically Expressed.—Dandelion. Kingcup. Love-lies-bleeding. Pennyroyal. Candytuft. Hollyhock.

Charade—Matapan.

Riddle.—A river.

Marks for the puzzles of Sept. 14:—A. B. Whitesede, 12.

Marks have been awarded to the following for the puzzles of Sept. 21 (Names of Famous Books, etc):—Eliza Brown, 19; Pearl Jose, 18; Ewen Lamont, 21; Margaret M. McKillop, 20; Annie Taylor, 17; Willie H. Gerrie, 19. (Your answers were nearly all correct this time Willie, and we are glad that you are not discouraged, and are looking forward to our next competition, when we hope you will be the lucky winner of a prize.)

Correct answers to the puzzles of Sept. 28 have been received from Jock Noad. Joy Deeprose answered the last two puzzles correctly.

Last week's puzzles have been answered correctly by Hazel MacKercher and Lila S. Trenholm. George O. Reid and Clara A. Wilton made one mistake in the Flowers.

We expect by next week that all the answers will be in. There are a number yet to hear from before the results of the competition can be published.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Homesickness of Tokyo

It was only an ordinary mud turtle. Fred discovered it making its way along the bed of the brooklet that crossed the corner of Uncle Jerry Fisher's meadow. As Fred was a city boy, a turtle was quite a novelty; he found it so interesting that he began to wonder whether Elsie would care to have it.

Elsie was ill, and Fred longed to 'do something for her,' as he expressed it. Gifts of fruit and bonbons were out of the question, for old Dr. Brown would not allow her to taste either. And, as her eyes were in a weak condition, she was debarred from reading books and looking at pictures. A mud turtle was a strange offering, but Fred reflected that Elsie dearly loved animals, and numbered among her pets chickens, rabbits, a puppy, two kittens, a lamb, and a parrot. Once she had tried to tame a grasshopper. Fred thought a turtle not so very much worse than a grasshopper. So he put it in his pocket, and hurried 'cross lots' to the Graysons' cottage.

Elsie received his gift with unmistakable pleasure. She praised the prettily marked shell and laughed at the queer little tail. 'He looks like something Japanese,' she said thoughtfully, as she turned the turtle upon his back. 'I think I shall give him a Japanese name.'

After considerable discussion she decided to name him Tokyo. 'Because,' she explained to her mother, 'we can call him Toky or Toke if Tokyo sounds too long.'

Mrs. Grayson remembered that there was under the attic eaves an old aquarium. Fred pulled this treasure from its hiding-place, and, after a great deal of washing and polishing, triumphantly brought it downstairs and placed it in the bay window of the library. 'Toky's house,' he said, 'was now ready to be furnished.'

For a carpet the children sprinkled on the floor of the aquarium a thick layer of fine white sand. For furniture, shells and bright-colored stones were scattered over the sand. The decorations consisted of aquatic plants, branches of white coral, and a small umbrella palm which was planted in an large shell. Fred filled the aquarium with water from Uncle Jerry's brook, and then Toky was installed in his new abode.

Tokyo proved a never-failing source of delight to the little girl. He always knew when feeding-time arrived, and would accept tidbits from her fingers without a sign of fear. She studied his habits with surprise and amusement. He would eat almost anything offered him with apparent relish. 'Like Timmy Murphy's goat,' Fred said. His favorite resting-place was in the topmost branches of the umbrella palm, where he would perch like a queer four-legged bird hour after hour. But what most astonished Elsie was the rapidity with which he moved about. Placed upon the library floor, he would traverse the room at a pace that caused Fred to enthusiastically dub him a 'regular sprinter.' Elsie mentally decided that the man who wrote the fable of the tortoise and the hare had little knowledge of turtles. 'For Toky never goes real slowly,' she explained to her mother.

All through the summer Tokyo lived a life of peace and happiness, and waxed fat upon bits of clam and other delicacies. But with the advent of early autumn the Graysons were ready to return to their winter home. Uncle Jerry Fisher was to care for the chickens and rabbits and pussies and the lamb during the cold season, and the parrot and the puppy would accompany the family to the city. But Mrs. Grayson declared that Toky must be returned to his old quarters in the meadow brook.

Suddenly Tokyo lost his appetite. Elsie's father said that the turtle realized that winter was coming and was ready to bury himself in the mud for the long nap from which only the warmth of spring would awaken him. Secretly Elsie believed that her pet was pining at the thought of leaving the aquarium.

It was with a heavy heart that the little girl bade farewell to her treasure. She was so overcome with grief that she could not carry the turtle to the brook herself, and Fred undertook the task. One meagre hope consoled him—the hope that in the spring he might be able to recover Toky. He felt certain that he should recognize the turtle among a hundred of his kindred.

Two days later Elsie sat disconsolately in the library. The room looked very forlorn with the furniture shrouded in linen covers. The little girl sighed as her eyes rested on the spot where the aquarium had once stood. Suddenly a peculiar noise attracted her attention. Something seemed to be softly bumping against the door that led out upon the veranda. Elsie opened the door, and as she did so, uttered a cry that penetrated to the room above, where her mother was busily engaged in packing.

'Oh, mother, mother, look!' she cried joyfully, as Mrs. Grayson came hurrying downstairs. 'It is Toky. He has come back. He was so homesick he couldn't stay in the brook!' and, catching up the turtle, which was making its way with alacrity over the threshold, she covered its wet shell with rapturous kisses. Toky poked out his head and turned his beady glance upon his young mistress with an expression that to Elsie said very plainly, 'Nobody shall part us again.'

And nobody did. Elsie's father declared that a turtle sufficient intelligent to travel half a mile in search of its friends commanded his respect. And Elsie's mother said that Toky must go to Boston with Snips, the puppy, and Polly Pepper, the parrot. So the aquarium and the sand and shells and stones were carefully boxed, and Tokyo journeyed to his new home in a tin kettle of brook water, lunching luxuriously by the way on delicious shreds of raw clam.

In the sunny window of the library of the Graysons' city residence the aquarium now stands. For fear that Toky may be a trifle lonely at times, Mrs. Grayson has supplied him with some pretty gold fish, two or three tadpoles, and a couple of frogs for companions. He seems thoroughly contented with city life, and may be seen any day perched among the palm branches, apparently dozing, but really, Elsie says, thinking how much nicer an aquarium is than Uncle Jerry Fisher's muddy little brook.—'The Churchman.'

HOW THE STORMY PETREL FLIES.

A naturalist visiting Algeria bought from a sailor four captive stormy petrels. They weighed about 1.65 pounds apiece, their wings were five inches wide and had a spread of four feet. The ability of the petrel to breast the most furious storms has been universally admired. Its name is derived from its power of walking on the waves, like the Apostle Peter, and its courage and strength in planting its footsteps on the crests of the most tempestuous sea, have given a text to many writers. The naturalist, wishing to release his captive petrels, threw one of them into the air. It tried to fly but fell headlong, went crashing against a stone wall and battered out its brains. He took the second petrel to an upper story and launched it from a window, but, having no initial velocity, it, too, fell like a stone. The third bird he took to the top of an observatory, and pushed it out into space. It flapped its wings desperately, but nevertheless lunged downward and broke its wings against a post.

The naturalist was now convinced that the stormy petrel's feats at sea are made possible because it first gets up momentum by running along the top of the water. Wishing to give the remaining bird a chance to demonstrate his theory, he took it out into a desert-like plain bare of grass, smooth as the surface of a calm sea. 'Here,' the naturalist reports, 'I set my fourth petrel down. It squatted at first and then turned with its beak to the wind and its wings outstretched, and started running, beating its wings, not hampered by any herbage. It ran a hundred yards, carrying its weight less and less on its feet, and finally on its wings, but all the time skimming the ground. At last with a single bound, catching the wind, the petrel rose sixty feet, careened around and flew past me overhead and glanced at me on its way, as if to say, 'Success in flight is all based upon momentum.'—Harold Bolce, in 'Everybody's.'

NATURE'S COLD STORAGE.

The biggest cold storage room in the world is the great berry swamp called the Tundra, which stretches for hundreds of miles across the bosom of the Arctic Circle. The abundance of food furnished by these berries, causes uncounted millions of birds to go to the Arctic regions to make their nests and rear their young.

The vegetation of these barren swamps consists of cranberry, cloudberry, and crowberry bushes. Forced by the perpetual sunshine of the Arctic summer, these bushes all bear enormous crops of fruit. But the crop is not ripe until toward the end of the Arctic summer, and if the fruit-eating birds were to wait until it was ripe they would starve to death. But each year the snow descends on this immense crop of ripe food before the birds have time to gather it. The snow covers it over with a deep covering, and preserves it both from freezing and decay through all the long winter. So when the snow melts again the last year's berries are fresh and pure, and this frozen meal of delicious fruit stretches across the great breadth of the Arctic regions. It never decays, and is ready the moment the snow melts. Ages have taught the birds that they have only to fly to the Arctic Circle to find a store of food that will last them till the bushes are once more forced into bearing by sunshine.—'Presbyterian Witness.'

THE GLASS SNAKE OR LEGLESS LIZARD BREAKS INTO PIECES IN A SURPRISING MANNER.

('Woman's Home Companion.')

Some of the most curious of American reptiles are to be found among the lizards. One of the best known is the so-called 'horned toad,' which is common in the arid regions throughout the west. I kept a number of these little fellows in captivity last summer, and they became so tame that they would take ants and flies from my fingers.

Another remarkable reptile is the legless lizard, the so-called glass snake, or joint snake, which is quite common in the woods of the south. If this creature is hit with a stick the chances are that he will break up into a number of fragments in a manner very surprising to one who witnesses the act for the first time. As a matter of fact, the fragments which come off are postinal—that is, they are really parts of the tail—so that the reptile does not perish as a result of its brittleness.

The much-talked of Gila monster is an orange-and-black lizard, found in the south-western part of the United States. Its bite is venomous, and sometimes dangerous.

CARP CARRIES OLD TACKLE

Angling in the Brandywine, near Lenape, George Thomson, of West Chester, Pa., replenished his stock of tackle in a surprising manner. He hooked a huge carp, which weighed twelve pounds, and after a struggle landed it, only to find it was attached to another line, carrying eight hooks and four sinkers.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

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.'

He scruples once silenced, Tom felt more at ease,
And went with his comrades, the apples to seize;
He blamed and protested, but joined in the plan,
He shared in the plunder, but pitied the man.'

A correspondent who has a young orchard bearing its first good crop of fruit writes, complaining of the regular theft of apples he has to lose while they are ripening.

He says: 'Half my crop is gone, some of the trees being nearly stripped and branches broken, still there seems to be no redress. Men going to and from their work fill their pockets as they pass, the school boys and girls get boldly over the fence, climb or shake the trees, and fill their lunch baskets, while it has been told me that women have sent their children to pick some when they wanted to make a pie.

'Some of those who steal apples have home gardens and would resent any attempt to enter and rob their strawberry patch or decamp with their choice melons. Yet these are not of such vital importance as the loss of my fruit crop, on which many hopes and much labor has been expended, and upon which I depend for a living.

'This letter contains a very sad truth, and brings again to mind the question as to why fruit is considered of such little value in the orchard, for the same parties would not think of taking the same fruit from a store.

'It was a step in the right direction this week when the Recorder fined some youths three dollars each for apple-stealing, and it is an example that should be followed. Let parents teach their children that every man's property is his only, be it apples or dry goods, there is not much room for improvement.

From the far West comes a letter of experience that is well worth being placed before readers as showing the necessity for mutual interest among neighbors in isolated communities. The writer says:

'I came here a bride, after a youth spent in a city home, going to every lecture and concert that I desired, and having my share of social success.

'On the ranch are none but servants and we have not any immediate neighbors. But one day when the feeling of home-sickness was severe (for the East is still home), I passed a cottage where a plant stand filled a window and the woman was talking to her children in the dear old French-Canadian tongue. It was autumn and that window was blooming with Belle Marguerites, and the Geraniums were full of buds.

'Every two or three days after that I walked a mile and a half to have a little talk about the old home, and we found that we had one taste, at least, in common, a love for flowers. Then I invited her to my home and she asked to be allowed to bring others, until we had a little flower club and exchanged slips as well as experience. The pleasant afternoon once a week added interest to our lives, and such good use did we make of our advantages that we were able to show plants and flowers at the county show, and enlarge our usefulness as well as winning prizes. But with all our up-to-date plants, and new varieties, there is ever a warm place in my heart for the Belle Marguerite of my French Canadian friend that gave an added interest to my life.'

PLANT PROTECTION.

R.O.—There are a great many mistakes made in regard to wintering half-hardy plants, some amateurs being of the opinion that it can be accomplished, simply by covering deep enough. But we must realize that no plant can live out-of-doors in a cold climate unless it has the inherent power to sustain life while in a dormant condition. This cuts off all chances of keeping alive any tender plants that die down with frost and cannot withstand cold. Of course cold is a relative term, for what would survive in the lake districts of Ontario, will succumb in this province. It is a subject for study to discern the difference between the hardy and half-hardy, the latter often doing well if heavily mulched, and sheltered by evergreen boughs. But the covering must not be put on too early or the plants will suffer, nor must it be too close or they will smother. Pansies, roses, perennials and such like plants must have some air or they will decay.

The common sense reason for covering our bulbs is that no matter how hardy and robust a plant may be, it is poorer when it has to fight for its existence. When in our uncertain seasons the ground freezes at night and thaws by day the bulbs are nearly thrown out from the earth when they are planted.

Farmers call this heaving, and it accounts for the loss of many strawberry beds. In spring the difference is very marked between a mulched bed of bulbs and one left unprotected. There may be exceptions in favorable seasons, but this is the rule.

A CALADIUM.

Ruby R.—The trouble with your Caladium is that you watered it too freely before the bulb had begun to throw out roots. This is sure to induce decay before there is any growth.

This bulb requires a heat of 75 degrees and to be kept in the sun. Small pots should be used to begin with, and no water applied until the leaves begin to show, and push up out of the soil. It is a plant of fine tropical appearance and responds to good treatment.

TO DESTROY INSECTS ON TENDER PLANTS.

Mrs. R.—If you are afraid of a strong mixture on the leaves of your tender plants, try a solution of quassia chips for destroying the aphis that infest them.

Three and a-half ounces of quassia chips in six pints of water, boiled down to five pints. When cooled the strained liquid is ready for use and may be applied either by a watering pot or syringe.

CHINESE SACRED LILY.

C.—These bulbs are generally grown in water with enough peobles around them to keep them steady while growing. Sand is a very good thing to place at the bottom of the bowl, into which the roots become embedded.

The flowers will bud in six weeks from planting if kept in a warm room with light and water given regularly, as they absorb a good deal. Any cool dark place will answer the purpose of causing rootgrowth, if the bulbs are left there undisturbed, not being very damp, yet kept sufficiently moist to induce growth that should be slow at first.

A QUESTION OF PRICE.

Several correspondents complained last spring that the bulbs purchased the fall previous failed, or only gave a few imperfect flowers. For this reason I will quote here a bit of advice given in one of the prominent gardening magazines. It says: 'All the cultural skill in the world will not enable you to add a single flower to the total number. That is all settled in the bulb when you buy it, as you can readily see by cutting a bulb in two. All the flowers are there in miniature wrapped up in the heart of the bulb. The moral of that is as plain as day. To have first-class flowers buy first-class bulbs. Roughly speaking, the bigger the bulb the more flowers. Pay the price. Have something you can take pride in.'

This is not all, however, for there must be careful planting, and a light protection if good success is expected.

WILTED DAHLIAS.

E.A.D.—Your friend should have planted the Dahlias when received, and if not well grown they could be dug up at this season of the year and wintered in the cellar. But now that they 'feel like wilted potatoes,' it is doubtful if they have enough life in them to sprout.

If they belonged to me I should put them into a box of mellow, sandy earth, and keep them in a cool, but frost-proof place all winter, not letting them get too wet or too dry.

WORMS IN SOIL.

E.H.—Take a lump of lime about the size of a very large apple, put it in half a pailful of cold water, and when it has settled, use the water for your plants that are infested. For the small white worm the best remedy is to take out the soil and bake it. In that way the germs are destroyed.

The oven must be hot, and the soil can be well pulverized, mixed with a little clean sand and returned to the pots. It is well in planting to sift the earth used, and over-watering encourages worms.

TO LIVE OUT ALL WINTER.

Mrs. K.M.J.—The plants you mention will not winter out of doors in your locality and the sooner they are taken in and sheltered the better for them.

The Silk Oak grows to be very ornamental and is too valuable to be left to winter-kill, as it takes a while to grow. It might thrive in a corner of the living-room if you are careful to keep it free from scale insects, and to moisten the leaves if the air is dry. The Lantana will live in a pot with moderate heat.

BEST SIX HEDGE PLANTS.

Mr. T. N.—The best plant I have seen for a low hedge, such as you require, is the Japan Barberry. It has foliage down to the ground, is beautiful in flower and fruit, and superb in coloring during autumn. It does not need pruning and keeps very shapely, while the berries are fine at Christmas.

The Buckthorn makes a good thorny hedge and is kept in good order by regular pruning, it is strong and a moderate grower, seldom looking untidy.

The Honey Locust makes a higher hedge, is perfectly hardy, and full of thorns, it needs close pruning, and suckers a good deal. Although without thorns there is nothing more beautiful than a hedge of Lilacs, not the white or the old purple, but the small leaved Persian that can be kept pruned and yet give some flowers on the lower branches.

The Spirea Van Houttii makes a fine summer hedge and its foliage remains dense all summer, while the flowers in June are like a snowstorm.

A great many experiments have been tried at Ottawa to utilize flowering shrubs, with varied success, in order to get a low-growing hedge for ornament, but the best and most enduring are the evergreens.

The six mentioned are not all suitable for defence, but have been made so by a barbed wire run through the centre; but if the thorny plants are chosen, they answer for the ordinary defence.

It is quite possible the failure of your old hedge is due to impoverished soil.

AGAIN OF FALL PLANTING.

M.E.L.—The further north the greater the risk of fall planting, but if the land is well drained, and mulching is attended to it is safe for lilacs and such hardy shrubs. Do not put on the mulch at first, but after winter frosts set in and cover the ground at that time three or four inches. Common sense must be used even in this respect, for if too close the plants may heat, before removed in the spring. There is a certain risk in planting in October in this province, but it is worth trying.

WHAT SHRUBS TO PLANT.

Novice writes of a piece of land behind his house to be planted in shrubs and asks what varieties suit best. In answer it may be as well to say that not knowing the size, or lay of the land, it is difficult to advise, but a list of shrubs may be given.

The Sonicera, or Tartarian Honeysuckle, is perhaps tallest; also Syringa, properly named Philadelphus. The Flowering Currant is hardy and sweet, and next in height. The Chrononthus or Fringe Tree is never very tall, but is lovely in flower and leaf. Spireas are numerous and the new Japan Snowball very ornamental.

The Rugosa roses are shrubs that never fail to give satisfaction, being hardy and full of fragrant flowers, while the Deutzias, especially Gracilis, are low growing and graceful.

Of course you want Lilacs, and might try the Flowering Almond though it is rather uncertain about winter killing, like the Japan quince. But these make a very good variety.

HYACINTHS OUT OF DOORS.

Amateur.—Find a sunny place in your little garden, not in the shade of tree or fence; avoid a situation where the water is stagnant during winter, and make the soil as fine as possible. If it is heavy have it well dug, and work in some sharp silver sand, but it requires to be rich and well fertilized.

When all ready take out the soil to the depth of three to four inches, and when levelled the bulbs are to be set four inches apart, and the soil carefully turned over them and gently pressed down. Directions for winter protection are given elsewhere.

Netherland ports are to be benefited by the widening and depening of the North Sea Canal, so that large vessels will be able to move at all stages of the tide. For night traffic the canal is to be lighted by electricity.

NERVES IN ORDER. NERVES UNSTRUNG.

This is a nerve-racking age—not a man in an office or behind the counter, striving hard to get on in the world, that does not feel the strain.

If nerves are in order, a man is strong, eats and sleeps well. Unstrung nerves mean weakness, worry, sleeplessness and a general decay of bodily strength, inability to do good work or do it long.

Most men are careless of their health, trust to luck and that kind of thing instead of taking Ferrozone for a few weeks when they feel dull in the morning, sleep poorly or lose appetite.

Ferrozone quickly brightens up the mind. It creates an appetite, and improves digestion. Ferrozone makes blood, quiets the nerves, makes muscle like steel and induces refreshing sleep.

Ferrozone is a body builder, thousands have proved it. If you are sick, or even only out of sorts, use FERROZONE and enjoy the splendid reward it affords.

Permanent in its results the greatest health-giver in the world.

IS RELIGION A BURDEN?

(By J. D. Jones, M.A., B.D. England.)

'Even to old age I am he, and even to hoar hairs will I carry you. I have made and I will bear; yea, I will carry and will deliver.'—Isaiah xlvi., 4.

There is a sharp and vivid contrast drawn in this chapter between the gods of Babylon and the God of Israel. Put into a sentence, the contrast is this—the gods of Babylon were gods the people themselves had to carry. the God of Israel, on the other hand, was a God who carried his people. Look at the first paragraph. It is written in view of the impending fall of Babylon, and it gives us a picture of the plight of Bel and Nebo, the gods the Babylonians worshipped, in that day of calamity. And, as Dr. George Adam Smith says in his brilliant and suggestive commentary, they are represented not as actively helping and succouring the people who had put their trust in them—they are represented as inert and helpless stocks. Bel crouches, Nebo cowers.' They are so much dead weight. They are laid upon the beasts and the cattle, and they are made a load and a burden. These gods whom the people used to carry shoulder high in their religious processions and whom they used to venerate as the incarnations of power, have become, to use Dr. Smith's picturesque phrase, so many 'baggage bales for beasts' backs.' Over against his picture of these inert and helpless idols of Babylon who constitute so much dead weight to be carried by the people, the prophet gives us his picture of the God of Israel. And this is how he describes him as a living and a lifting God. He looks back over the past history of Israel, from the time of the patriarchs, and though he cannot foretell the particular events that future has in store, this he knows, that the God who has borne them all the years will bear them still. 'Even to old age I am he, and even to hoar hairs I will carry you. I have made and I will bear; yea, I will carry and will deliver.'

IS RELIGION A BURDEN?

Now, that is the truth I want to bring home and make real to heart and conscience this morning if I can: our God is a living and lifting God. 'It makes all the difference to a man,' says Dr. Smith, 'how he conceives of his religion, whether as something he has to carry, or as something that will carry him.' Of course it does, and for one thing it makes all the difference in the matter of his willingness to embrace religion. If he regards his religion as a burden, as a load to be carried, he will naturally shrink from it. For life is hard and grievous and toilsome enough without imposing upon ourselves any unnecessary burdens. And that is just how multitudes of people do regard religion—they regard it as a load to be carried. Some of the more short-sighted and frivolous regard it as a clog or a drag upon their pleasure and enjoyments. Others who are more serious and who have really worthy views of life, fear the responsibility of it and shrink from it as from a burden too heavy to be borne. Now I do not say that certain things which pass from religion may not become grievous burdens. Religion which comes to be identified with the observance of certain rites and ceremonies, and to consist in a ceaseless round of outward and mechanical exercises, may easily become a burden. It was Jesus himself who said that the religious system that Scribes and Pharisees were imposing upon the people was a 'burden too heavy to be borne.' And religion which comes to be identified with the acceptance of certain creeds and traditions may become a burden. In scores and hundreds of cases we know it has become a burden. The identification of religion with even such a simple formula as the Apostles' Creed, has sometimes placed a burden upon tender consciences which has strained faith to the breaking point. But then these are not religion. It cannot be too strongly insisted upon, and it cannot be too often emphasized—the observance of religious rites, belief in certain creeds, is not religion. What is religion Well, religion in its essence is this: it is the union of the soul with God: it is the reception of God into the soul; it is the allegiance of the soul to God. And of religion in this sense—and it is the only true sense—it is the simple and unvarnished truth to say it is not a load which you have to carry, it is something that will help to carry you, for the God it introduces to the soul is no helpless, inert, dead idol, he is the living and the lifting God.

THE TESTIMONY OF SCRIPTURE.

That is how God is uniformly represented in Holy Writ—not as borne, but as bearing. I turn up the record of God's dealing with Israel, and that is what I find—the bearing and carrying God. 'We have seen,' he says to the people, 'what I did unto the Egyptians, and how I bare you on eagles' wings, and brought you unto myself.' 'Thou hast seen in the wilderness,' says Moses to the people, 'how that the Lord thy God bare thee as a man doth bear his son, in all the way that ye went until ye came to this place.' 'As an eagle that stirreth up her nest, that fluttereth over her young,' says that same great leader in his dying song, 'He spread abroad his wings, he took them, he bare them on his pinions.' I turn to the Psalmist, and it is still the bearing and carrying God I find: 'Cast thy burden on the Lord and he will sustain thee.' I turn to the prophet, and it is still the bearing and carrying God I find: 'He shall gather the lambs in his arms and carry them in his bosom.' 'Fear thou not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God. I will strengthen thee; yea, I will help thee; yea, I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness.' I turn to the Gospels, to Jesus Christ the Incarnate God, and it is still the bearing and carrying God I find, for in him men saw the fulfilment of the prophetic word: 'Himself took our infirmities and bare our diseases.' Yes, however we may misunderstand and misinterpret God, there can be no mistake or doubt as to how he is presented to us in Holy Writ. He is presented to us there as a helping, aiding, and succouring God. Not as an additional burden to be borne, but as our sufficient help in view of the heavy burdens which life brings. It was succor and reinforcement, and victorious power and enabling grace that Moses meant to suggest when he said, 'The Eternal God is thy refuge, and underneath are the everlasting arms.'

HOW GOD IS THE CARRYING AND LIFTING GOD.

Just as we are able to walk erect because we know the ground is solid and that the law of gravitation will not fail, so we are able to live the moral and spiritual life simply because we believe that the world is a world of moral order, and that the laws we find in our conscience are the laws which govern the universe. And all history and experience confirm what conscience and revelation have to say upon this point. My brethren, all the laws of the world are against the man who does wrong. Read for yourselves Emerson's great essay on 'Compensation,' which is just a remorseless statement of this truth. 'The league between virtue and Nature,' he says, 'engages all things to assume a hostile front to vice. The beautiful laws and substances of the world persecute and whip the traitor. He finds that things are arranged for truth and benefit, but there is no den in the wide world to hide a rogue. Commit a crime and the earth is made of glass. The laws and substances of Nature—water, snow, wind, gravitation—become penalties to the thief.' Yes, the very laws of Nature conspire to punish wrong. But the man who sets himself to do right finds the universe on his side. There is a mysterious statement in the Book of Revelation to the effect that 'the earth helped the woman.' And imaginative commentators interpreted that to mean that the earth, in the sense of the laws of the universe, the events of history, the very stars in their courses, help forward the progress of the Christian Church. I do not know whether that interpretation is right or not, but this I know: if a man wants to live the great life all the laws of the universe range themselves on his side. But what are the laws of the universe. When you say that the laws of the world are on the side of truth and righteousness, you are simply saying this: that to everyone who sets himself to do right, God reveals himself as the lifting, bearing, carrying God.

SIN.

Take, first, the matter of sin. I need not stay to define what sin is. We know that by bitter experience, too. All literature bears witness to this want, for the moan and sob of the burdened soul go sounding through it. Our own hearts bear witness to this want—we labor and are heavy laden with sin. Now, how does God reveal himself to us with reference to sin? Why, brethren, as a bearing God: as a God who lifts the burden and takes it clean away. Listen: 'He bore our griefs and carried our sorrows,' and the Lord hath laid upon him the iniquity of us all.' 'Behold the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.' That is what Christ did on the cross—he took our burden. He had no burden of his own, for he did not sin, neither was guile found in his mouth. It was our burden he bore. It was our sins he carried. He lifted the load from off our hearts and took it all upon his own. And the result is, men are loosed from this grievous burden. Religion a burden? Why, its first work is to take this intolerable burden away. It comes to the sinner, bent, burdened, broken with this terrible load of sin, and it speaks to him of mercy and plenteous forgiveness: it unties the burden, it removes the load. It finds a man down as it found Matthew down, and Zacchaeus down, and Augustine down, and John Newton down, and it lifts him up again, it sets his feet upon a rock and establishes his goings. Religion is not a load, but a lift. The God who comes to us with the gift of mercy and forgiveness is a bearing and carrying God.

CARE.

Take again the matter of cares and trials and difficulties that are incident to life. What are you to say of religion in relation to these cares and trials that are certain to meet us? Are you to say it is just one care the more? On the contrary, religion does not add to our cares, but it helps us to bear them. That was what David Livingstone found out in Central Africa. When confronted by apparently insurmountable difficulties and almost prostrated by physical weakness, this was how he strengthened himself: 'My Master,' he said, 'is a perfect gentleman. He will never break his word.' And the thought of his Lord, his present, his faithful Lord, nerved him for every difficulty and strengthened him for every trial.

Religion a burden? Why, brethren, what people tell me is this—that they would not have known how to have borne sickness but for religion, and they would not have known how to face business troubles but for religion, and they would not have known how to have endured bereavement but for religion.

IDEALS.

And once again for just a moment, consider your ideals of life. What is the relation between religion and great ideals? Now, I may take it for granted, that all of you who are here to-day do desire to live the great and noble life. You do not want your life to go out in sin and shame. You would not even like it to be a petty and small and paltry life. You would like amidst all the corruptions of the world 'to wear the white flower of a blameless life.' You would like to 'live pure, speak true, right wrong.' You would like when you come to hang your shield up in your Captain's hall, to have it not blank and bare, but blazoned with the record of many a noble deed! Very well. The way to realize your ambition is to accept religion, that is, to receive God into your hearts. 'Christ in you' is the hope of glory. When the Good Shepherd finds the sheep, he layeth it on his shoulders. He does not drive it. He carries it! And he will carry the load to the end. His support will never fail. I read a pathetic little prayer offered up by one of the converts in the Welch revival: 'Dear Lord,' he cried, 'help me. My old partners are very angry with me; the publicans are doing their best to tempt me. Oh, dear Father, please remember that I am only a fortnight old. Don't let go my hand yet. The way is strange, and I am doing my best to walk in it.' 'Don't let go my hand yet. I am only a fortnight old.' It was a needless fear. God does not let go in a fortnight. 'Even to old age I am he, and even to hoar hairs will I carry you.' My brethren, with such a religion what joyous lives ours ought to be. Others may be crushed and broken by life's difficulties and troubles, but you and I, with God to carry us, ought to rejoice in the Lord alway. Others may go from defeat to defeat, but with the inexhaustible strength of God in us, we ought to go from strength to strength until every one of us in Zion appeareth before God.

HEARTS OF KINGS.

(From 'T. P.'s Weekly.')

It is curious to think that the hearts of those inveterate foes, Edward I. of England and Robert Bruce of Scotland, would have been buried together in that great temple of reconciliation, the Holy Land, if the last wishes of these warrior kings had been carried out. Edward I., having been prevented by his wars with Scotland from fulfilling his Crusader's vow to return to Jerusalem, charged his son on his deathbed to send his heart to Palestine under the escort of a hundred and forty knights with their retinues. He left two thousand pounds of silver for the equipment of this expedition, and imprecated 'eternal damnation' on his son if he should otherwise expend the treasure. The son, however, risked the imprecation, embezzled the money, and disregarded his father's dying prayer.

Bruce also having been prevented through the same wars from fulfilling his Crusader's vow, adjured on his deathbed Sir James Douglas to convey his heart to Jerusalem. Sir James vowed on his honor of a knight to fulfil this trust, and was faithful to his vow unto death. He set out accompanied by a large retinue for the Holy Land with Bruce's heart enclosed in a silver casket hung round his neck. On reaching Spain, however, and finding there the King of Castile at war with the Moors, he joined forces with him, thinking any contest with Saracens consistent with his vow. In the battle he was so surrounded with the enemy's horse that escape was impossible. Taking the heart of Bruce from his neck he threw it before him, shouting, 'Pass on as thou wert wont. I will follow or die!' He was immediately struck down, and his body was found after the battle lying over the heart of Bruce. The heart was then entrusted to the care of Sir Simon Locard of Lee, who bore it back to Scotland and deposited it beneath the altar in Melrose Abbey. Mrs. Hemans's unusually spirited lines on its final resting place may occur to many readers:—

Heart! that didst press forward still,
Where the trumpet's note rang shrill;
Where the knightly swords were crossing,
And the plumes, like sea-foam, tossing.
Leader of the charging spear,
Fiery heart!—and liest thou here?
Can this narrow spot inurn
Aught that so could beat and burn?

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Hyacinths, best named sorts, mixed, second size, colors separate, doz. 50c, 100 $3.00.

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CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm. The subject of discourse will be in the morning: 'Mary Stood the Cross Beside,' and in the evening, special lecture, 'Christianity and War.' Sabbath school and Ladies' League and Young Men's League Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Masson street, Papineau, Delorimier—Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Service at 7 p.m. Preacher, Mr. C. W. Shelley. Meeting for praise and prayer, on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. All welcome. Seats absolutely free.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Preacher, the pastor. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior Endeavor on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37a Rozel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor, will officiate at both services, Morning service, 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Home Mission Sunday. The pastor will conduct divine service at 11 o'clock, and the Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell at 7 o'clock. Chinese Sunday school at 10 a.m. English Sunday school at 3 p.m. Young Ladies' Bible class at 3.10 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m., Young People's Society. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., Mission Study, 'The Christian Conquerors of India.' Friday, at 4.15 p.m., Girls' Mission Band. Strangers welcome to the public services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11. Sunday school and Bible classes, Eastern Men's Own, 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. C. E. on Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior C. E., Friday, 4 p.m. Seats absolutely free. All cordially invited.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (near the Windsor Hotel)—The Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. 11 a.m. the Rev. H. Luttrell. 3 p.m., Sabbath-school. 7 p.m., the pastor. 8.15 p.m., Chinese school. Monday, 8 p.m., C.E.S. Wednesday at 8 p.m., midweek service. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor, Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m., conducted by the pastor; 7 p.m., by assistant pastor. Sunday-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, 288 St. Catherine street West.—The Rev. Robt. Campbell, D.D., pastor. Divine service will be conducted at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and Mr. Woodside's class at 3 p.m. Young People's Association, Monday, 8.15 p.m. Midweek meeting Wednesday, 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Cromble, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. Subject: 'To those who believe Christ is precious.' Administration of Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. 'Thinking the best.' Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 369 Clarke avenue. Communion at evening service.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League 10 a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow the pastor will preach at both services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, corner of Cote St. Antoine Road and Stanton street. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 11 a.m., John I., 1 to 18. 7 p.m., Matt xiii., 33. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. John Mackay, B.A., will preach at both services to-morrow. The Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Midweek service in the lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate (or such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Oct. 13th, 1907. Evangelistic services. Evangelist McHardy, of Toronto, will preach at both services to-morrow, and each evening next week, except Saturday. A cordial invitation to the publice.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent st., St. Henry. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Melvin Taylor will preach at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. To-night at eight o'clock the Brotherhood will debate the Asiatic problem. All men welcome. The Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 o'clock. All welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., D. D., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m. Sunday school. 10 a.m. Morning class, led by F. W. Meyers. Wednesday evening prayer service, 8 o'clock. Monday evening League meeting, 8 o'clock. Everybody welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St. Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Prayer meeting at 8 p.m. on Wednesday. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Class at 10.15 a.m., on Sunday and 3 p.m., on Thursday. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH. — St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Class-meeting in church parlors at 10 a.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at both services. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH. — corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION (Colored)—Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Regular appointments are: Monday, 8 p.m., B.Y.P.U. Wednesday at 8 p.m., prayer and praise service. The Bible school meets at 2 p.m. Sunday in the French Baptist Church, Mance street. All invited.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy street. The Rev. V. F. Adams, of Wolfville, N.S., will preach at both services. Morning, 11 o'clock; evening at 7 o'clock. Strangers welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 682 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

Church of England.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. Rev. F. J. Sawers M.A., curate. Special reopening services morning and evening. Collections will be devoted to the Renovation Fund. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service: preacher, the Vicar. Subject:—'The Present Position and Work of the Cathedral Parish.' 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., first special student service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Bible in the Light of Modern Study.' All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

TRINITY CHURCH, cor. St. Denis street and Viger square. Rev. John Macpherson Aimond, M.A., rector. C. E. Purdy, student reader. Matins, 11 a.m. Evensong, 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Preacher, the rector.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Twentieth Sunday after Trinity.
Celebrations of Holy Communion at 7.15 a.m. and 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 o'clock.
Hymns—540, Processional and 255.
Anthem—'Saviour when Night,' Shelley.
Preacher—The rector.
Sunday school and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evensong, 7 o'clock.
Processional hymn 390; Responses, Tallis. Hymns, 273, 240.
Anthem, 'I will sing of Thy Power,' Sullivan.
Preacher—Rev. H. P. Plumptre.
Recessional hymn, 477.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 463 Elm avenue, assistant. Morning services at 11 o'clock; preacher, the Rev. Professor Howard. Evening at 7 p.m.; preacher, the rector. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Congregational Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'Giving Ourselves.' Evening subject: 'The Modern Pharisee.' Christian Endeavor Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH. — Service will be held in the Lecture Room of the new building 169-71 Drummond street (between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke streets.)—The pastor, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., will preach at both services. Evening subject: 'The Courage of the Clear-Sighted.' Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor, Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting, Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. The pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, will conduct both services. Morning theme: 'Religion in the Home.' Evening theme: 'The Kingship of Character.' Strangers always welcome.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 365 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 noon. Evening service at 7 o'clock. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Undenominational.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion Square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY. —Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, in command.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Adjutant Allen and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.
Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Simmons in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Capt. Richardson and Lieutenant Thornton in charge; services as above.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

MONTREAL WELSH MISSION, Gordon Hall, cor. Mountain and St. Catherine Sts. Evening service at 7 o'clock. A very hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh residents and friends to attend.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday Oct. 13, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. A. W. Main.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohling in charge.

SOUR APPLES.

The quaint simplicity of the Russian peasant of to-day is well illustrated by an instance recorded by a writer in the 'National Review.' He was travelling through the country, and during a morning's walk through a village took several photographs. In search of the picturesque, he wandered off the village street to the outhouses, barns and drying-ovens, about a hundred yards behind the cottages. The place was deserted, for every one was out in the fields gathering in the harvest. The only soul we came across was a middle-aged woman, carefully sweeping the threshing-floor, a strip of bare, hardened earth in front of the drying-oven. The oven was full of corn; smoke was issuing through the furnace doors; threshing-flails, ready for use, were piled up in a corner, and this one woman was silently working.

'This would make a pretty picture,' said my friend, preparing his camera.

'No! no!' interrupted the woman, who came up to us, broom in hand. 'You must not take a picture to-day. The place is bare and ugly, and I am just clearing up. Wait till to-morrow, sirs; then everybody will be here, and the scene will be gay and your picture beautiful, and you will have something to remember.' So we reluctantly gave way and departed.

This reminded my friend of another incident. 'In another part of the village,' said he, 'I was painting a cottage with some apple-trees behind it. I was intent upon my work, sketching in the apple-tree, and regardless of all around me, when an old woman touched me on the shoulder, and said:

'"Sir! sir! stop! Don't do that!"

'"What's the matter, my good woman?" I said, in surprise.

'"O sir, you don't know what you are doing! Don't paint those apples!"

'"But why not? Why not, mother?"

'"Why not, indeed? Don't you know, sir, those apples are sour? You must not paint them. Let me show you an apple-tree where the apples are sweet."'

COFFEE NO OLDER THAN THIS?

(From the Dundee (Scot.) 'Advertiser.')

Near the middle of the fifteenth century a poor Arab was travelling through Abyssinia, and, finding himself weary and weak from fatigue, he stopped near a grove; then, being in want of fuel to cook his rice, he cut down a tree, which happened to be covered with dead berries. His meal being cooked and eaten, the traveller discovered that the half-burned berries were very fragrant. He collected a number of them, and, on crushing them with a stone, he found that their aroma increased to a great extent. While wondering at this he accidentally let fall the substance into the can which contained his scanty supply of water—lo! what a miracle. The nearly putrid water was almostly instantly purified. He raised it to his lips; it was fresh, agreeable, and in a moment the traveller had so far recovered his strength and energy as to be able to resume his journey. The lucky Arab gathered as many berries as he could, and, having arrived at Aden, in Arabia, he informed the mufti of his discovery. That worthy divine was an inveterate opium smoker, and had suffered for years from the influence of that poisonous drug. He tried an infusion of the roasted berries and was so delighted at the recovery of his own vigor that in gratitude to the tree he called it cahuah, which in Arabia signifies 'force.'

THE LATE REV. A. STEVENSON.

(Correspondence of the 'Witness.')

Riverfield, Que., Oct. 10.—A most impressive service was held in the Beechridge Church to-day, and after the weeping congregation had filed by his coffin and given a last look upon the face of a faithful and beloved pastor, the Rev. A. Stevenson, all that was mortal of him, was laid in the grave to await the resurrection. The reverend gentleman was slightly indisposed on Saturday, and wished to preach on Sunday, but was dissuaded from it by his family. He was walking about on Monday, and dead on Tuesday morning at four o'clock.

The Rev. J. R. McLeod, of Three Rivers, a friend of many years, preached a touching sermon from the words, 'Weep not.' The Rev. J. M. Kellock read the Scriptures at the house, and took part in the church service. The Rev. Messrs. Bowman, W. Williams and Houghton also assisted in the house and at the church, and the Rev. J. M. MacAllister took the service at the grave, the Rev. G. F. Kinnear, the former pastor, presiding all through the solemn proceedings.

The church was well filled, amongst those present being Mr. J. P. Brown, M.P.

Mr. Stevenson, in his three years' ministry amongst them, had endeared himself to all by his geniality, faithfulness to duty, and warmth of heart. The family are equally beloved, and the place of both the pastor and his family will be hard to fill.

'Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.'

WHEN GRAND-PAPA WAS YOUNG.

There were no cars to carry folks
At forty miles an hour;
The stage-coach with its sounding horn,
The only motive power;
But it must have been exciting
Right there amidst the strife
When a highwayman would shout: 'Hold,
Your money or your life!'
And very seldom were they caught,
Or rarely were they hung,
These highwaymen of long ago,
When grandpapa was young.

And crinoline and high-heeled shoes
Were worn by ladies fair;
Nor would a grand dame then be seen
Without her powdered hair.
If our mammas wore crinoline
Then when they gave 'At Homes,'
One half the guests would be left out,
For hoops fill up the rooms.
Of battles fought and ladies won
These were the themes they sung,
In good old days of long ago,
When grandpapa was young.

The men, too, wore low buckled shoes,
Their hose of silken sheen,
And velvet coats and powdered wigs
Say wasn't it a dream?
To see them dancing at a ball
So courtly yet so gay,
My Grandpa says he can't forget
The picture to this day.
If I had been my Grand-papa
And lived these folks among,
And he'd been me—why I'd be old
While Grand-papa was young.

FRANCESS MACDONALD.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect June 16th.

N.Y.Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 7.55 a.m. daily except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.20 a.m., 2.00 p.m., 5.10 p.m., daily except Sunday and 9.15 a.m. Sunday only.
For Malone and intermediate stations, 6.20 p.m. daily.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily and 10.10 p.m., daily except Sunday.
From Albany, Utica, Saranac Lake and Malone, 5.30 p.m. daily.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.25 a.m., 1.25, p.m. and 4.35 p.m. daily except Sunday, 9.00 p.m. Sunday only

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to June 8th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, ¶9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., ¶8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, (i) 1.25 p.m., ¶4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, ¶8.30 a.m., (i) 1.25 p.m., ¶4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, ¶4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and Intermediate stations, 5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto ¶9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis, etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa ¶8.45 a.m., 12.15 a.m. daily, ¶4.30 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria, 10.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 8.55 a.m. (except Monday), ¶12.00 noon and ¶6.40 p.m., 9.25 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday ¶12.00 noon, and ¶6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John N.B., 8.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.35 a.m. daily, and ¶6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 7.00 a.m. daily, 6.30 p.m.
From Ottawa, 7.00 a.m., 8.00 a.m. daily, ¶11.45 a.m., 6.30 p.m., daily, ¶7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, ¶8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette ¶8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., ¶5.45 p.m.
For St. Gabriel, ¶8.55 a.m., (i) 2.20 p.m., ¶5.45 p.m.
For Ottawa, ¶8.25 a.m., ¶6.10 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.25 a.m. ¶4.20 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Jerome, ¶8.45 a.m., (1.40 p.m. Sat. only), ¶4.40 p.m., 5.25 p.m., A6.30 p.m.
For St. Agathe, 8.45 a.m., (i) 1.10 p.m., (i) 1.40 p.m., ¶4.40 p.m., 5.35 p.m.
For St. Rose, St. Therese and intermediate points, ¶8.25 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.40 p.m., 4.30 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 4.55 p.m., 5.35 a.m., 6.10 p.m., A6.30 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, ¶4.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa ¶11.30 a.m., ¶10.35 p.m., St. Jerome, ¶8.30 a.m., 9.20 a.m., 11 a.m., ¶7.00 p.m., k9.40 p.m., St. Lin, 9.20 a.m., St. Eustache, ¶8.20 a.m., 11 a.m., ¶7.05 p.m., k9.40 p.m., Joliette, St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 8.50 a.m., and 6.05 p.m., ¶10.00 p.m.

¶Week days. (i) Saturday.
rMonday Wednesday, and Friday.
ADaily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3733.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Oct. 6th, 1907.

6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Ft. Covington and Massena Springs.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, Troy and New York via D.&H.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, Boston except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
8.45 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily—Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans Burlington, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, Portland, Lachine.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.58 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, Waterloo, St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Albans.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
7.31 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*7.32 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland, Quebec.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.00 a.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, daily ex Monday, Quebec.
*7.25 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R., St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
2.20 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
8.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns
*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sunday.

Suburban Train Service

FOR LACHINE—9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30 Sat. only, 3.45, 4.21, 5.15, 5.45 p.m., 7.32 p.m. daily, 9.00 p.m., 11.25 p.m.
FOR LACHINE WHARF—5.20, 6.30, 8.01, a.m. 12.10, 5.00 p.m., 6.21 p.m.
FOR DORVAL—9.45 a.m. daily, 12.10, 1.30, p.m. p.m. Sat. only, 3.45, 4.21 p.m., 5.15, 6.15, 7.3 daily, 9, 11.25 p.m.
FOR ST. ANNE'S—8.30 a.m., 9.45 a.m., daily, 12.10 ex-Sat. and Sun., 1.30 Sat. only, 3.40, 4.21, 5.1 6

'OLDBURY.'

BY

ANNIE KEARY.

(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE PUBLISHERS, MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED.)

CHAPTER XXXII.—Continued.

'I said nothing about sacrifices,' said Stephen. 'It is not a sacrifice, it is a necessity. I know I can't do anything else than stick to her. I love her too much even if my word were not pledged, and whatever evil comes on her must come on me, too. I don't make any pretence to generosity—not the least. If she had not been just what she is; if the thought of her suffering alone had been less intolerable and monstrous to me; if it had been anybody else——'

'Me, for instance,' said Cecil, persistently courting the pain of the answer she knew she should get. 'Such a strongminded, resolute personage as I am, you would not have thought strong enough to be left to battle against misfortune alone.'

'It is impossible to imagine you in such a case. What is the use of putting it?' said Steenie, with a puzzled look.

'No use at all,' Cecil hurried on; 'it was nonsense. But Steenie, I don't despair of your getting a letter from her yet. While her grandmother was living she could not think of any one else. She may really not have been well enough to write to you. It will be a difficult task to answer your letter whenever she does it. She cannot engage herself to you while your father refuses his sanction; she can only promise to wait and trust you, and hope for better times.'

'I know we must wait even for an engagement. The question I want to have answered is whether I go with you or stay in England. Our end might be attained quickest by my going away; and yet when I think of what may be before her—the changes, the need of protection she may have—I shrink from going. It would be something to be able to go down to Oldbury once or twice a year, and satisfy myself that she was safe there. Cecil, if you had seen her as I saw her last, all the life crushed out of her by that dreadful disclosure she had overheard; lying like a broken flower—and I had to leave her so. They took possession of her, and would not let me stay to speak a word of comfort. Yet there is no one in the world cares for her but me; no one. I will never give her up!'

'But her aunt is a good woman?'

'Yes, indeed, good enough I should say to redeem a whole family, whatever stain there might be on it, but she is capable of torturing my poor little darling to death. She will persuade her that it is her duty to give me up. She will work her into a frantic spirit of self-sacrifice. I shall be away, and the contrary influence will be brought to bear on her day after day. Her tender conscience will be tortured. I must see her, must have some sort of promise before I go. If there is no letter tonight, I have made up my mind to go down to Oldbury, and not leave this time till I have seen her, and had a thorough explanation with my father.'

'And when you come back, you will know whether you sail with us or not. Papa will be terribly disappointed if you fail him at the last.'

'Will he? It has occurred to me during the last few days that he was less anxious about my going. I have fancied once or twice that he had repented of having offered the private secretaryship to me.'

'That's impossible, quite impossible!' cried Cecil, vehemently. 'You must not get such absurd notions into your head.'

There was a pause, during which a very painful conjecture passed through Cecil's mind.

'How miserable it is to be in suspense!' she broke out impatiently. 'Oh, how I wish something were settled! How long will you be in Oldbury?'

'You may be sure I don't like the suspense any better than you do; I am anxious enough to end it,' Stephen said.

'How different things are from one's fancies of them,' Cecil observed mournfully. 'When we used to wonder about the seclusion in which the Blakes lived, those first weeks when you and I talked about them so much in Oldbury, how little we thought——'

'Hush, don't go on,' cried Stephen, turning quickly away from her to the window with a look of suffering in his face that made Cecil miserable.

Nothing pained him so much now as allusions to those gayhearted, playful confidences; while, on the contrary, Cecil's thoughts were always flying back for relief to the thoughtless days when she had more or less shared her companion's feelings without exactly knowing to what result the excitement in which they were living was carrying them.

She was still longing to be able to say something to atone for the pain she had unconsciously given, when Steenie started from the window and crossed the room in two strides.

'Ah, the eight o'clock postman,' Cecil said to herself as the well-known knock came. 'He has rushed down to get the letters. We do have Oldbury letters at this time of day sometimes. That was what he was watching for when I came in. He is so long, he must be reading a letter on the stairs; will he come back and tell me about it? I daresay not.'

Stephen did, however, reappear at the drawing-room door for an instant.

'Only a letter from my father,' he said, showing some closely written sheets which he had almost torn across in his eagerness to unfold them. 'Only a long letter from my father, with nothing whatever in it; that's all.'

'Nothing whatever! that means only everything but the thing he cares about,' Cecil said to herself as she retreated to the window. 'I daresay the letter is full of anxious advice and affection. Well I must say it's a little hard on fathers and mothers and friends to have everything they say turned into nothing, unless it bears on the one absorbing interest that has crushed them out—to have always to sympathize with that, or else be nothing.'

A dark wet spot on the sheeny silk dress caught Cecil's eye and startled her; she passed her hands hastily over her eyes.

'Oh, what a goose I am! I must stop thinking. There is a double knock at the door. Well, I'm ready for them.

"Smiling and smart,
With a pink gauze gown all spangles, and
seven swords stuck in her heart."

I daresay I shan't be the only one in such a case to-night.'

The evening passed off brilliantly, thanks to Cecil's exertions. Sir Cecil came back to the drawing-room, after taking the last party of guests to their carriage, to express his content and to look after her. She was still standing on the hearth-rug where he had left her, gazing wearily at the flower vases in the grate. He put his arm round her, and stroked back her hair, looking down into her face. 'Are you very tired, my darling?'

'Oh, no, papa,' Cecil answered briskly; 'not yet. I have not nearly done my day's work yet. Mrs. Cameron has been advising me about our outfit for the voyage from her own experience, and I mean to write out a list of all the things she tells me I ought to order before I go to bed.'

'What busy, capable brains there must be under this silky stuff and these fooling ribbons!' said Sir Cecil, playing with her hair. 'What a brave little soul it is altogether, getting through as much business as a Secretary of State in the daytime, and talking like—who shall I say?—not Madame de Stael exactly, but the next chatteringest Frenchwoman, half the night.'

'I suppose I inherit some of the "fretful activity"—was not that the word?—which, in commenting on his appointment, the 'Times' this morning attributes to Sir Cecil Russell, and which it fears will make him such a dangerous envoy for Her Majesty to send to the Far East.'

'I may well be active in public business, when all management of my private concerns is taken out of my hands by my mite of a daughter. Stephen deserted us shamefully to-night—coming in in the middle of dinner, and sneaking away at the first opportunity.'

'Papa,' said Cecil, suddenly lifting up her head, 'I used to think you the kindest and most just person in the world.'

'Well, and now?' Sir Cecil asked, smiling.

Cecil drew a low easy chair forward, pushed her father down into it, and perched herself on his knee.

'We are going to talk it out, papa. I'm not quite satisfied with you.'

'Are you not? That's serious, and hard too, just when I am so well satisfied with you, and have consented, against the advice of all our prudent relations and friends, to drag you half over the world after me.'

'Papa, please, don't lead away from what I want to talk about. It is so unlike you to be thinking so much of your own concerns, even at the busiest times, that you can't acknowledge another person's unhappiness.'

'I did not know I was in that amiable frame of mind at present.'

'You are; you will make light of this trouble of Stephen's. You don't seem to think it a real serious misfortune.'

'I think a very serious misfortune may be made out of it.' Sir Cecil answered gravely. 'My darling, it is hardly likely at our different ages, and with your utter lack of experience in life, that we should not take different views of such a matter. Can't you trust me without quite understanding what I am doing?'

'Oh, yes! yes! If I were sure you were taking it seriously—if I thought you felt——'

'You feel too much,' interrupted Sir Cecil. 'Young people naturally exaggerate the importance of disappointments of this nature. They may be very much, I acknowledge; they may color a whole life, or they may be of very little consequence indeed after a month or two. Steenie is young. He has never as yet had trouble of any kind to test his character. I don't suppose he has more stability than other people. To encourage him to rush into an engagement so thoroughly undesirable in every way, would, I think, be a great mistake. He may be very much in love—I daresay he is; but so much less capable is he of estimating the gravity of the circumstances of the case. I have no doubt the disappointment will seem very severe for a time, but it won't do him any harm, you need not be afraid. I think well enough of his character to believe that he will come out all the stronger for it.'

'Papa, that is how I don't like to hear you talk,' cried Cecil. 'Oh, forgive me for saying it, but that is what I call unjust. You think of Steenie's character, and of how he is to get over it, but you quite forget her. You forget he has made her love him, and won her promise. You don't ask what effect it would have on her, to be cast off just because the person she loves does not think her worth braving trouble, and perhaps some loss of position and regard in the eyes of the world for. You may say what you like about Stephen's character coming out stronger for the disappointment, but I think the strength he would gain by turning away from a girl he loves, because she is unfortunate without fault of her own, would only be strength to do cruel and cowardly things. That's the sort of strength people get by trampling out love for worldly reasons. I had rather, caring as much for Steenie as you know I do, that he brought trouble on his life, and had to suffer even a great deal, than that he did what I should have to despise him for.'

Sir Cecil looked up surprised into his daughter's face, and then mused for some time silently. 'There is a great deal in what you say,' he resumed at last; 'but you are only looking at one side. Stephen has duties to other people as well as to this girl. He is an only son, and he owes a great deal to his family and to his name. It does not belong to him alone. His father and his friends may well object to his connecting it with one so terribly disgraced. There is an inheritance of shame, as well as of honor; a thoughtful man ought to shrink from entering into it. Then as to your friend, the young lady herself, I don't forget her so completely as you suppose; even for her, I am of opinion that the present pain is the least evil. Youth is not all of life, remember. There is a long, long time to come after its vehement passions are over. And I doubt whether any early disappointment could entail such long suffering as would come upon a woman who felt that she had brought discord into her husband's family, and injured his prospects in life, when once she perceived that he had begun to regret the sacrifices he had made for her sake. Can't you believe that it might be better for your friend to bear her trial alone, than to see the shadow of her father's guilt on those she loves best?'

'I think I might feel so, but Elsie Blake—it is cruel to think of her having to suffer alone. If you had seen her, you would understand. Think what her life will be. It would be easy for me to bear to have any hope I clung to snatched away, because whatever were to happen to me, I should always have had you; but all her life she has had worse than no father. I feel she ought to have some one;—there is nothing I would not do to give her some one to help her and love her, when I think of that.'

Cecil knew her father did not like the sight of tears, and she paused and struggled hard to send back the moisture that all but overflowed her eyes. Sir Cecil hastily drew his hand across his own.

'You are an eloquent pleader; but how you are trembling, my poor little one. I think we have had as much of this talk as is good for us. I do not see that there is anything for me to do; I can't recall the advice I have given, and Steenie must not marry without his father's consent.'

'No; but if you approved—my uncle is so easily persuaded by you—he might consent to their being married even now; and if they were to leave England directly with us, all the discomfort of Oldbury censure and gossip would be avoided. When we all came back again Elsie would have been his wife so long, everything else would be forgotten.'

'I don't think so; and I am not prepared to take such a responsibility on myself. I could not think of interfering to bring about this marriage, and, besides, I should require to know a girl very thoroughly, and think well of her family too, before I consented to bring her into such close intimacy with you as the plan you propose would necessitate.'

'Papa, listen,' said Cecil, suddenly throwing her arms round his neck; 'I will tell you what I would do rather than be a hindrance to their happiness—I would give you up to her. Yes, she is so good and beautiful and gentle, you would get to love her like a daughter very soon, and she would wait on you almost as well as I could. She shall go with you and Stephen, and I will stay here in this house with Grandmamma all the years you are away, and wait for you to come back again. I would be very patient; I would listen to all the stories——'

'Yes, I daresay. And how much of you should I find when I came back again after such a course of discipline, my poor little self-elected Iphigenia? No, no, I'm not disposed to be sacrificed on this fine altar of friendship, if you are. I won't have an unknown tail daughter thrust upon me instead of my own little one, to whose absurdities I am, at all events, accustomed. It's an impracticable scheme, Cecil; but after all, if your friend is worth as much as you think, and if Stephen's attachment to her has sufficient stability in it, their case is not altogether desperate. They can be faithful to each other without vows. Let Steenie come out to China with us; it is the best thing he can do for himself every way. When we all return, six or seven years hence, he will find Oldbury looking very much as it does now. In that sleepy, comfortable place six years or so won't have made much difference in any one. If he chooses then to go up to that gloomy little house on the hill to look for a wife, and finds Miss Elsie Blake waiting for him, their attachment would have a different sort of look about it, and might deserve greater consideration than it gets now. No one then would have a right to interfere.'

'May I tell him you say so?' asked Cecil.

'I had rather you said nothing about it. He would turn it into greater encouragement than it is meant for; and unless his attachment can survive all manner of discouragement, it had much better die. Now don't think any more to-night. Go to bed, and come down without those black rings round your eyes to-morrow.

(To be continued.)

D&A CORSETS

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE BEAVER'S TWO WISHES.

(Grace MacGowan Cooke, in the 'World.')

Of folk lore and negro tales the Randolph children, on Broadlands plantation, had plenty. But the stories of Daddy Laban—a negro-Indian halfbreed, son of one of their grandfather's slave women and a Cherokee father—who made his occasional visits to Broadlands, staying in one negro cabin or another, had a difference which made a welcome variety.

This morning he was trimming and polishing a cow-horn to make a powder-holder for his host, Uncle Bergen, while he related to Pate, Patricia and Isabel the story of how the beaver came by the personal peculiarities of his figure and fur.

'No, little marse an' little missies, the beaver ain't always have that flat tail what you see on him now; nor yet, he ain't always have such a fine fur coat. Time been when he more same than a lizard. Also an' likewise, he got a tail some like a pig, an' some like a lizard—just betwicher an' betwixlike. In them days' an times the Great Spirit walk in the Big Woods like a human; an' he make the green tree to stand an' the dry tree to fall, he make the water to run hill an' the grass for to grow in its season. He attend to every critter in the Big Woods, an' know its ways an' its works. He was the king o' the Big Woods.

'One evening this here Great Spirit come to a stream an' find it so high that he couldn't git acrost.

'"Hold on, please, sir," holler the beaver what live on the far bank o' the branch; "hold on, please, sir, an' lemme cut down a tree for to make you a footlog."

'So the beaver call his old woman, an' they set in with their sharp teef an' gnaw down a tree in no time, so that the king o' the Big Woods come over dry-foot.

'It been late, an' the beaver pester the Great Spirit mightily to pass the night with him. The beaver's old woman she whirl in an' cook a fine supper, an' the two critters wait upon the Great Spirit hand an' foot—which is to say, honey children, with all four o' dey paws.

'When the king had done eat, an' was restin' hisself an' smokin' o' his pipe, he git so pleased that he tell the beaver an' his old woman he'll give 'em both a wish, an' it shall come to pass.

'"Then I'll wish first," say Old Man Beaver. With that he turn to de old woman an' shake he fist at her an' say, "When I git done wishin' I gwine to tell you what to wish."

'Old Mammy Beaver look down her nose, an' hain't say nothin', 'case she used to that sort o' treatment. But the Great Spirit laugh till the wind in the tree tops take up the song, an' a big gale blow the leaves all about. "No, no," says the king o' the Big Woods. "Ladies first"'—Daddy Laban looked over his spectacles at the children. 'Then an' there was the beginnin' o' manners in the Big Woods—any kind o' manners—'case up to that day an' time the critters been goin' by which was the biggest an' which could whip.

'So Old Mammy Beaver study an' she study; she sorter skeered to make a wish without her old man say so; but after a while she manage to git out: "Please, sir, Mr. King and Great Spirit, I mightily like to have a long trail to my dress, like I been told the ladies does in the king's palace."

'That what she say, an' that all she ssy; an' Old Man Beaver look like somebody done give him a dose of swamp-root tea, his face so twist up. Mammy Beaver think that he mad 'case she going have a trail an' he not going share it, so she say right hasty-like: "An' all my fambly, please, sir. The mens an' the womens an' the little baby beavers—let 'em all have trails to they frocks, please, sir.' You see, poor Old Mammy Beaver was a mighty good-hearted somebody, an' she wanted for to share her blessin's.'

'It make Old Man Beaver madder than ever when he find a great tail spreadin' out behind him—a tail what he ain't never ax for nor desire. He so mac . he can't see straight.

'"My!" he whoop out, whirlin' round upon the old woman—"I's sorry I wedded you!" Then the big, flat tail trip him up, 'case he ain't used to it, an' he fall flat upon his face. Mind! don't ask me how mad Old Man Beaver was, 'case I ain't got the words by me to tell of it!

'"You done done it now," he say, "with your wishing. Ain't yet got no sense, no time? Why didn't you ask for fur coats to cover us from the flies—all of us, each an' every beaver—instead of these here pesky fool tails?"

'De Great Spirit mighty weary of hearing Mr. Beaver hold forth. An' he put upon the beaver an' all him ginerations the thickest fur coat of any critter in the Big Woods.

'When he rise to take his way in the morning he look at them two beavers. They favor, just like you see 'em now in the picters, an' like I seen 'em, a many an' many a time, swimmin' in the branch an' setting on the bank. The Great Spirit laugh again when he look at them. A body "bleege"' to laugh at a beaver; it sich a curious foolish somebody.

'"Well," he say, "you done got your two wishes. Them there trails going to hinder you from running. They ain't no critter in the Big Woods so slow but what it could ketch you. They ain't no varmint drag its foot so slow that you could ketch it. True, them big flat 'ails bound to keep you' balance for you; them fine fur coats gw'ne make you warm in the winter. But I bound ye humans'll find out about these here coats an' chase you off the face of the earth for to git your hides."

'An' you know that's true, honey children. The beaver got to keep with his kind, an' burrow in the mud, 'case he can't run. Also, he obliged to eat trees that'll hold still whilst he's eatin', because he couldn't ketch a fishworm nor a cattypiller or snail if it had a mind to git way from him. An' all the hunters prouder to git a beaver hide than any, till now they ain't sca'cely a beaver left to tell the tale.'

Ask Him

Ask your doctor about taking Ayer's non-alcoholic Sarsaparilla. Trust him. Do exactly as he says.

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WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, OCT. 12.

WORDS MOST USED IN JOHN.

The Gospel and Epistles of John are of interest in the frequent use of words seldom used in the other Gospels. Take the following: 1. Believe. This is used about 100 times, whereas faith is used once only (I. John v., 4). John's is the gospel of believing. 2. Know. This word occurs over 100 times. It represents two Greek words. One meaning a personal acquaintance with, the other to recognize, or have objective knowledge of a person. The first is conscious knowledge in the mind, the second is objective, that which we derive from outer objects. 3. Love. Used about 100 times. So with 'phileo,' to like; be fond of. More used in John than in the whole of the New Testament. John's is the gospel of love. Read this gospel and John's epistles to learn about love. 4. Light. Over 30 times, while it is used only 38 times elsewhere. Jesus is the true light which lighteth every man. 5. Father. Over 140 times. My Father and your Father (John xx., 17). We have 'My Father' 36 times, and 'the Father' over 60 times. Oh, how much we may learn about God as Father from these references to Him. 6. Life Eternal. Eternal and everlasting connected with Father occur over 20 times. 7. Glorify. The words glory and glorify are used 31 times in John's gospel, and 31 times in Matthew and Luke. Only four times in Mark. It is only in John that Jesus says, 'The glory Thou gavest Me I have given them' (John xvii., 22). Jesus shares all with His loved ones. 8. Born. This word used 21 times in John, 16 times elsewhere. 9. World. Kosmos occurs 110 times. John never uses the word 'aion,' this age, for world. 10. It is in John that Christ gives greatest prominence to His teaching about His blood as the source of redemption and spiritual life.

DAILY TEXT.

October 12.

Walk ye in all the ways that I have commanded you, that it may be well unto you.—Jer. vii., 23.

rel pars .. .. ..N.. .... N.... .. ....
Lord, be Thou tenant of this house of clay
Morning and noon and night with ceaseless care,
Lest others enter in and, Thou away,
Make for themselves a hateful lodgement there.

So come, my Lord, and make Thy dwelling here,
And if Thou, entering, seest some evil face
Leer from its corner, let Thy shining clear
Purge and illumine every secret place.

Be as fair dawn that makes my darkness flee;
Be as love's coming when old sorrows go;
Take Thou my good, but give Thy best to me—
The Father's, Brother's heart that loved me so.

—I. O. R.

If you want your morning coffee to be always fresh and fragrant, always pure and sustaining, always just perfect, always easily made, and yet always of uniform quality—try

'CAMP' COFFEE

the perfection in coffee. Grocers sell it. Order it to-day. R. Paterson & Sons, Coffee Specialists, Glasgow.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

CHANCE TO ACQUIRE ANCESTOR.

Must sell fine Gilbert Stuart portrait of Southern gentleman; excellent state of preservation; just right for any one acquiring gallery of Colonial ancestors.—'Herald' 'Want' Advertisement.

WHO HAS THIS KITTEN?

To the Editor 'Tribune': Somebody or something took my kitty last Saturday night and I want it very badly, and I know it wants me. It is about half as big as a mamma cat and is white with black spots on its back and runs on the fence and scares people (not a real scare) just for fun. I have four cents and papa has some more money. We will give it if we get the kitty back.—Chillicothe (Mo.) 'Tribune.'

Lawson—'Scribbler is a genius, isn't he?' Dawson — 'I guess so. His wife told me yesterday that he didn't know how to build the furnace fire.'—Somerville 'Journal.'

After riding home every night in a trolley car during the rush hour a West Philadelphia man says he feels like a cannibal every time he eats a sardine.—Philadelphia 'Record.'

A LARGE TRIBE.

Philanthropy in London is often confronted by the man who makes it his business to be out of work. One charity worker was appealed to by a well-dressed woman. 'Married?' asked the philanthropist. 'Yes.' 'What is your husband?' 'Out o' work.' 'But what is he when he is in work?' asked the philanthropist. 'You don't understand, miss,' was the reply; 'he's a reg'lar out o' worker.'—Chicago 'News.'

'I understand that theatrical company you sent out has been sidetracked?' said the comedian. 'Not at all,' replied the manager; 'they are walking home on the main line!'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

Reginald—'Would you love me just the same if I were poor?' Alice—'What's the use of imagining such distressing things? I love you too much even to be willing to imagine you in poverty.'—Somerville 'Journal.'

'In South Africa,' read Sandy Pikes, from the scrap of newspaper, 'der is a plant dat arrests laziness.' 'A plant?' yawned Gritty George, from the shade of the water tank. 'De hobos down here are lucky. Up here its a big cop with a club dat arrests laziness.'—Chicago 'Daily News.'

'Ha!' said old Chaffer, with a sneer, 'have you killed anybody yet with your automobile?' Young Plugg hesitated as he was about to make the humiliating confession that he had not; then a thought struck him, and he brightened. 'I have,' he answered, diplomatically, 'made many a man bite the dust.'—Baltimore 'American.'

NO HELP NECESSARY.

The Lady—My husband is particularly liable to seasickness, captain. Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?

The Captain—'Tain't necessary mum. He'll do it.—'Judge.'

CORRECTED.

A commercial traveller who makes frequent trips to the West from New York is on friendly terms with the porter of the sleeping car, who rejoices in the name of Lawrence Lee.

'Well, Lawrence,' announced the salesman, gleefully, 'I have good news for you. We've had a birth in our family—twins, by George.'

'Dat am no birth, sir,' said Lawrence; 'dat's a section.'—'Life.'

Look out for Baby.

Remember that a few applications of poor soap may cause serious skin trouble to a delicate skin. Don't take chances, don't accept any "just as good" Soaps for the baby, but buy

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PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the First Part of Chapter 79 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, known as 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Seal of the Secretary of State of Canada, bearing date the 31st day of August, 1907, incorporating Henry Daniel Lawrence, Advocate; William Morris, Advocate; Arthur Frederick Plant, Bookkeeper; Richard Fairlie Morris, Broker, all of the City of Sherbrooke, in the Province of Quebec; and William Evander McIver, Advocate, of the Town of Richmond in the said Province of Quebec, for the following purposes, viz.:—(1) To Manufacture, construct, repair, operate, erect, import, buy, sell, and in general to traffic and deal in at wholesale or retail, air compressors, rock drills, pumps, pneumatic tools, motors, engines, and all other contrivances, devices, apparatus and machinery operated by air, steam, electricity, or other power, applicable to, or used in connection with mining or other operations of every kind and description, including the acquisition by purchase, manufacture, or otherwise, and the sale or other disposition of all materials, supplies, machinery, and other articles necessary or convenient for use in connection with, or in carrying on the business herein mentioned, or any part thereof, and to carry on any other manufacturing, trading, or selling business germane to the objects for which this Company is being incorporated; (2) To acquire by lease, purchase, or otherwise, such property, moveable or immoveable, as may be deemed requisite, necessary or advantageous, for the purposes of the Company, and to sell, lease, mortgage, hypothecate, pledge or otherwise dispose of, or effect, any or all other thereof; (3) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any person, firm, association or corporation, any other business, or interest, or shares therein, or good will, rights, and property thereof, the objects of which are similar to those of the present Company, and to pay for the same in cash, bonds, debentures, and paid-up and non-assessable shares, as may be deemed expedient, and to hold, sell or dispose of the property real or personal so acquired; (4) To sell out the undertaking of the Company in whole or in part for such consideration as the Company may deem fit, and in particular for shares, debentures, or securities of any other Company, having objects similar to those of this Company, or to unite with any person, firm or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon; (5) To acquire by purchase, subscription, or otherwise, and to hold and dispose of stocks, bonds, or obligations of any corporation formed for, or engaged in, any of the kinds of business above indicated, now or hereafter organized, to exercise all the rights, powers and privileges of ownership thereof, including voting power thereon, and to sell, assign, pledge, mortgage, or otherwise dispose of the same; (6) To issue its paid up and non-assessable shares of stock, bonds or other obligations, in payment for property, including shares of stock, and other securities, which may be purchased or acquired by it, or for services rendered to the Company, and to mortgage, pledge, or hypothecate, any of its property to secure bonds, guarantees, or other obligations, by it issued or incurred, to guarantee any dividends, bonds, contracts or obligations, to make advances and to guarantee the performance of contracts by customers and to take, hold, or dispose of securities of any kind, real or personal, for debts, liabilities or obligations due to the Company, incurred or to be incurred, in respect of the business and objects of the Company; (7) To purchase, lease or otherwise dispose of, any or all, trade marks, trade names, distinctive marks, industrial designs, licences, privileges, brands, processes, inventions, improvements, patents, and patent rights, used in connection with, or secured under Letters Patent of the Dominion of Canada, or any other countries pertaining to the business of the Company; (8) To establish and to carry on wherever desirable, agencies, and stores, for the disposal and sale of any of the products, manufactures, goods, wares and merchandise of the Company, or otherwise, and to act as the agents and representative of other Companies or corporations engaged in a similar business; (9) To enter into any arrangements for sharing of profits, union of interest, or otherwise, with any person or company of a like nature; (10) To borrow money upon the credit of the Company, to issue bonds, debentures, or securities of the Company, of not less than $100.00 each, to pledge or sell the same, and to mortgage or pledge the real or personal property of the Company or both, to secure the same, and any money borrowed for the purpose of the Company, and to invest surplus funds of the Company in the redemption of its shares, funds, debentures and other obligations; (11) To do all things, and to exercise all powers, necessary, suitable and proper for the carrying out of the objects for which the Company is incorporated. The operations of the Company to be carried on throughout the Dominion of Canada and elsewhere by the name of "Ingersoll Sergeant of Canada" (Limited), with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars divided into two hundred shares of one hundred dollars and the chief place of business of the said Company, to be at the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 4th day of September, 1907.

R. W. SCOTT,
Secretary of State.

LAWRENCE, MORRIS & McIVER,
Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE

The British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next session for an Act extending the time for the commencement and completion of the railway from Fort Steele to Golden in British Columbia, which it has been duly authorized to construct, and for other purposes.

Dated, 1st day of October, 1907.

H. C. OSWALD,
Secretary.

LITERARY NOTES.

INDIA.

The first of a projected series of monographs on the native tribes of Assam has been prepared by Major P. R. T. Gurdon, in 'The Khasis.' (Published under the orders of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam.) The design is to preserve as far as possible the tribal legends as to history and origin for ethnological purposes. The Khasis have received a good report of Major Gurdon, being cheerful, trustworthy and nature-loving.

Timely indeed is the publication of 'Hindustan Under Free Lances, 1770-1820,' by H. G. Keene, C. I. E. (London: Brown, Langham & Co.) 'Sketches of Military Adventure in Hindustan During the Period Immediately Preceding British Occupation,' as the sub-title reads, readily describes the book. But it is more than that, it is a comparison of the condition of the vast mass of the people of that time, with the improved conditions of to-day. The Swadeshi movement, the dull murmur of a rising tide of discontent, are apt to make the doubtful Britisher shake his head over British rule, but an honest look at the true before and after should stir a national pride and patience whose tolerance will see India safely over her present troubles.

QUESTIONS.

Both sides of the great question of today are given a hearing in 'The Industrial Conflict' (Fleming H. Revell Co.), and the author, Dr. Samuel G. Smith, acts as arbiter. The plan he has followed is to secure from prominent labor leaders and employers of the day statements each of their own plans and desires, and, calling the question in review, to find a common ground at which these meet. This common ground he finds in the desire to make time and labor tell, to secure the largest profit for the least outlay. In some instances letters of the labor leaders are signed, but the names of those who contributed to the other side of the question are withheld. Dr. Smith's opinions are freely expressed, and the whole book is of distinct interest.

A detailed consideration of the municipal working of the British city is given by Frederick C. Howe, in 'The British City: The Beginning of Democracy.' (Scribners.) It is a plea for extended control of the city's welfare by the people themselves, for a clearer conception of what goes to make up a city's good, and for a truer sense of responsibility. The hopefulness of the author is very evident and the bright future is not painted as far distant.

The New York committee on Physical Welfare of School Children is responsible for a work on 'School Reports and School Efficiency' which will be published this fall by the Macmillan Co. The book in question has been written to show not only the value of applying business methods to school administration, but also how the ends in view may best be accomplished. A feature of the work is the liberal use of illustrative reports and tables.

FOR THE YOUNG IDEA.

The demands of the children are by no means neglected by the publishers in their fall announcements and juveniles are prominent, not only by reason of number but for real worth. The H. M. Caldwell Company, of New York and Boston, issue a new edition of a last year's favorite in Alice C. D. Riley's 'Voyage of the Wishbone Boat,' fully illustrated in colors by L. J. Bridgman. The same illustrator supplies the pictures for 'The Santa Claus Club,' another publication of the same house. The latest fad of the small child also finds place in 'The Teddy Bear A-B-C,' by Laura Rinkle Johnson, with illustrations in color by Margaret Landers Sanford.

The never-ending delights of the 'Arabian Nights' are again offered to the eager small readers in a new edition from Putnam's. A specially attractive feature of the volume is the illustrations by John D. Batten. The artist has successfully caught and portrayed the spirit of the Orient.

'The Golden Staircase. Poems for Children,' chosen by Louey Chisholm and illustrated in color by M. Dibdin Spooner, is another juvenile from Putnam's. It is intended as a foretaste of what a child may be led on to enjoy further afield among the poets after he has climbed the two hundred steps that form so pleasant a staircase.

PUBLISHERS' NOTES.

The recently published annual catalogue of the Macmillan Company has a feature of more than ordinary value in its arrangement on dictionary plan, author and subject entries following one another in one alphabetical list. The catalogue lists all books published by this company which are still in active demand, a total nearing six thousand. Its careful classifications make it of real value, and show the wide range of subjects covered by the publications of this one house.

Among the fall announcements of Revell's publications is a book of sermons and addresses of Maltbie Davenport Babcock. The book with the title, 'Fragments that Remain,' has been compiled from the notes of a hearer, taken in the first place for personal perusal, but their accuracy has fitted them for this wider usefulness.

Hugh Black, the gifted Scotch preacher and essayist, is publishing through the same house 'Christ's Service of Love,' a volume of sermons and meditations connected with the observance of the communion service, a part of the church worship too widely neglected. In an extended introduction he treats of this neglect, and offers most helpful suggestions. The volume is to be issued at once.

Following the attractive new edition of Mrs. Mabel Osgood Wright's 'Birdcraft,' which appeared a few months ago, Macmillan now issues a new edition in similar form of her 'Flowers and Ferns in Their Haunts.'

Two anonuncements of Moffat, Yard & Co. are 'The Blue Ocean's Daughter,' a new novel by Cyrus Townsend Brady, with a revolutionary setting, and Ellen Velvin's new book, 'Wild Animal Celebrities,' life stories of actual animals now living in various zoological gardens and menageries throughout the world.

The forthcoming double section of 'The Oxford English Dictionary' has been enlarged so as to complete the letter N (Niche-Nywe) and the volume. It is the work of Mr. W. A. Craigie. Vol. VII., O-P, has already been published as far as Pargeted, and Vol. VIII., Q-S, as far as Ree. In January, the letter P will be continued.

OCTOBER NUMBERS.

There is an actuality, a real touch with human concerns and the world's ways that not only makes 'System' the 'Magazine of Business,' as it calls itself, but a magazine of fascination to even the ordinary fiction reader. It is 'how the thing's done,' with real men at the back of it, that speaks in such articles as 'The Conquerors of Business,' by Alphonsus P. Haire, the account of 'The Distribution of Periodicals in England,' by Henry Stead; 'The Ebb and Flow of Commerce,' by C. William Barnum; 'General Factors in Choice of Investments,' by George Garr Henry, and others of equal value in the 'October 'System.' 'Along the Line of Least Resistance,' by Daniel Louis Hanson, is the nearest approach to fiction that it has to offer, but the sugarcoating of the pill does not wear off before it is swallowed. 'Just write out that phrase, "the line of least resistance," and I will match it with one word—"laziness"; it sounds ugly, but it is just the word.'

A 'special Mediterranean number' is the description of the October 'Travel Magazine,' and from the first article, 'A Calendar of Travel,' on 'Where and when to go on a Mediterranean trip,' by S. S. Bradford, to 'Books for the Mediterranean Traveller,' the last number in the contents, a review of such guide books, etc., as may be of help, from the cover design all through the many good photographs that accompany the articles, it lives up to its designation; the enchantment of the Mediterranean and its surrounding lands runs through all. 'Housekeeping in the Riviera,' 'Motoring in Italy,' 'Constantinople,' the 'Edge of the Orient,' 'A Little Journey in Greece,' 'The Land of the Garden of Allah,' 'Winter Sunlight on the Nile,' 'Italian Beggars,' "A Month in Spain,' and 'Rambles About Rome,' are the alluring titles of the various articles.

The article that will doubtless strike some minds as of greatest interest in the 'Canadian Magazine' is that by Randolph Carlyle on 'Canadians in Telephone Development,' treating more particularly of the work of the Lorimer Brothers in producing an efficient automatic 'central.' The article is merely an introduction to a fascinating invention. 'The Dufferin Family' by Margaret Eadie Henderson, needs no more than the name to commend it heartily to Canadian readers. 'The Special Correspondent,' personal reminiscences of news-gathering at the capital forty years ago, is by J. E. B. McCready; 'The Irony of British Rule in India,' is from the native's standpoint by Saint N. Sing; 'The Deer of British Columbia,' 'A Gentleman of Tamagami,' and 'Canadian Art and its Critics,' are other articles that combine with several good short stories to complete this number.

The eastern unrest gives the subject for two important articles in the current 'American Review of Reviews,' 'India, a Nation in the Making,' by W. M. Zumbro, president of the American College, Madura, and 'The Japanese in Corea,' by Adache Kinnosuka, a defence from the inside of a position admittedly in need of defence. The interest of the former article is increased by its many good illustrations, and the sense of authority with which the author writes. President Zumbro considers with good reason 'that the present discontent is but the normal sign of healthy growth.' 'The Progress of the World' and 'Leading Articles of the Month' show the rest of the world to be not without their pressing problems. 'A Yankee Engineer on Five Continents,' by David F. St. Clair, is another well illustrated paper.

In writing of magazines in general, a recent critic cried out on all the American magazines for their awkward binding and cumbersome paper, while citing such an example as 'Chambers's' to indicate what might be done to promote the reader's comfort. It is always with a sense of ease that this magazine is handled, and there is a friendly welcome for the well-known cover not accorded to the changing aspects of less conservative monthlies. A link with the life of Dickens is given in the October number in 'Memoirs of Half a Century,' by R. C. Lehmann, M.P.; two little known substances of commercial value are touched upon in 'Carrageen,' by J. S. Redmayne, M.A., and 'Snake-venom as a Commercial Product'; 'A Notable Anniversary,' by Major-General W. Tweedie, C.S.I., is an echo of the old storm in India; 'Railways in Iceland,' and 'The Internal Combustion Engine as a Source of Power,' are other articles among the contents of this number. There is a good supply of fiction.

A WELL-ATTESTED GHOST STORY.

Mr. Allan Fea, in his 'Nooks and Corners of Old England' (Eveleigh Nash), records the following 'best authenticated ghost story of modern times.' Dr. Jessop, chaplain to His Majesty, visited Mannington Hall in October, 1879, and recounted in the 'Athenaeum' of the following January the strange experience of his visit. After the rest of the household had retired to rest the doctor sat up till after one o'clock in an apartment adjoining the library making extracts from rare books. 'I was just beginning to think that my work was drawing to a close when, as I was actually writing, I saw a large white hand within a foot of my elbow. Turning my head, I saw a figure of a somewhat large man sitting with his back to the fire, bending slightly over the table, and apparently examining the pile of books that I had been at work upon. The man's face was turned away from me, but I saw his closely-cut reddish-brown hair, his ear and shaved cheek, the eyebrow, the corner of his right eye, the side of the forehead, and the large high cheek-bone.'

'He was dressed in what I can describe only as a kind of ecclesiastical habit of thick corded silk, or some such material, close up to the throat, and a narrow rim of edging of about an inch broad of satin or velvet, serving as a stand-up collar and fitting close to the chin. The right hand which had first attracted my attention was clasping, without any great pressure, the left hand, both hands being in perfect repose, and the large blue veins of the right being conspicuous. I remember thinking that the hand was like the hand of Velasquez's magnificent "Dead Knight" in the National Gallery. I looked at my visitor for some seconds, and was perfectly sure that he was a reality. A thousand thoughts came crowding upon me, but not the least feeling of alarm or even of uneasiness.'

'Curiosity and a strong interest were uppermost. For an instant I felt eager to make a sketch of my friend, and I looked at a tray on my right for a pencil. Then I thought, "Upstairs I have a sketch-book; shall I fetch it?" There he sat, and I was fascinated, afraid not of his staying, but lest he should go. Stopping in my writing, I lifted my left hand from the paper, stretched it out to a pile of books, and moved the top one. I cannot explain why I did this. My arm passed in front of the figure, and it vanished. Much astonished, I went on with my writing perhaps for another five minutes, and had actually got to the last few words of the extract when the figure appeared again, exactly in the same place and attitude as before. I saw the hand close to my own. I turned again to examine him more closely, and I was turning a sentence to address to him when I discovered that I did not dare to speak. I was afraid of the sound of my own voice! There he sat and there sat I. I turned my head again to my work and finished the two or three words still remaining to be written. The paper and my notes are at this moment before me, and exhibit not the slightest tremor or nervousness. I could point out the words I was writing when the phantom came and when he disappeared. Having finished my task, I shut the book and threw it on the table. It made a slight noise as it fell—the figure vanished.'

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

A CLASS THAT FOUGHT SALOONS.

('Sunday School Times.')

Because the town is small is no reason to think it is impossible to have a large, enthusiastic and effective organized class. The history of the Stem Bible Class of the First Methodist Church of Ashland, Ohio, shows what can be accomplished where the population is not large and the people are indifferent. Three years ago, in this town of 7,000, there were few men in the Sunday-schools, and hundreds of men in the saloons. To-day forty percent of the voters are enrolled in a number of classes, of which the Stem class (Mr. W. D. Stem, organizer and teacher) was the pioneer. The classes are banded together in a federation, and the saloons have been driven from the place, although it was long thought that it was useless to think of an Ashland without saloons. And the Ashland Federation of Men's Classes is, by God's blessing, responsible for the changed condition.

In 1904 there were six discouraged members in the Bible class of the Methodist Church; the average attendance was a little more than two. There was no teacher. The men themselves determined that something must be done, so they asked Mr. Stem to take the class, and lead them on to better things.

Then it was suggested that the class be organized. Against Mr. Stem's wish, the class was named for him. They elected a president, vice-president, secretary, and treasurer, so as to divide up the work as much as possible. Then they appointed committees. The first need was to secure members, so they had a membership committee; then some one must receive them when they came, and a reception committee was appointed. Then, realizing that it was useless to go out and get men unless they were taken care of, a social committee was chosen. A devotional committee completed the list for the time. Other committees were added later. In the simple constitution adopted the relation of the class to the school and the church was clearly set forth.

The class secretary was instructed to send a card to every one who had ever attended the class. About fifty percent of the old class appeared the next Sunday. The work had been done so quietly that one after another asked: 'What brought you here?' These cards were sent for three Sundays, and the class grew to thirty-two. Some one said wouldn't it be fine if fifty men could be secured? Then began the real effort to enlarge the class through personal work. A regular midweek meeting was held every Friday, and this motto was adopted: 'Every man that doesn't belong to some other class belongs to us.' A list was secured of all the voters in the town, and from this one hundred names were taken and divided among the boys. These men were to be called upon and brought to the class. The enthusiasm of the class was catching. A larger room was soon necessary. Sometimes a man would say he could not wake up in time for Sunday-school. His telephone number would be given to a half-dozen members of the class; these would ring him up till he had no excuse.

Some literature was used, but this was always followed up by personal work. There was no denominational work in this effort; the desire was to get all the men into some Sunday-school. It has been said that there was not a man in Ashland who did not receive from one to twenty invitations to join some Bible class. If a man was found whose wife and children went to another Sunday-school, word was sent to the superintendent to go after him. It came to be a common thing on Saturday evening to see fifty or more men out looking for other men who did not go to Sunday-school.

Of course the class grew. Other schools became interested. A number of classes were organized. Representatives from these classes were called together to see what could be done to broaden the work. It was proposed that a Men's Federation be organized, to work for the men of Ashland, as the Women's Federation was already working for the women. It was decided to have a banquet, at which, if possible, one hundred men should sit together. Arrangements were made with the Women's Federation to furnish a supper for twenty-five cents a plate. Enthusiasm increased. When, in May, 1906, the appointed evening came, more than eight hundred men were at the table. Mr. Stem says: 'I never saw anything like that banquet. Some days after it, I met a man on the street whom I had long been trying to win. I said to him, "Jack, are you a Christian?" "No," he answered, "I'm not; but I was at that banquet the other night, and I've always said that when Christian people got together, I'd be with them. I'll have to come now." '

That night the organization of the Federation was completed, and its purpose was declared as follows: 'Resolved, that to the best of our knowledge and ability, God helping us, we will live up to the principles of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man, as taught in the Gospel, and we will try to make these operative in this community.'

Then the Federation arranged for Sunday afternoon meetings in the different churches. Advertising and personal work were effective in bringing out the men. There were many conversions. When a man was converted, he was at once set to work going after others.

In June, 1907, 1,100 men met at the Court House, to march to the second Federation banquet. The town turned out as on a circus day. Between solid ranks of spectators the men moved on to the banquet. It was a great object-lesson.

The next thing was the fight to drive out the saloons. Here is Mr. Stem's own account of the victory:

'For many years our town had been in the control of a brewing company, politically and in every other way. They tried to persuade the people that the Federation was made up of anti-saloon men, although we had been careful never to commit ourselves on this subject, and said we stood only for teaching men righteousness, and training them to live right in relation to God and their fellow-men. Just after the banquet, the brewing company secured, as they claimed, 830 signatures in favor of keeping the saloons in Ashland. Many said to our president: "Call out your men; they should take a stand on this question at once." But the committee said: "No." ' One of the wisest politicians in town had advised that the machinery be kept submerged, saying, "Keep them guessing. It's the only way you can ever win." Finally the time came when the fight must be on in dead earnest. To protect our Federation, we organized the Citizens' League for this special work, though Federation men backed it and engineered the campaign. A wealthy man said: "I'll stand by you. Call out your men and get busy, and send the bills to me."

'Two weeks before the vote we went over every name on that list. We met again the next night, and divided the whole city by wards. The next night we had a new list prepared by our own men. We allotted the town by districts to a captain and his committee. We met every night, including Sunday, from this time on, because there was so much that simply had to be done. There was still one thing left for us to do; we could pray. And how those boys did pray!

'The question now was, would the fellows come out in the open, and run the chance of having their business ruined by the boycott which the brewers had threatened if this measure were defeated? Every fellow had been instructed to be at the polls at five o'clock the morning of the election. When I arrived, most of them were already there. Their coats were off, and they were pitching in for the final fight. Every man was met on his way to the polls, and once again appealed to in the name of his boy, his home, and his conscience, to vote to free the town from the liquor traffic. There were 1,782 votes cast that day, and the drys carried with a majority of over 300 votes. Compare the number of votes cast in favor of closing the saloons with the number which attended the banquet. We did not work for a banquet; we worked for men.'

REVIVAL IN COREA.

(By the Rev. George S. McCune, in the New York 'Observer.')

You have doubtless been hearing of the blessings that we are in the midst of now, but I am going to risk repeating what some one else may have told you. Our last winter training class for men from the country circuits was the largest class we have ever held, and the Chairyeng circuits were not included as formerly. There were about 1,000 men in attendance, all from the country, as the city men were not allowed to attend. Our force of teachers is not large. Lee, Swallen, Bernheisel, Hunt and Blair did all the teaching, with the assistance of some Coreans.

The Holy Spirit has come in power. One night in the meeting at the Central Church there was a real manifestation of his power and presence. None of us has ever seen anything like it before. We have read of the revivals in Wales, India, etc., but this surpassed anything that we have read about. During the evening meetings we had been praying for the Holy Spirit; we had been praying in a definite way that he would manifest himself at this time, at certain times in the meetings the whole audience would break out unitedly in prayer for the Holy Spirit. It was wonderful to hear over 1,000 voices praying at one time in perfect harmony, with no confusion whatever. Going along the street in the afternoon or early evening you could hear prayers being offered up in the home, pleading for the Holy Spirit. Men have been agonizing for the Holy Spirit.

The missionaries began in the Bible Conference a year ago to plead for that power; we had special meetings every night for one week, beginning the day after Christmas, praying definitely for his power at this time. We began the meetings with confessions among ourselves and although this community is almost perfect (I can say this, since I have been here for so short a time and will not appear to be boasting), we found some things to confess to one another in order that we might have the blessing we were praying for. We received the blessing and then we witnessed the power among the Coreans. It was so wonderful that when I began to tell about it I cannot stay the tears and words do not express it. The meetings began at 7 p.m., and sometimes closed at 2 a.m. One after another arose and confessed his sins—many of them suffering agony in the fight with the devil. We could see the fight going on and we could see victories won.

'Awful' is the only word that will express the feeling we had as we witnessed the struggle between God and his arch-enemy. Some men confessed to having murdered fellowmen before they became Christians; many confessed to having broken every one of God's laws; church officers had stolen (taken what some call a 'legitimate squeeze'), and there were jealousies, and hatreds confessed among them; an elder had been holding hatred in his heart for a missionary and publicly asked forgiveness for it. One man would cry out to another asking his forgiveness after having confessed the sin to God. Every man in the house was weeping. The hardest, coldest, most indifferent man was wonderfully moved.

A deacon of one of the churches confesses to having poisoned a daughter before he became a Christian, a sin which he had never confessed. A man who is the helper on the Kok San circuit confessed to having taken money from Mr. Leck when he was working for him—the amount was two dollars. He took the money to Mr. Lee and asked him to send it to Mrs. Leck in America. Husbands confessed to having hated their wives enough almost to kill them that they might get new ones. Some of these went to their homes and confessed the same to the wives and you may be sure there was confusion, since the wives were not receiving the blessing. There had been ill-feeling between the children of the primary schools and the Holy Spirit worked mightily among them. It was a joy to see them go to one another confessing their sins and crying with joy because of the realization of forgiveness.

The Girls' School next began to get the blessing. Miss Snook was surprised one morning just after reading the Bible and praying. One young woman arose and confessed her sins with weeping. Others arose and did likewise. The whole morning was taken up with prayer and confessions. Miss Snook had to close at one o'clock for dinner, promising that an opportunity would be given again for those who wished publicly to confess their sins. We cannot tell the great joy we are all having these days. What a power these thousand men, many of them leaders in their churches. It cannot be estimated! We are all very humble in the presence of such, and some fear to write since they might appear to be boasting. I feel sure that God has all the glory from all of us.

THE FILIPINO CHRISTIAN—OF WHAT STUFF IS HE MADE.

(By the Rev. D. S. Hibbard, of Silliman Institute, Dumaguete.)

In speaking of the Christian character of the Filipino, we must be careful to distinguish it from the worldly and unconverted character with which so many of the Americans have come in contact. Whatever may be said of him in matters of war and business regarding his treachery and untrustworthiness, largely, however, exaggerated or false, in his Christian life we are to judge him from another viewpoint more searching and exact.

Of late we have had a few examples in Cebu of what stuff the Christian converts are and under most trying circumstances to them. In one of the small towns of Cebu lived a man named Casiano, a Protestant. He kept talking about his new faith so much that he was deemed an undesirable character by the justice of the peace, and he was placed in jail. The charge against him was that his brother owed the priest three dollars for having married him. This was bad enough, but when a procession was passing, three men and a policeman entered his cell and demanded that he kneel down while it passed. He refused to do it promptly; afterward, however, he did prostrate himself while it passed, but it was with the three men and the policeman sitting on him, and his feelings were far from devout, and it may be that some of his words were not devotional.

A few days after this a policeman entered his cell at night and asked him to kiss a crucifix and go free. Again he refused. At last, after twenty days in jail, he escaped and made his way to the city of Cebu, where the missionaries brought the matter to the attention of the authorities, and the justice of the peace resigned. Casiano was an ignorant fellow and was in jail twenty days. He did not know that he would ever regain his freedom; but there was never a thought of being false to his simple profession in the little chapel where he was baptized.

I have just visited a congregation in the north of Negros Island, and spoke there to an audience of four or five hundred attentive listeners. Most of the people had walked not less than a mile to the service, and a large part had come six and seven miles, bringing the children with them. One walked home after the morning service and brought his little child for the evening service, so that it might be baptized. He must have walked twelve miles over the mountains in the midst of a heat that was simply prostrating.

It would take a volume to give the names of the men and women who have suffered persecution and isolation because of their faith, and who have not wavered; it is enough to say that there are weak Christians amongst them when there is persecution. The boys who make a profession of their faith in Silliman Institute go home to the fiercest opposition, and often to be cast off by their families.

So, though there are some who are not true, yet the Filipino Christian stands out as a man; a man in the true sense, that will stand the light of comparison. And this is the true condition that we long to see more clearly impressed upon the islands and the world, that the power of the Christ is a transforming power, and that in his Church there is neither Jew nor Gentile, bond nor free.—'Congregationalist.'

CHANGING THE EAST.

Many people look upon foreign missions as a more or less visionary attempt to change the religion of the races of the Far East. Few, even of those who support and encourage missions, realize how broad are the results of missionary effort.

Of course, the missionaries do not accomplish these things directly. Their message is first of all a spiritual one, but it is of such a nature that its effects begin to be seen almost immediately in material things.

For example, take the work which has been accomplished among the Telugus of South India. The people who have been benefited by it belong to the very lowest classes. They are, under Hinduism, ignorant, degraded, dirty, immoral, embedded in the heathenish customs of ages. Yet by means of mission work these people are being marvellously transformed, and it is discovered that underneath the crust of heathenism there is a manhood well worth developing. When the dawn of a better life begins to illumine the hearts of the Telugu outcasts it shines even in their faces, and it is seen that by nature many of them, the men especially, have decidedly Anglo-Saxon features. One missionary said not long ago, 'The resemblance is often almost startling. There was one white-haired man who was a perfect likeness of my father, except for the dark color of his skin.'

The planting of Christian homes and the growth of a happy family life are some of the most inspiring results of mission work. A few years ago a lady who had been for some time a missionary among the Telugus became almost worn out by reason of her hard labors and by the perplexing problems that each day brings in such service. Early one evening she was walking near the mission compound in a somewhat despondent mood, when suddenly she began to hear the sounds of singing not far away. Lights glimmered in the cottages of the natives, and there and there she could see the Christian families at their evening worship. Children gathered round father and mother, the Bible was opened, and the words of David were read again in the musical Telugu, 'The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want,' and hymns of praise were sung. The scene restored hope and vigor to the weary worker. 'Surely,' she thought, 'this is worth a thousand times more than all the labor and sacrifice it has cost.'

'I have with me,' says one missionary, 'a man who sings the life of Christ in a weird chant, and the evangelists give the responses. We take two lanterns and my camp-chair, and go to the centre of the village in the evening. Three wooden ploughs tied together are good to hang the lights on. The people sit on the ground, and the matchless Indian night is our canopy. By ten o'clock the singing and explaining will be over, and then comes my turn to try to impress the story which the people have heard. In the past year we have had a hundred such nights.'

It is in these quiet ways that vast social changes are being wrought. The sailing of a company of missionaries may mean more for the destiny of nations than great changes in government or rulers.—'Christian Age.'

A HEATHEN EVANGELIST FROM BASUTOLAND.

This seems, indeed, a strange heading, yet nevertheless it describes the case of a man who was the means of leading another into the light, all the while closing his own heart against it.

Some years ago the missionaries at a station at Basutoland were baptising several converts, who were now, after two years' probation, being thus publicly received into the Christian Church. Among the crowd of heathen that were gathered round was a woman, Ina Nkhalla by name, who followed with deep interest all that was done and said. She was the wife of a petty chief in a far distant village. It so happened that on this day she was in the vicinity of the Mission Station, and curiosity had led her to follow the crowds that were flocking to the service.

When it was all over she set off to her home, much perplexed by what she had heard. Her friends seeing her sad and dejected, crowded round her, but the only answer she could give to their questions was, 'My heart is black, oh, my heart is so black.' Her husband, the chief, thought her bewitched, and consulted the witch doctors, who pronounced it to be the spirit, 'Moteketeke.' 'That it certainly is not,' replied the husband, 'for the spirit of Moteketeke always calls out for beer, and that my wife has never even asked for.'

At length some dim remembrance of what he himself had heard of the Gospel in his childhood came back to him, and he knelt down beside his wife, and prayed for her, and continued doing so, morning and evening, for several weeks.

One day, without letting anyone know he set off for the Mission Station to buy a 'reading book,' avoiding telling the missionary either who it was for or why he wanted it. He was given an alphabet and an elementary Scripture reader. Armed with these, he set to work to teach his wife the small amount of knowledge he himself possessed, making her learn a text a day.

Imagine the delight of the missionary to see this chief and his wife arrive together one day, and hear the chief say: 'I can now do no more—but I bring thee my wife, so that thou mayest receive her into thy class. She thirsts for God.'

This was indeed the case—Ina Nkhalla even then was a simple believer, and after further instruction, and the usual two years' probation, was admitted into the church, of which she has ever since been one of the most faithful and consistent members.

But what about her husband? Though willing his wife should be a Christian, he would not take the step himself. He used to get drunk at intervals, and one day when both he and one of his servants were the worse for drink, the latter struck him. Next day he rode over and told the tale to the missionary, adding: 'I could not punish him, as I was equally to blame, being drunk too. Now a chief ought not to drink. So I have promised God I will never touch drink again, and have asked him to help me, and he has heard me.'

'That is very good,' said the missionary, 'but it is not enough. Why not ask God to save you and convert you?' 'Ah,' said the chief, 'I dare not do that. If I did I feel sure he would do it, and I am not prepared for all it would mean to me. I am a chief, and if I were converted I should have to give up my heathen customs and should no longer have my authority.' The missionary pleaded with him, but he never came out on the Lord's side. But his pledge of abstinence from drink he never broke to the day of his death, which occurred not long ago.—'Africa Inland Mission.'

LABRADOR AND THE REINDEER.

This exceedingly interesting letter from Mr. Francis H. Wood, secretary of the Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen in London, has been forwarded to us by Dr. Grenfell. Those who have followed the working of the mission in Labrador will realize the importance of the accomplishment of this plan of Dr. Grenfell's. The replacing of the teams of dogs by teams of reindeer will not only affect the transportation question, doing away with the continual menace of an outbreak of the savage always only half controlled in the dogs, but the more docile reindeer also mean an addition to the food supply, a help in the clothing problem, and what is more, they will be small cost on the mission for food, readily finding their own forage, whereas the dogs have meant no small expense in the matter of their food supply.

Dear Dr. Grenfell,—As I have already advised you in the brief letter I wrote you from Tromso, I have purchased the 300 head of reindeer. The herd will leave Altonfjord on Nov. 30, and will arrive on your side, according to the captain's estimate, 14 or 15 days after. The date for shipment is rather later than I like, but it cannot be otherwise, and as far as the deer are concerned, as cold suits them best, the date is all right. The lateness of shipment is fixed by the question of the moss. This cannot be brought down from the mountains until the ground is well frozen and the snow has come. The moss has to be carried 30 miles from the mountains to the coast by deer sledges, and as the quantity required means 500 loads (a deer sledge carries 340 lbs.) it is a big undertaking and requires time.

The price of the deer is as follows:—

To cost of 300 deer, including agent's commission for making contract, supervising fitting of the ship, and superintending the embarkation of the deer ..	Kr. 11,175.00
To 500 loads of moss at 12 Kr. per load..	6,000.00
	17,175.00
To allowance for wharfage for moss, herding deer, and providing yard at port of embarkation, and fodder to Nov. 30	500.00
To cost of 8 Lappland dogs for herding deer..	200.00
Total	Kr. 17.875.00

Eighteen kroners go to the £, so the cost of the deer, moss and dogs is £993 0s. 0d.

MOSS.

This is a very heavy item indeed. A reindeer consumes 200 kils. of moss per month, or 16 lbs. a day, and in order to allow a margin for contingencies on the coast, and a few days supply on your side, I thought it wise to allow for a 30 days supply. If the deer have to be landed south, through the ice being on the coast, and driven to some feeding grounds, moss would be required to go on with. I also decided to allow a good margin, because I found this was the one mistake in the Alaska experiment eight years ago. The moss was cut rather too fine. The ship was late, and the deer consumed a lot of the moss provided for the voyage. They sailed with a short supply, which was serious, as it took 28 days to reach New York. This partly accounted for the heavy mortality.

The Laplander feeds the deer until Nov. 30, but after that date, if the ship has not arrived, the deer would have to commence on my stock of moss, and I cannot count on the exact date arranged for shipment. The prevailing winds are westerly in the Atlantic in December, and if rough weather is experienced, the crossing may take 18 or 20 days, and as an extra week's moss is a small matter compared with the whole expenditure, I thought it wise to be on the safe side and allow a margin of safety. My contract price for the moss delivered f.o.b. is 8 ore a kilo, or about half a pound, or £5 10s. od. a ton.

The whole expenditure works out as follows:—

Cost of deer as above.. ..	£ 993	0s. 0d.
Cost of steamer..	1,500	0s. 0d.
Insurance at £2 percent.	50	0s. 0d.
My expenses going to Norway..	27	0s. 0d.
My expenses going to Norway..	50	0s. 0d..
Landing money to Captain, 2s, on each deer landed alive, say.... ..	27	10s. 0d.
Total..	£2,620	10s. 0d.

The total funds collected are £2,742 4s 11d.

The cost of insuring the deer against mortality and all other risks would be eight guineas percent. (I have decided to insure at this rate against all risks. W. T. G.)

Reindeer won't drink out of buckets, etc. You have to imitate the mountain streams by rigging up troughs and letting the water run down from taps. I have seen to this. Deer like cold and plenty of air, and during the summer go and lie down near the patches of snow on the mountain side. If the weather is rough and the hatches have to be kept on one must expect heavy losses. The steamer has four good ventilating shafts and port holes cut in her side, but even so the deer will have a bad time if the hatches have to be kept on, and pneumonia is likely to kill some.

I have arranged for two men and their wives to accompany the herd, but you ought to have four men and four women for such a number of deer. The wages would be from Kr. 800 to Kr. 1,200 per annum per family, (say £44 to £66) and flour, margarine, coffee, sugar and meat. I had to leave this to the Lapplander with whom I made the contract, but impressed upon him I must have good men. He asked me if the Lappland families were going to a Christian country and a Christian master. I explained things to him, and he then said he would send me Christians. The Lapplander who is carrying out the contract is an earnest Christian man, and I am assured absolute confidence may be placed in him, and that he will faithfully fulfil his contract.

I hope you consider I have done well. I have felt the responsibility very much, and I have put in a lot of hard work and undergone much discomfort, but that I do not mind in the least, if all turns out well, as I have every confidence it will, as I regard the matter as an act of service.

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) FRANCIS H. WOOD.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch:—

J. E. F., St. Hyacinthe..	$1.00
Received for the cots.—	
J. E. F., St. Hyacinthe..	1.00
A Friend, S. Tunnel, Ont.. ..	2.00
Mrs. Jas. McMillan, Bocabec, N. B..	1.00
Previously acknowledged for the launch..	577.09
Previously acknowledged for the cots..	188.59
Total received up to Oct. 8..	$770.68

We have also received from Mrs. Mackay, Scotstown, $9.00, designated as 'for those in need of food and clothing.'

Address all subscriptions for Dr. Grenfell's work to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' office, Montreal, indicating with the gift whether it is for launch or cots.

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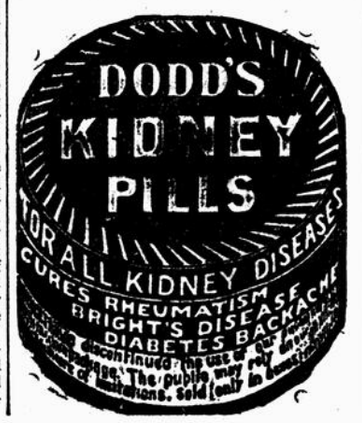

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MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St. Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 291-3 Craig W. M. 4406.
FORMAN, JOHN. 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 355 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3378.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1364.
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 st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 209.
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 462 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290 Bleury st. Up 2756.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE., 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
COX, G. E., 4846 Sherbrooke st., Westm't. Mount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3957.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 302.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 553.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS. 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN. 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 552 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1392.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571 St James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

ICE MERCHANTS.

THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542, and 259 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 280 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

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, 296 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 43A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4053.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 332 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 724.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.), M. 3979.

NURSERIES.

THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 380 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 10 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

PAINTERS AND PAPERHANGERS.

POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ARLESS PHOTO STUDIO, cor, St. Catherine and Mackay streets. Up 4245
BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4822.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUS & GRENIER, 1305 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 140 Peel. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO, 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 938.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 264.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 983.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS. PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Labelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6222.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2856
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-356 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 582 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1827.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42 44 46 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville sq. M. 4096

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria square. Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 244

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. 4764.
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. 4414.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. 4062.

EGGS.—(Wholesale.)

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. 4764

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 345 St. Paul street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. 4446

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul street. M. 961

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4044. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. 1482.
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. 2525.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. 4161.

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue, West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 801 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2083.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1313.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale.)

D HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 963.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 193

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1861.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 158 Shearer st. M. 3534.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elizabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTRE