

IN MANCHURIA

Russians are North of the Hun in Large Numbers..

POSTS CLASH BUT WITHOUT GRAVE DAMAGE

General Oku's Headquarters, Feb. 10. The Russian army on the right bank of the river, but it shows no disposition to advance. There have been frequent clashes between patrols, but without any serious results.

Russians bombarded daily, but the Hunners suffer no damage. Every day the Hunners are ordered to surrender. There is no prospect of a general engagement. The weather continues very cold.

JAPANESE FORTIFICATIONS.

Headquarters of the Russian Army, Feb. 10.—At present the attention of the Japanese is mainly concentrated on the narrow line east and west of the railway, where also pass the main roads to Mukden. The armies are closely in touch all along the line of the river, Pao-ching tun, Chen lian pu, and the Hunners are entirely deserted by natives, but the stone houses and stout walls have been turned into veritable fortresses.

The Japanese are working in the day time in the face of Russian batteries, and at night the loud noise of the rumbling of carts gives evidence of their untiring labors. The Russians are equally persistent, and besides harassing the Japanese working parties, with rifle and cannon fire, they are fortifying and re-fortifying.

PREDICTIONS ABOUT VLADIVOSTOK.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 11 (2:30 a.m.).—The General Staff attaches no importance to the Japanese offensive movement reported by General Kuropatkin and believes it is probably in the nature of a harassing movement to interfere with the entrenchment operations.

According to the Associated Press Huan-shan despatches both armies are devoting feverish attention to the strengthening of their lines of fortification, which have grown up since the battle of the Sha khe.

The Japanese measures for the blockade of Vladivostok, such as darkening the lighthouses and guarding the straits, excite no alarm here, and officials point out that the vessels which succeed in evading blockaders are filling the fortress with ample stores, for the possible contingency of a siege.

The elevation of the Vladivostok fortress, to the first rank shows that Russians expect it will play an important role the coming summer, but no one predicts when the siege will begin.

GRIPPENBERG IN DOCTOR'S HANDS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—General Grippenber, former commander of the Second Manchurian army, is resting in the doctor's hands near Irkutsk, Siberia. The Emperor has sent an aide-de-camp to the general to receive important documents, which General Grippenber intended to personally hand to His Majesty.

OYAMA'S ARMY.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—The 'Russky Invalid', the Russian army organ, estimates that Marshal Oyama's army consists of 275,000 regulars, 15,000 reservists and 60,000 irregulars.

NOGI WILL COMMAND JAPANESE LEFT FLANK.

London, Feb. 11.—According to the Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph', that owing to the Russian activity on the Sha khe River, General Nogi is taking command of the extreme Japanese right flank. It is believed that when something decisive occurs, General Nogi, whose new army is equipped with a very large number of field guns will try to cut the Russian communications north of Vladivostok.

THE BALTIC FLEET

A PORTION STILL AT MADAGASCAR.

Port Louis, Mauritius, Feb. 10.—Arrivals from Nossi Be (off the coast of Madagascar) report that the Russian second Pacific squadron was still there on Feb. 2. A dispute had arisen between Vice-Admiral Rojastrensky and the German companies which are coaling the fleet. The admiral, who is well supplied with coal, wishes the colliers to follow the fleet, but they refuse to do so on account of the too close proximity of the Japanese squadron. The Russian ships will not leave Nossi Be before Feb. 28. They are getting little news from St. Petersburg and the crews are dispirited owing to the fall of Port Arthur.

JAPAN AUGMENTING HER NAVY.

London, Feb. 11.—According to the Tokio correspondent of the 'Telegraph', it is now stated that the Chilean warship 'Captain Prat' was the sale was negotiated through an American firm. The utmost precautions are being taken against the Russian Baltic fleet. Tal-

ien wan Bay has been mined and the forts at Port Arthur are being hastily rebuilt. Four battleships of the latest British type have been ordered.

AFTER THE WAR

JAPAN'S INTENTIONS IN REGARD TO CHINA.

London, Feb. 11.—The 'Daily Telegraph' correspondent at Tokio claims the best authority for the statement that Japan intends, after the war, to establish herself in Pekin as China's principal adviser.

A LAWFUL PRIZE.

Nagasaki, Feb. 9.—The British steamship 'Wyfield', which was seized by a Japanese warship off the coast of Hekkaide Island on Jan. 30, while on her way to Vladivostok with a cargo of Cardiff coal, was condemned to-day by a prize court as a lawful capture.

GENERAL STOESEL

HE ARRIVES AT ADEN.

Aden, Arabia, Feb. 10.—The French line steamer 'Australian', from Japan via Shanghai and Colombo, with General Stoessel and his party on board, arrived here to-day. The general had nothing to add to his previous statements regarding the fall of Port Arthur. He and the other Russian officers were greatly incensed at the statements made by an English newspaper on Jan. 25, that the fortress had ample supplies when it was surrendered, which they characterized as untrue.

CHINA PROGRESSING

A DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLY ESTABLISHED BY IMPERIAL EDICT.

Pekin, Feb. 10.—The establishment of a deliberative assembly, including officials of the fifth rank and upwards, has been approved by an imperial edict dated Feb. 1. Prince Ching, who is president of the foreign board, has addressed a memorial to the throne setting forth that the determination of the governmental police must depend upon public discussions.

CHAMBERLAIN'S WAR CRY

ELECTORS WILL BE ASKED SIMPLY TO VOTE FOR COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

London, Feb. 11.—The 'Daily Mirror' asserts that, owing to a recognition of the fact that the country is not yet ripe for a fundamental change in its fiscal policy, it has been decided that Mr. Chamberlain's war cry for the general election shall only be 'vote for colonial conference,' and for the present electors will not be asked to go further.

CANADA GAZETTE

A BATCH OF ITEMS INTERESTING TO MONTREALERS.

The 'Canada Gazette' announces to-day the appointment of Mr. W. F. King, Dominion Astronomer, to a re-survey and remarking of the Canada and United States boundary.

A line from Lake Superior to the Pacific is also gazetted. The Davies Company, Limited, composed of Messrs. R. D. McGibbon, K.C., Douglas Armour, S. J. LeHury, K. J. Beardmore, and L. L. Legault, has been incorporated to carry on a pack packing industry in the city of Montreal.

The Canada Printing Ink Company has been granted authority to increase its capital stock from \$40,000 to \$60,000. The Ottawa and New York Railway Company are applying to parliament for exemption from the amendment to the Railway Act of 1904, providing for the application of the Sunday Observance Law to preventing local railways from operating Sunday trains.

The Monterey Electric and Gas Co. are applying for the right to operate outside the Dominion, with a view of utilizing lights and power which they hold in Mexico.

DISASTROUS FIRES

LOSS OF \$400,000 AT CHICAGO—B. & O. SHOPS AT LORAIN, OHIO, BURNED.

Chicago, Feb. 11.—Fire early to-day swept through the seven-story brick building occupied by the Central Electric Company, 284-270 Fifth avenue, causing a loss estimated at nearly \$400,000. The large floors, filled with electrical appliances, made ready fuel for the flames.

The fire is said to have started on the fourth floor from crossed electric wires. The hydrants in the vicinity were frozen, and some time was lost by the firemen in getting streams of water on the structure.

Lorain, Ohio, Feb. 11.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railway shops were destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of about \$100,000. Six locomotives in the erecting shop will be almost completely wrecks. Three hundred men are thrown out of employment.

HARBOR BOARD.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

At yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Harbor Board, at which there was a full attendance, the Hon. R. Mackay presiding, the question of the election of the president for the current year was brought up. It appeared from the discussion that Mr. Alexander McFee had asserted at last meeting of the works committee that Mr. Mackay had not been elected and he now raised the question.

Mr. Bickerdike thought the chairman remained in office till his successor was appointed, and on reference to the rules it was found that this was so, there being, however, an obligation on the Board to elect this president in September. Mr. Bickerdike then moved and Mr. Lemay seconded, that the Hon. R. Mackay be elected president.

Mr. Mackay said he would postpone putting the question till the arrival of Mayor Laporte, who was known to be on his way to the meeting, and in the course of the conversation that ensued complained that Mr. McFee said he was not chairman, in a very insulting way.

It was asked why the election of president did not come up in the ordinary course and the secretary showed from the agenda that he had entered the business of election of president and standing committee on the agenda for three successive meetings.

The Mayor having arrived, the question was put to the vote. All held up their hand in favor of the motion, except Mr. McFee, and Mr. Bickerdike declared Mr. Mackay unanimously elected president.

The president thanked them for the way in which they had elected him. They never had had such a discussion, and he hoped they never would have another.

A 'WITNESS' INTERVIEW.

The president then asked that the secretary read an article in the 'Witness' reflecting, he said, on himself and the members of the Board. The commissioner had owned to having given the information contained in the article.

Mr. McFee said it was not proper business to bring before that Board. The president—It is for the Board and not for you.

Mr. Doran objected to taking up everything that reflected on the board. He dissented from the reading of the article. Mr. Seath, the secretary, read the article in the 'Daily Witness' of Monday, Feb. 6, headed 'Harbor Board Dissensions.'

Mr. Doran said that as only his name and that of the president had been mentioned, he might be allowed to speak. He was not in any way responsible for the article and knew nothing about it. He did propose at a meeting of the Board that Mr. Bickerdike's name should be substituted for his, but he did not state the reasons.

He thought they would agree that the little misunderstanding at the works committee was in no way a bar to harmonious working, and as far as he was concerned there was nothing remaining to mar their harmonious working.

The president said that nothing so scurrilous had appeared in the press, nothing so directly attacking himself personally, and he would give the press credit for never having discussed his rulings in such an ungentlemanly manner as this. He was not there to do what one member of the Board wished. He bowed to the majority, whether he agreed with them or not. He had some reputation outside the Board and the way that they had treated him showed that he had a good reputation there also. (Hear, hear.)

He did not seek the office and it was certainly a thankless job. He asked the secretary to read the resolution which had been prepared.

The secretary accordingly read the resolution, which ran: 'Whereas, in the issue of the Montreal 'Daily Witness' of the 6th inst., there appears an article on page 10, headed 'Harbor Board Dissensions,' and whereas the said article contains the following statements: 'The commissioners,' said a member of the Board recently, are responsible for the position the chairman took in regard to the discrepancy at Tuesday's meeting, and it is for them to say whether they will submit to his judgment. If they will not, the proper step for the chairman to take is to resign and allow someone else to fill the position of presiding officer.'

'It is well known,' he continued, 'that the works committee as at present constituted, cannot do any good while Mr. Doran is a member of it and Senator Mackay presides over it. The works committee as constituted is not a satisfactory body, for Mr. Doran should not be forced to leave a meeting for the reason alleged, namely, that the ruling of the chair is prejudicial and a resolution of Mr. Doran should not be suppressed in the minutes.'

And whereas none of the commissioners acknowledged having made the statements alleged to have been made by one of them, he resolved that the secretary be instructed to ask the proprietors of the said Montreal 'Daily Witness' to make a public apology for having made the aforesaid libellous statement.

The motion was made by Mr. Racine and seconded by Mr. Lemay. Mr. Doran said the article referred to two distinct matters. It was a criticism of their action at a public meeting, and a reference to a works committee meeting was introduced.

Mr. Bickerdike said as it referred to a private meeting, it must be one of the members of the works committee that gave the information. It seemed to him that it was a family matter.

Mr. Doran insisted that there should be two separate resolutions. Several members—'Let it drop.'

Mr. Bickerdike proposed that the matter stand over, and Mr. Geoffrion said their time was wasted discussing small matters of this kind. They did not attack the president's reputation.

The president said they had. The secretary said his character was attacked. It was said the resolutions were suppressed, and Mr. Doran said he (the secretary) suppressed them. His reputation was attacked.

Mr. Doran said he was quite satisfied. The resolution was on the minutes now. Mr. Lemay said if it was agreeable to the president, he would let it stand over.

The president refused. Mr. Bickerdike thought it was not worth while to take up time with it. The Mayor thought the president was entitled to have an apology from the 'Witness.'

The president hoped the Board would have sufficient respect for him to support him. Mr. Doran raised a point of order, that the matter was outside the legitimate business of the Board.

The president ruled against Mr. Doran's objection. Mr. Bickerdike moved that they adjourn the meeting. They might cool off.

The president—'I am not to cool off.' Mr. Geoffrion seconded the motion. On a division four voted for an adjournment and five against it.

The Board divided on the main motion, and five voted for the motion, Messrs. Doran, Bickerdike, McFee and Geoffrion declining to vote.

A PLUCKY CHILD

FOUR-YEAR-OLD BOY ATTACKED BY RAT AND BADLY BITTEN.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 11.—The little four-year-old son of Mr. A. W. Ridout, manager of the Walkerville branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, passed through a terrifying experience on Thursday, the marks of which he will probably carry with him to the grave.

While playing in a room in an upper room the child was attacked by a huge grey rat, which hunger had evidently forced from its hiding place. The savage animal, leaping upon the chest of the sleeping child, sank its sharp teeth deep into the tender flesh of the cheeks and between the eyes.

The plucky boy, half mad with the pain, made no outcry, but at once began to battle with the rodent, and finally succeeded in driving it off, but not until his hands and face had been bitten in a most shocking manner. When Mr. Ridout came into the room it was to find his little son covered with blood, but when the latter told his story, he pluckily added that he had 'nearly caught the rat.' The wounds were promptly cauterized, and no serious results are anticipated.

DRAWBACK ON GRAIN

MINNESOTA STATE SENATE PASSES SHARPE RESOLUTION.

St. Paul, Feb. 11.—The State Senate yesterday passed the Sharpe resolution, a memorial to Congress opposing the granting of drawbacks on Canadian grain. The resolution sailed through with 45 votes in its favor. Senator Jepson, of Minneapolis, was the sole member voting in the negative. The fight on the resolution had been completely abandoned.

In the committee meeting letters were read from Minneapolis millers stating that they could not profitably manufacture Canadian wheat into flour, and that the rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury is of no benefit to Minnesota millers.

One of the millers said there may come a time when they can handle Canadian wheat profitably under the ruling, but cannot do so now.

DECIDEDLY COLD

Under the snow, so white and cold, The dead leaves lie, Close pressed, Unto the breast Of Earth; and night The frozen clouds enfold A mystery.

When Nature wills, the sun of Spring Will bid the leaves Arise! In sweet surprise Earth bares her breast, And warm veins bring Sweet ministering.

Tender and sweet, but still not quite The same dear leaves I missed, And fondly kissed, Ere Death had said: 'They're mine!' despite My questioning.

From out the grave of Hope now dead New life will spring; The same, Yet not the same, And peace long gone With joys that fled Below will come again. —Mary Sargent Hopkins.

Toronto, Ont., Feb. 11, 11 a.m.—Victoria, 28-24; Calgary, 10 below-32 below; Edmonton, 10 below-34 below; Medicine Hat, 22 below-28 below; Winnipeg, 14 below-36 below; Port Arthur, 2 below-70 below; Ferry Sound, 26-8 below; Toronto, 22-1 below; Ottawa, 28-6 below; Montreal, 30-2 below; Quebec, 32-6 below; St. John, 28-18; Halifax, 30-22.

Fair and decidedly cold; Sunday, winds becoming westerly with snow. 1023 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Feb. 11, 1904.—Readings by the Optical & Engineers' Supply Company's Standard Barometer at noon: Yesterday, 28.60; 11 a.m. to-day, 29.35. Temperature. Max. Min. To-day 3 -8 Yesterday 33 -25

CANADA REVENUE

AN INCREASE OF OVER HALF A MILLION OVER SEVEN MONTHS OF LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—A statement prepared by the Finance Department shows that the revenue of Canada during the past seven months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$49,822,850, an increase of \$505,046, over the corresponding months of the previous year. The expenditure on consolidated fund is given as \$29,956,389, which would show an apparent surplus of something like ten million dollars in the national finances to date. But the truth is that by reason of the large expenditures actually made, but as yet unapproved by the audit office, it is impossible to say just what the balance between receipts and disbursements thus far in the year has really been. It is understood that something like four million dollars, paid out by the Intercolonial Railway, has not yet been passed by the auditor-general, because of a point the latter has raised concerning the authority under which these moneys were taken.

The customs collections for the seven months show an increase of \$164,745; the post-office collections, an increase of \$182,669; the public works and railway receipts, an increase of \$315,708; and the inland revenue collections a falling off of \$372,181.

The capital expenditure of \$5,386,038 is practically identical with that in the same months of the year before. The largest item in the account, \$3,078,905, was laid out on public works and railways and canals.

CANADIAN CABLES

LORD STRATHCONA ATTENDED TWO DINNERS LAST NIGHT.

(Canadian Associated Press.) London, Feb. 10.—Lord Strathcona tonight at the Criterion restaurant, presided at the annual dinner of the London-Aberdeen-Bank-Kinardine Society. In replying to the principal toast he paid a tribute to the success of Scots in the Dominion. He afterwards went to the Princess restaurant, where he was the principal guest at the dinner of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association. He said it would give a great impetus to trade if the commercial travellers were sent further afield. He would like to see more of them in the Dominion.

CANADIAN CABLES

LONDON, FEB. 11.—Thus far the Toronto 'Globe's' unemployed fund grant to Westham has supplied the destitute children five hundred pairs of boots, ten thousand with milk for breakfast, 25,000 soup dinners, and one thousand sacks of coal.

London, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Associated Press has received a letter from the Commissioner of Exhibits of the Colonial Exhibition, to be held at the Crystal Palace this year. He says that some time ago he communicated with the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa regarding what space the Dominion would require, but, though weeks have passed, he has received no instructions. The demand for space is so great that it threatens to close out Canada.

London, Feb. 11.—The Canadian Associated Press understands that the proposed scheme of sending Jews to Canada has not yet been definitely settled. Jews emigrating will be given to distinctly understand that Saturday is not a day of rest. An interpreter will accompany and remain with each party, which, it is the intention to send out in batches of fifty at the opening of spring.

London, Feb. 11.—At the Charlton Board of Guardians, one of the guardians stated that a man who had been working on a union farm for nine shillings a week, had applied to him for assistance to go to Canada. The guardian had placed the matter before the Lord Mayor of Manchester, who replied that there were no funds available for such a purpose.

Dr. Rhodes said there was a strong feeling against dumping paupers in Canada, and the guardians might have to bring them back again.

London, Feb. 11.—The Yorkshire 'Post', Leeds, says Dr. Osler's concern about the physical future of the people of Canada is rather surprising to those who have been so long assured that the rapid progress of the Dominion and great attractiveness of the land have caused the people to come up in thousands from the United States to settle there.

SENT TO JAIL

'FLYING ROLLER' CONVICTED OF CIRCULATING IMMORAL LITERATURE.

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 11.—For circulating literature of an alleged immoral character, Leodima Beaver, one of the female leaders in the 'Flying Roll' colony here, has just been sentenced by Judge Horne to serve two months in jail. Undoubtedly as a retaliatory measure, David Livingstone McKay, better known as 'Little David,' who now resides in Detroit, has sent to Judge Horne a letter couched in scathing terms, and passing a spiritual sentence of death upon him, which, if 'Little David's' predictions come true, would mean the death of the judge not later than May next. The latter, however, is not at all disturbed, but Mr. Rodd, crown attorney, has ordered the arrest of McKay on sight for sending threatening letters through the mails.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

A despatch from General Oku's headquarters says a large Russian force remains on the right bank of the Hun river, but there is no immediate prospect of a general engagement. The Russians bombard daily, but the Japanese suffer no damage.

Word from Russian headquarters on the Hun river says the attention of the Japanese is mainly concentrated on the narrow line east and west of the railway where also pass the two roads to Mukden. The region is entirely deserted by natives, and the armies are closely in touch all along the line of San dia pu, Pao-ching tun, Chen lian pu, Liu chuang tun, and Sha khe. The stone houses of the natives have been converted by the Russians into veritable fortresses, but the Japanese persist in encroaching even in the daytime, and in the face of the Russian batteries.

The establishment of a deliberative assembly for China, including officials of the fifth rank and upwards, has been approved by an Imperial edict. Prince Ching, President of the Foreign Board, addressed a memorial to the throne setting forth that the determination of the governmental police must depend upon public discussions.

This morning there are again more than thirty thousand workmen in St. Petersburg out on strike. There has been no adjustment of the demands which led to the strike last month, and the situation is threatening. The workmen to-day held several orderly meetings in open fields and big assemblies are scheduled for Sunday.

In Lodz, Poland, a conflict between troops and strikers took place yesterday afternoon. Many were killed and more wounded and the greatest alarm prevails. The manufacturers have agreed upon an ultimatum to the strikers to the effect that unless they return to work on Monday next all the mills will be shut down indefinitely. It is reported that a general railway strike throughout Poland will begin on Tuesday.

In the French Chamber of Deputies yesterday the government made the declaration that the separation of church and state was inevitable. The declaration was approved by a majority of 253.

It is said Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's war cry for the general election will be 'Vote for the Colonial Conference.'

Lord Strathcona was the guest of honor at two dinners last evening. At one he paid a tribute to the success of Scotchmen in Canada, and at another, that of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Association, he expressed a strong wish to see more English commercial travellers in Canada.

A statement prepared by the Dominion Department of Finance shows that the revenue of the Dominion during the past seven months amounted to \$40,822,850, an increase of \$505,046 over the corresponding months of last year.

The Ontario Alliance has called a convention of the friends of temperance to take place in Toronto on Feb. 23. The chief subject of discussion will be as to the best course of action to pursue in view of the result of the last provincial elections in which the temperance people consider they had no small part.

The different Presbyterian bodies of Europe, Canada and the United States, at present working in India, have after a series of meetings at Allahabad, united into one General Assembly. This is said to be the first occasion in which churches of Europe and America have been united.

Two serious fires were reported yesterday: one in Chicago, caused a loss of \$400,000, and the Baltimore & Ohio shops in Lorain, Ohio, were also burned, involving a loss of \$100,000.

Thirty-nine women so far have claimed Johann Hoch as husband, but after being 'sweetened' for hours by the Chicago police yesterday he would acknowledge no more than thirteen.

A report of the work of youthful fiends comes from Margaree, N.S. Oliver Ingraham, who has apparently been held in disfavor by his school fellows, was set upon by four boys of his own age and so abused that one eye will have to be taken out. No attempt has yet been made to prosecute those who did the deed.

The civic finance committee has increased its grant to the Anti-Tuberculosis League to a thousand dollars.

GALICIANS CONFESS

TELL OF THE KILLING OF KING, A NEGRO, ON JANUARY 17.

Winnipeg, Feb. 11.—The Crown has scored a strong point in the case against six Galicians, who are now having their hearing before Mr. Daly, police magistrate, on the charge of murdering George King on Jan. 17. Confessions from each of the prisoners were read, in which the facts are told with extreme clearness and seem to show beyond the shadow of a doubt just how the negro came to his death. That of Fred Swerda puts the blame on himself, Roman Cynarc, Lazirik and Ivan Roga. Swerda was chased to St. Paul, Minn., and brought back here.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notice 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.

COYLES - ASELTINE - At Swanton, Vt., on Feb. 2, 1905, by the Rev. Mr. Bernard, of the Episcopal Church, Fred. Coyle, of Ottawa, to Minnie B., daughter of the late Stephen Aseltine, of Swanton.

MOULD - BUTLER - At Mt. Dennis, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, by the Rev. James Pearen, Albert Mould to Vera, daughter of W. H. Butler, formerly of St. John, N.B.

BEAUCHAMP - At Roch's, Que., on Feb. 8, 1905, at the age of 62 years, Jos. Beauchamp, master printer.

CARLYLE - On Feb. 8, 1905, at her late residence, 27 Seaton street, Toronto, Margaret McKay, widow of the late ex-Ald. Wm. Carlyle, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, in her 82nd year.

GILBERT - At his late residence, 775 Charlevoix street, Jas. Herman Gilbert, late member M.F.D., after a lingering illness.

HERON - At her residence, 133 Pretoria avenue, Ottawa, on Feb. 8, 1905, Florence Alejha Radmore, wife of Allen Heron aged 41 years.

JONES - On Feb. 10, 1905, at 10 Forfar street, Mary Ball, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Ball, and beloved wife of Stephen Jones, aged 65 years.

LESLIE - At her residence, Britannia Bay, Ont., on Feb. 7, 1905, Margaret Smith, relict of the late James Leslie, of Nepean, in her 72nd year.

POWELL - Suddenly, at Cleveland, Ohio, of apoplexy, on Jan. 31, 1905, William Manly Powell, manufacturer, brother-in-law of the Hon. F. T. Frost, of Smith's Falls, Ont., in the 52nd year of his age.

SCOTT - At his late residence, on Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1905, in his 46th year, at his late residence, 11 Atwater avenue, Westmount, Henry A. M. Scott, seventh son of the late John Scott of this city, beloved husband of Carrie T. Smith.

WEIR - Suddenly, on Feb. 8, 1905, Robt. Archibald Weir, cashier, freight department, C.P.R., Toronto.

COWIE - In loving memory of our dear daughter, Rebecca H. Stoba, wife of Melvin G. Cowie, who died in Montreal, Feb. 11, 1904. To live in minds we leave is not to die.

These sending notices for the above columns 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.

There is lifelong service in a Kurn Piano. Layton Bros., sole agents, 144 Peel street.

Choice assortment of Celebrated Mason & Risch Pianos on view at Leach's, 2440 St. Catherine street. Sole agency for Montreal. Price \$400 and upwards. Sold cash, or \$10 monthly.

ROLL TOP, FLAT and STANDING DESKS.

TEES & CO., 300 ST. JAMES ST.

ALL KINDS OF ELECTRICAL WORK at the CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. at moderate figures.

THE CRESCENT ELECTRIC CO. 2505 St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 971.

TOBOGGANING SUITS.

Snowshoeing and all Blanket wear Cleaned, Naped, and finished like new; also Blankets. One customer tells us: 'Your blanket cleaning is perfect. We used to get them cleaned at home, but never again, when we know your work on these goods.' Name can't be given.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYING COMPANY, Offices and Agents throughout City. Telephone.

A special service is to be held to-morrow evening at seven o'clock in the Westmount Baptist Church, corner of Oliver and Western avenues, when the pastor, the Rev. F. S. Weston, will speak on the subject, 'God's to-morrow.' This will be the second annual sermon directed specially to young people.

A COURSE OF "FIRST AID" LECTURES.

Is being held daily in the basement at 3 p.m. The public has not been slow to realize the great possibilities of these demonstrations. They cannot fail to widen every one's sphere of usefulness.

The subject for Monday's lecture at 3 p.m. will be "BURNS, SPRAINS AND FROST BITE."

The Big Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m. During February at 1 p.m. on Saturday.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

STIRRING NEWS OF A \$3,500 PURCHASE OF CHINAWARE.

Sixty crates of China ware is a large order, even for The Big Store. This is the history of the purchase in brief:

A very extensive china importer—we can't mention names—found himself in financial difficulties and was forced to convert his stock into cash. The S. Carsley Co., Limited, made a successful offer and BOUGHT UP THE ENTIRE STOCK TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICE.

This will help you to understand these wonderfully undervalued prices—which in every case are below the whole sale pottery prices.

Fine Continental China, beautifully tinted, pale blue or delicate rose pink, decorated with flowers and gilt lining, all worth double these prices or more. Coffee Cups and Saucers, worth 12c; now 6c cup and saucer.

- After Dinner Cups and Saucers, worth 12c; now 6c cup and saucer. Teacups and Saucers, worth 13c; now 7c cup and saucer. Dessert Plates, worth 10c; reduced to 5c. Elegant Mugs, worth 15c; reduced to 8c. Oatmeal Dishes, worth 13c; reduced to 7c. Cake Plates, worth 22c; reduced to 12c. Salad Bowls, worth 25c; reduced to 14c. Berry Bowls, worth 25c; reduced to 14c. Sugar Bowls, worth 25c; reduced to 12c. Cream Jugs, worth 20c; reduced to 10c. Shaving Mugs, worth 20c; reduced to 10c.

NEW ARRIVALS IN SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods brim full of style and dignity that will receive enthusiastic welcome.

A pleasing light weight Homespun in good shades of navy, royal blue, light and dark greys, champagne, and brown, width 44 inches. Special price a yard... 45c

An exclusive line of dress good, new check effect with dainty silk spots, width is 46 inches, specially priced at, per yard... 99c

LIST OF PURE GROCERIES.

Table with 2 columns: Regular, Monday. Items include Force Food Packet, Tomatoes, Upton's Marmalade, Canadian Cheese, H. O. Pancake Flour, 1,000 Boxes Figs, Maple Syrup, Finest Dairy Butter.

THE S. CARSLY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St., 184 to 194 St. James St., MONTREAL.

Windsor Salt. For the top for cooking for butter-making. It is pure and will not cake.

BARGAINS.

We have found some Odds and Ends in our stock-taking that we are anxious to clear out entirely—so we are going to mark them down and put them in the windows next week—therefore if you want good things at low prices, come and see us next week.

Furniture, Rugs, Draperies, Bedding. RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 200, GUY & ST. CATHERINE STREETS. Phone Up 3328. LOOK AT OUR WINDOWS.

Thomas Ligget's

Discount Sale of Carpets, Curtains, Rugs, House Furnishing Goods, etc. still prevails. We have on hand a special line of Sideboards which we wish to make a quick disposal of. Prices from \$6.35 upwards. These prices cannot be equalled in Montreal.

Thomas Ligget, EMPIRE BUILDING, 2474, 2476 St. Catherine St.

FIREMEN'S KERMESSE. The Firemen's Fund Committee have received a generous offer from the Green Cash Receipts Company of this city. The company have offered one dollar's worth of cash receipts to everyone purchasing a ticket for their Kermesse, to be held in the Monument National, on March 1, 3 and 4, next. This offer is given absolutely free to the firemen's fund, and to the purchaser of every ticket, as a token of appreciation for our gallant firemen and their good work.

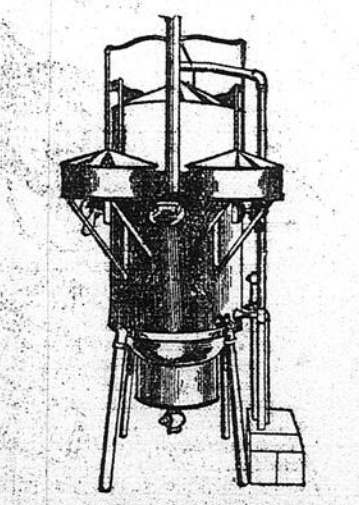
THEOLOGICAL CLASS DINNER. The graduating class of the Presbyterian Theological College composed of the following: S. Bourgeois, D. J. Craig, M. Jack, H. Joliat, J. D. Mackenzie, G. W. Miesle, G. S. Mitchell, E. E. Mowat, A. Ormiston and T. A. Patterson, were tendered a dinner by the Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., lecturer in Pastoral Theology, on Tuesday night, at his residence, 297 Delormier ave. After the excellent repast which had been provided was dispensed with, a happy time was spent in speech-making, songs, and recitations, by all present. The speeches all emphasized the cordial feeling possessed by every member of the class towards Mr. Reid, both as a man and as a teacher, and special reference was made to the benefit derived by all, from the sound, practical, common sense series of lectures which the class were receiving from Mr. Reid. At the close of the social part of the evening, adjournment was made to Mr. Reid's study in Taylor Presbyterian Church, where he gave the class a practical lesson on the choice of books suitable for a clergyman's library; the proper mode of handling subject matter; the best system of filing scraps of information on all subjects, all of which, are aids to sermon building. A very interesting and profitable evening ended with the unanimous wish for Mr. Reid's continued and increasing success in whatever sphere he may be placed.

CONVENTION OF THE CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONARY ALLIANCE. This very interesting series of public meetings will take place in Emmanuel Church, Stanley street, beginning upon the fifteenth and ending upon the evening of the seventeenth. The afternoon and evening will be more especially attractive. The speakers are all well known. Dr. Henry Wilson, of New York; the Rev. H. Stephens, of Toronto; possibly Mrs. Stephens (nee Miss Agnew), the Rev. David Buchanan and Mrs. Buchanan, from South America, and Dr. Troy. Dr. Troy is an English evangelist, who has been making a very successful series of addresses in different cities in America. He holds the

YOUR NEW HOUSE

Will be made much more comfortable, homed and attractive, if you have it well lighted. Nothing can make a home more bright and cheery than the brilliant, modern light—

ACETYLENE



Have an "ECLIPSE" Generator installed in your premises, and you will not only have a brilliant, clear, steady light, but you will soon be convinced that it is positively CHEAPER than any other illuminant.

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FOOD and COOKERY

For the Sick and Convalescent.

FANNIE MERRITT FARMER.

A work of exceptional interest and importance, by the author of 'Boston Cooking School Cook Book.' It is designed to meet the needs of a mother, trained nurse, or any one having care of the sick. It contains 60 full-page illustrations. CLOTH, \$1.50; BY MAIL, \$1.65.

JARVIS, 'The Bookstore,' OTTAWA.

AS GOOD AS THEY LOOK

Some goods look good but are not. We don't offer such goods. You'll find nothing here masquerading as the real thing—unless it is. There would be no need of advertising if everyone knew what desirable things we are offering. A fast growing trade is positive proof that such goods are appreciated.

Guaranteed New Laid Eggs, 40c OUR SPECIAL

CREAMERY BUTTER

30 cents per pound. Our CAKES and CONFECTIONERY

Are just as good as ever, none better in Montreal.

BADEN-POWELLS, 20c FANCY MIXED - - 30c

McKERLEY & CO.

PHONES STORES - Up 2328 4114 Park Ave. Up 2329 120 Park Ave. East 364 66 Prince Arthur St. Mount 1374 4129 St. Catherine St.

A FUNERAL AND MARRIAGE.

'After the doctor had gone,' said the witness, 'Hoch cried and said, 'Now I am a widower again, all alone in the world. I do not know what to do. I have done my duty as a man, and would have spent my entire fortune to have saved her life.'

COLUMBUS LODGE A. O. U. W. There was a good attendance at the meeting of Columbus Lodge, No. 25, A.O.U.W., held in the Empire building, 2472 St. Catherine street, on Thursday evening, when D.D.G.M.W., William J. Pendleton, assisted by Bro. Fred W. Atkinson acting as P.G.M.W., and Bro. E. J. Charvez acting as grand guide, installed the following officers for the ensuing year: J. Gilbert, P.M.W.; Thomas Larkin, M.W.; A. Hinton, foreman; J. Leonard, overseer; G. Owen, recorder; J. Leroux, financier; A. Vidal, receiver; S. Lauzon, guide; J. Stanley, I.W.; G. Tuck, O.W.; H. R. Charlton, G. Clark and H. Herron, trustees. After the installation refreshments were served and a very pleasant evening spent socially.

ALBERT LODGE, A. O. U. W.

At a regular meeting of Albert Lodge, No. 72, A.O.U.W., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. Deschamps, P.M.W.; Dr. J. U. Lalonde, M.W.; J. H. Gascon, foreman; Chief Tremblay, overseer; U. McDuff, recorder; H. J. Gagnier, financier; J. Gascon, receiver; J. E. Vincent, P.M.W.; guide; P. Decarie, I.W.; E. Lacasse, O.W.; P. Decarie, E. Lacasse and J. Rodier, trustees. These officers will be installed at the next regular meeting.

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 11.

THE HOCH INQUEST.

Alleged 'Bluebeard' Admits Marrying Thirteen Wives.

BUT DECLARES THAT HE KILLED NONE OF THEM.

Chicago, Feb. 10.—Johann Hoch, after being 'sweated' for hours by the police, early this morning confessed that he had been married to ten women. Hoch also said that he had once intended to commit suicide, and that a white powder found in a fountain pen taken from his room in New York city was a poison, which he had purchased with the intention of killing himself.

Hoch to-day, for the first time, heard himself accused by witnesses, and pointed out to a jury as a bigamist, with the manner of Mrs. Wolcker Hoch's death was described. Before entering the jury room Hoch confessed, the police say, to having married 13 of the 34 women who claim him as husband, but denies he poisoned any. All along the route to the criminal court buildings crowds were waiting, but all they saw was a covered patrol wagon. The grand jury room where the inquest was held, was filled with witnesses, officials and newspaper men when Hoch arrived. Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch, his latest spouse, and Mrs. Bertha Sohn, Mrs. Emma Rencken, one of Hoch's wives; Mrs. Deluge, an interpreter, and Mrs. Kippel, a friend of Mrs. Fischer-Hoch, were the only women in the room.

At the inquest Hoch sat at the head of a long table. The good humor that marked him upon his arrival had departed. He sat in a dejected attitude, with eyes downcast, rarely looking up.

ONE WIFE TESTIFIES.

Mrs. Emilie Fischer-Hoch, who married Hoch four days after the death of her sister, who also had been one of Hoch's wives, testified that she had been introduced to Hoch by her sister. She then gave the following account of a visit she had made at the home of her sister: 'Hoch opened the door. He wore a flannel around his neck. I asked him what was the matter. He said, "Come upstairs with me and you will see more." I followed him, and found my sister sick in bed. She said that she had been sick for eight days, and that a doctor had been to see her every day. I asked her what was the matter, and she replied that she thought she had caught cold. I told her that a strong, healthy woman would get over a cold. I went down into the kitchen at my sister's request and made a pot of coffee, and the three of us drank it in the bedroom upstairs. Hoch patted my sister on the cheek. "Never mind, my child, you will recover all right," he said. I asked him what was the matter with her, and he replied that she had kidney disease. While Hoch was absent from the room for a moment, my sister said that he had been put to great expense in caring for her, but that when she got well they were going to open a hotel and make a lot of money.'

The witness added: 'The day before my sister, Marie died, she accused me of trying to win her husband's love. She wept and declared she would soon be dead, and that I could have him. I replied that I did not want him, and that I could get a man of my own. I did not like what she said, and told her I would never see her again. As it was too late for me to go home that night, I slept on a lounge in the kitchen. I lay awake until three o'clock crying, and heard my sister and Hoch exchanging angry words upstairs. At 5.30 o'clock in the morning Hoch came down to the kitchen and said his wife was worse, and that he was going out for a doctor. He went out, and when he returned he went up to my sister's bedroom and found that she was dead.'

Witness then told how Hoch courted her, married her within four days of the sister's death, and then fled with \$750 of witness's money. Prior to wedding Hoch witness had had ten children by a former husband.

George Bell, 40 years of age, of 85 Itherville street, fell on the sidewalk near his home yesterday and fractured his right leg. He was taken in the ambulance to the General Hospital.

MISSIONARY LOAN EXHIBITION.

One of the most necessary and successful branches of missionary work is that which has to do with the physical welfare of the heathen. Medical missions have become an indispensable feature of every society at work. For through the efforts of Christian doctors and nurses many are brought into sympathetic touch with the evangelistic work of the Church. This is a branch of missionary work which must appeal to all. Hence, a particular feature of the Missionary Loan Exhibition will be the Court illustrating medical missions. This Court will be in charge of Miss Gomery, who will be assisted by a score of lady workers. These Court workers will endeavor, as far as possible, to contrast heathen methods of medicine and surgery with our own methods. A large map will be hung in the Court upon which all medical mission stations will be indicated by the familiar 'Red Cross.' Such a map will impress many with the 'humanitarian' work of the Church in distant lands.

Unquestionably the best place for the safe and proper handling of your CUFFS, COLLARS, DRESS SHIRTS, &c. Special Handwork treatment can be had on application. PHONE, MAIN 3644. Agencies in all Parts of City.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE

SESSION OPENED YESTERDAY.

Halifax, Feb. 10.—The Nova Scotia Legislature, that could not be opened yesterday because of the lack of a quorum, the Speaker and other members being held up by the snow blockade, got into working order to-day, and the opening speech of Governor Jones was delivered. The postponement meant two days' work and two days' pay for the militia, for there was a guard of honor at the legislative buildings yesterday and to-day. The governor's speech announced no new measure. The address in reply was moved by Mr. R. M. McGregor, son of Senator McGregor, of Pictou, and Dr. Bisset, of Richmond. Mr. C. E. Tanner, Opposition, will speak to-morrow.

DEFENCE OF THE ITALIANS.

THE REV. MR. CASTELLINI EMPHASIZES SOME OF THEIR GOOD POINTS.

The Italians who emigrate to Canada are not the 'dregs and scum' of their own country, according to the Rev. G. B. Castellini, pastor of the Italian mission. Not are they sent out by a government glad to be rid of them. They are nearly all strong laborers, from the country districts, and the government would be better pleased if they remained at home where men are sometimes not to be had in sufficient numbers to cultivate the land. Only a few are from the cities, and it is in the cities that the Black Hand Society and men of anarchist views are to be found. Mr. Castellini does not think there are any Italian anarchists in Montreal.

The Southern Italian, Mr. Castellini admits, is too ready with his knife when he is provoked. This, he explains, is due to the idea on the part of the emigrant that there is no one to stand up for him but himself. He is poor, a stranger, and unacquainted with any language but his own. He cannot afford a lawyer's fees, and he feels that he has got to defend himself. If there were some means, Mr. Castellini says, of making the Italian immigrants understand that they are in a country where they will receive justice, there would not be the jabbing under provocation. Other affairs are due to drink. The Italian is not used to whiskey, and its effects on him are deplorable.

Mr. Castellini thinks the character of the Italian immigrants has been misrepresented where they will receive justice, there where they are not dishonest, and they are frugal and industrious. They are independent and do not like to ask for help. Most of the men have families in Italy, and they manage to exist on an incredibly small sum, depriving themselves of everything they can manage to do without in order to send a little, if possible, home. Especially do they appreciate kindness, and they are very proud of a little kindly notice from the people of the country towards whom they entertain the kindest feelings.

THE TROY LAUNDRY

8 to 12 Inspector St. Unquestionably the best place for the safe and proper handling of your CUFFS, COLLARS, DRESS SHIRTS, &c. Special Handwork treatment can be had on application. PHONE, MAIN 3644. Agencies in all Parts of City.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

A WAR OF WORDS.

Ottawa, Feb. 10.—The House of Commons was entertained yesterday afternoon by a personal encounter of unusual interest, which occurred between the Postmaster-General and the ex-Finance Minister, the Hon. George E. Foster.

The better part of the day was spent in a war of words that raged between them for more than an hour both of which were in the strict rules of parliamentary procedure.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

Mr. F. D. Monk directed the attention of parliament to the Hon. Mr. Brodeur's trip to Quebec in the company of the Speaker of the Senate, and in connection with the Federal Government on a charge of interference in the provincial crisis at Quebec.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply, said he was very sorry that it was impossible for him to gratify the fastidious curiosity of his honorable friend from Jacques Cartier.

It was true that a party crisis had arisen at Quebec it would not be the first occurrence of the kind in history. Such things would continue to happen so long as there were men.

The Hon. George E. Foster, who was leading the Opposition in the temporary absence of Mr. Borden, replied to the Prime Minister by declaring that the latter's explanation was neither strong, nor skilful, nor frank.

Mr. Foster, in conclusion, told the Premier that he had brought all this trouble at Quebec on himself by the skilful dicker of senatorships and judgeships which gave the Hon. P. A. Choquette to the Liberal party as its organizer for the province of Quebec.

Mr. Foster was absolutely mistaken in some of his assertions and insinuations. He had given no instructions to Mr. Brodeur and that gentleman was the bearer of no promises when he went down to Quebec.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

Mr. Martin (Prince Edward Island), called the Postmaster-General's attention to a complaint from the Island that the postal service there was seriously interested with by reason of the recent storms.

Mr. Foster—Vis inertia. Sir William Mulock—No, the vis inertia was in the olden days. Mr. Foster—There are some things you forget.

ideals he had professed in Opposition days, a 'not very creditable figure in public life.' Sir William, he observed, was the same man who in days gone by had curried favor with the farmers by professed sympathy with their cause, who had denounced bounties and all forms of public aid to private enterprises, who had preached against members of parliament travelling on railway passes and who even introduced legislation to prevent the appointment of members of parliament to public offices.

The Postmaster-General was quite as warm as his opponent when he rose to reply. He referred to Mr. Foster's four years of heart burnings out of parliamentary life and admitted that something might be excused him on that account.

Parliament had not forgotten the way that Mr. Foster climbed into public life and power as a champion of prohibition principles, and then forsook those principles when as a member of the Macdonald Cabinet he might have carried them into effect.

As regards his political ideals of Opposition days, Sir William went on to say, it was one thing to have strong individual views and quite another thing to press them effectively upon his colleagues at a council board.

Mr. Foster asked—'What would you have done?' Sir William replied with heat—'I would not have done that, and I don't think any gentleman would have done it.'

When Mr. Haggart, who was associated with Mr. Foster in the upheaval of 1896, rose to speak, the House pricked up its ears. There seemed to be a chance that he might have something to say as to the true inwardness of the case.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.



EVENING CLOAKS.

A clever woman without any too much money, has just had a charmingly pretty evening cloak made which she can use the year round.

It is made of light weight brocade in two tones of champagne color, for as the woman explained, a figured material never soils or shows it was soiled as quickly as a plain fabric.

The matter came to be written, it would be seen that the seven ministers had done the only thing that could have been done in the interest of the Conservative party and of the country at large.

Mr. Fisher in further explanation of the vote, said that buttr frequently reached the ships at a temperature of 50 degrees, which, when the butter was stored, tended to decrease the temperature in the vessel's cold storage chambers.

This condition it is intended for warm weather wear while for winter there is a separate light wadded lining, also covered with pink satin, which is sewed in the cloak at the beginning of cold weather and taken out again in the spring.

The estimates of the Trade and Commerce Department were under review in the evening, and were explained by Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs.

In answer to a question by Mr. W. F. Maclean, of York, Mr. Paterson said that two new turbine steamers of the Allan line would be put on between Canada and Great Britain, one in May and one in April.

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Colonial House, Phillips Square. ST. VALENTINE'S DAY, Feb. 14th. A unique assortment of Imported Novelties at Moderate Prices. MECHANICAL FIGURES, POSTAL CARDS, HAND SHAPES, HAND PAINTED COMIOS, CACHETS. GREAT Annual Discount Sale. To-Day being the Last Day of the Present Sale, there will be A GREAT CLEARING OUT OF Remnants, Broken Lots Odds and Ends IN EVERY DEPARTMENT, AT NOMINAL PRICES, And all Discounts in other lines, as Advertised will be good till 6 p.m. 5 Percent for Cash in Addition to all other Discounts or Reductions. HENRY MORGAN & CO. MONTREAL.

The main feature of the building is the roof. This is, it is said, the only church in the Dominion so constructed. The roof is carried on what is known as a longitudinal truss, which does away with tie rods across the church, and gives height and airiness to the structure.

The item was approved and Sir William left to catch his train for Toronto. The uncontroversial items for steamship subsidies, large in amount, of course, but providing services already in existence, were approved, and the House rose at 11.30.

According to the 'Railway and Locomotive Engineering Journal,' the number of railway accidents in the United States seems to be on the increase. During the year ending June 30, 1904, there were 3,567 railway employees killed and 23,711 injured.

The House of Refuge provides a night's lodging, supper, and breakfast for which in the morning the lodger is expected to work in the wood-yard for three hours. Sometimes as many as 150 men are given shelter in one night.

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Weekly Calendar. ARENA TO-NIGHT At 8.30 p.m. Sharp OTTAWA vs. WANDERER

PRINCE ARTHUR SKATING RINK Corner Duluth Ave. and St. Urbain. Admission as Usual. BAND EVERY NIGHT.

MR. W. LYNNWOOD FARNAM, A.R.C.M., A.R.C.O. WILL GIVE the 10th ORGAN RECITAL of the Series

WANTED! 500 MEN AND WOMEN To attend Special Meetings conducted by Brigadier Turner and Provincial Staff, on SUNDAY, February 12,

CALVARY CHURCH, GUY ST., above St. Antoine. THE PASTOR REV. ERNEST H. TIPPETT Will Preach at Both Services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12th. Morning Preacher.—REV. PROF. EUGENE W. LYMAN,

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH SUNDAY, FEB. 12th, 1905. The REV. J. W. GRAHAM, B.A., will preach at both Services.

THE WORLD'S GREAT PIANIST D'ALBERT Assisted by Mad. Finck D'Albert Soprano. SPECIAL PRICES

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11. YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Dominion Square. SATURDAY, 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12. Stanley Street Presbyterian CHURCH. (Near Windsor Hotel.)

MEN'S OWN, CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET. SUNDAY, 12th Feb., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12. OLIVET CHURCH BAPTIST. Cor. Guy and Dorchester Sts.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13. TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING Under the auspices of Knox Christian Endeavor Society and Metropolitan Council,

Y. W. C. A. SCHOOL OF COOKERY, 896 Dorchester Street. Demonstration MONDAY EVENING February 13th, at 8 o'clock.

Weekly Calendar. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14. PUBLIC NOTICE. MONTREAL TURNPIKE TRUST.

CITIZENS' LEAGUE. The Sixteenth annual meeting of the Citizens' League of Montreal will be held in the Mechanics Institute on TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 12 o'clock noon.

Art Association PHILLIPS SQUARE. CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS EXHIBITION. Under the auspices of Montreal Branch Women's Art Association

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15. THE CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE CO. Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canada Accident Assurance Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 1177 Notre Dame street, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February instant, at twelve o'clock noon.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16. ALL UP, COURT ST. JUDE, No. 5889 A.O.F. (LADIES' NIGHT.) Members and their Lady Friends are invited to attend at 220 Richmond St., Feb. 16th, at 8.30 p.m.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT, SATURDAY EVENING, February 18th. DOUGLAS HALL. Mr. Harold Jarvis, Tenor, of Detroit. Miss Merry, of Toronto. Programme Later.

Sunday School Union OF PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. Next PROVINCIAL S.S. CONVENTION Montreal, FEB. 23 & 24. Mr. W. C. Pearro, the International Teacher Training Secretary, WILL ATTEND IT. WILL YOU?

Missionary Loan Exhibition WINDSOR HALL, FEB. 23rd to MARCH 1st. Curios, Lantern Lectures and Costume Lectures, illustrating missionary work the world over. Open from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. ANNUAL MEETING. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Office in this city, on TUESDAY, March 7th, 1905, at 2 p.m. By order, T. B. MACAULAY, Secretary.

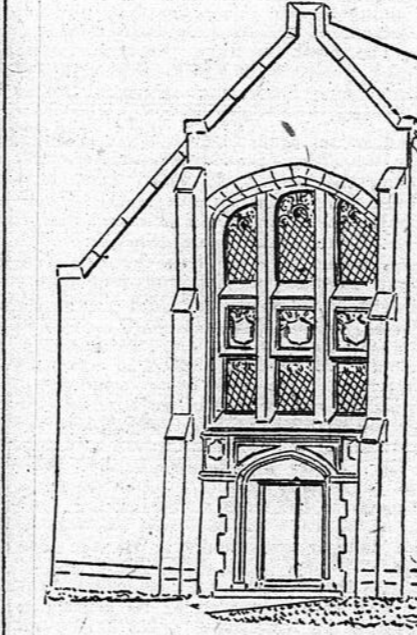
MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, ETC., CLOSE AT MONTREAL. Feb. 12 10.00 a.m. Per S.S. Pretorian, Allan

MATTERS MUSICAL. AN APPRECIATION OF D'ALBERT. A musical journal says of Eugen d'Albert, who appears in Montreal on Feb. 23, that he is emphatically the most thoughtful and intellectual of modern pianists.



MME. FINCK-D'ALBERT. him more quickly than his native country. He was born in Scotland, but it is as a German that he elects to be known, although he is a compound of half a dozen nationalities.

THE PITTSBURG ORCHESTRA. On Tuesday evening, Feb. 21, in the Windsor Hall, the Pittsburgh Orchestra will render Tchaikowsky's famous Pathetic Symphony, concerning which the eminent Russian composer said, shortly before his untimely death from cholera,



THE MACVICAR MEMORIAL CHURCH. To be erected by the Presbyterians of Montreal Annex. The above is a sketch of the new church which the members of the Montreal Annex Presbyterian Church have decided to erect.

Advertisements. Biliousness You can't cure Biliousness with calomel, liver pills, or "purely vegetable" purgatives. They "stir up" the liver, but after their effects are gone, the trouble returns worse than ever. Fruit-a-tives or Fruit Liver Tablets

"The best thing I ever composed, or ever shall compose." Other numbers in the programme presented by the Pittsburgh Orchestra will be the Tannhauser Overture, the 'Inv-

A WESTMOUNT ORCHESTRA. A symphony concert is to be given by the Basolé Amateur Orchestra, in Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Thursday, Feb. 16. The conductor is Prof. J. B. Dubois, and Mr. Jos. Saucier will be the soloist. The programme follows:

THE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA. The Symphony Orchestra, under Mr. Goulet, will give the seventh concert of the series at the Academy of Music next Friday afternoon, at 4.30. For this concert Mr. Goulet has engaged as soloist Miss Clementine Varney, the talented soprano of the American Presbyterian Church.

MISS CLEMENTINE VARNEY. Friday afternoon, at 4.30. For this concert Mr. Goulet has engaged as soloist Miss Clementine Varney, the talented soprano of the American Presbyterian Church.

YSAYE'S RETURN. Scores of people who wanted to hear Eugene Ysaye at his last recital here were unable to do so because the hall would not hold them. For the benefit of these, and those who are anxious to hear him again, Mr. Veitch has arranged for a return visit of the great violinist. He will appear this time at the Windsor Hall in order to give west end concertgoers the facilities that were last time extended to the east. Subscription lists are now open.

MISSIONARY MEETINGS. The annual missionary meeting in connection with the First French Methodist Church, corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth streets, will be held to-morrow. Mr. P. Willard, principal of the French Institute, will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. W. T. Halpenny and the Rev. A. Mage will speak in the evening on mission work at 7 p.m.

TO-NIGHT'S GAME.

Wanderers and Ottawa in Good Trim for Alfray.

MCGILL OUTPLAY VARSITY LAST NIGHT.

After past week Montreal hockey circles have been wildly, and the dilettante circles mildly excited over the Wanderers and Ottawa match, which takes place at the Arena this evening.

Wanderers and Ottawa in Good Trim for Alfray. The Wanderers and Ottawa are in good trim for the Alfray match. The Wanderers have been playing well and Ottawa is also in good form.

Wanderers and Ottawa in Good Trim for Alfray. The Wanderers and Ottawa are in good trim for the Alfray match. The Wanderers have been playing well and Ottawa is also in good form.

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thing to keep the McGill men out, only scoring their two by chance, one by the purest of accidents, for which a McGill man was responsible. The game, if it was not remarkable as an exhibition of good hockey, was an exhibition of bad in the sense that the wags off were too frequent, there being 10 penalties in the first half. Accompanying these were a number of minor incidents such as the breaking of the fenge, the loss of the puck, and the temporary retirement of Gilmour, whose broken thumb put him completely out of action in the end. These all tended to throw order into chaos, and it may have been this and 'Varsity's inability to rise quickly into combination again that was responsible for their being outplayed.

Varsity (2), McGill (1). Lindsay.....Goal.....Lash McKenna.....Point.....Broadfoot Robinson.....Cover point.....Montagu Gilmour.....Centre.....Paton Gilmour.....Right wing.....Thomas Raphael.....Left wing.....Martin Goals scored—McCallum (8), Sims (2), Raphael (2), Gilmour, Robinson, Montagu, Thomas.

MR. GRANT ON HOCKEY

Mike Grant, one of the best known hockey players in Canada, captain for years of the invincible Victorias, in speaking of general defence work, says: "The defence of a successful team must necessarily be as proportionately strong as the forward line. Although their territory, their sphere of action, is more limited than that of their forwards, the defence men have work to do that is, in fact, as important as the rushes of the latter."

When the two forwards approach their goals, the cover point should devote his attention to the man who has the puck and block him as well as he may, and the point should advance slightly to meet the other, and, incidentally, to intercept any pass that may be attempted. During a tussle behind, or to the side of the goals, the point and cover point should never leave their positions vacant. If the one leaves his place, the other should remain in front, but never should both be away, because the absence of these two men from their proper positions is the cause of more games being lost than any other fault they may commit.

ARENA SCHEDULE

Table with columns for Day, Time, and Match details. Includes Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday schedules.

FRIDAY. 11.00 to 12.03 a.m.—Windsor Hotel H.C. 2.00 to 3.03 p.m.—Physicians. 3.00 to 4.00 p.m.—Senior School. 4.00 to 5.00 p.m.—Westmount Academy. 5.00 to 6.00 p.m.—Bank of Montreal. 6.00 to 7.00 p.m.—Molson Bank. 8.00 to 10.31 p.m.—Skating, P.W.F. band.

HOTEL LEAGUE

The Oxford team won out from the Queen's Hotel team yesterday by 4 goals to 3. The line up was: Queen's: Mansuey.....Goal.....Langeller Kearney.....Point.....Raymond A. Outhet.....Cover.....Poirier T. Kearney.....Forwards.....Gingras E. Outhet.....Forwards.....Sullivan Boyd.....Forwards.....Horan Boddoo.....Forwards.....McGuire Referee, Mr. Russell, senior Montreal.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

Table with columns: Team, Won, Lost, Play. Oxford 4 1 3, Viger 3 1 4, Windsor 2 2 4, Queen's 2 3 3, Corona 0 4 4.

KLONDIKERS' CRITICISMS

The Three Rivers hockey team strongly resent the criticisms passed by the Klondike septette on the way they were treated there. As regards the referee, they point out that the Dawson men chose Mr. Tibbutt themselves. No partiality was shown, say the Three Rivers men, but Young, of the Klondike, decorated the fence frequently simply because he desired it. In result of the match was eight to two in favor of Three Rivers, it was said. They accorded the visiting team every hospitality, and were rather disgusted when Young refused to accept it after the match.

VIC JUNIOR WON

The Victoria Juniors won out from the Atheneum team last night on home ice, after a terrific tussle, when a minute's overtime was necessary to decide the match, by 3 to 2. The face-up was: Victoria—3. Atheneum—2. Pock.....Goal.....G. Brown Grier.....Point.....G. Norton Hoerner.....Cover.....Wynne Ekers.....Centre.....A. Brown McPherson.....Rover.....A. Trenholm Gills.....Wings.....Chiphchase Slater.....Wings.....Kiser Referee, J. Watson, Stirlings.

CURLING LAST NIGHT

Matches took place at the Thistle, Heather, and St. Lawrence rinks last night. On St. Lawrence ice, the first round for Atwater cup: B. W. Sayer Dr. Valle Lax. Rubenstein J. C. McIlwain W. H. Griffin S. O. Macrae W. H. Wyman E. St. Armand (skip)—4 W. O. Roy (skip)—16 C. W. Scharr T. McNulty R. I. Griffin James G. Stewart James Henry James Fenwick W. N. Kearns (skip)—11 'Green' single-handed—H. W. Harbeson, II. vs. H. H. Wootton, 9. On Heather ice, Doubles for Vice-President's prize (in the afternoon): R. Angus D. M. Wilson R. Cunningham R. D. Ress (skip)—14 On Thistle ice, First round, President's prize: W. Colby L. Ross N. J. Dawes L. Saunders L. H. Boswell R. B. Kessen D. Kinghorn C. McLean (skip)—5 Wm. Caldwell J. S. Cassels D. C. Macaraw G. McComb A. Mackenzie D. McIntyre Smeaton White Dr. J. C. Cameron (skip)—18

THE LADIES' BONSPIEL

The winners of the ladies' bonspiel and cup are the Quebec team, and they have played continuously well throughout the competition. They beat Lachine yesterday afternoon on the Montreal rink. The teams and scores were: Lachine—Mrs. Magor, Miss Magor, Miss M. Henry, Miss Henry, skip. Quebec—Miss Rattray, Miss Pope, Miss Breakey, skip. Quebec, 13; Lachine, 12. Championship (granites): Kingston—Miss Skinner, Miss Heald, Miss L. Dalton, Mrs. Hooper (skip). Montreal—Mrs. Sanderson, Miss Clay, Mrs. Claxton, Miss S. Johnston (skip). Kingston, 4; Montreal, 4. Consolation prize: Montreal—Miss Knight, Miss Greene, Miss Macrae, Miss Whitehead (skip). Quebec—Miss M. White, Miss N. White, Miss Lindsay, Mrs. F. Stocking (skip). Montreal, 10; Quebec, 1. Mrs. A. E. Whitehead's little daughter presented the cup in the rink. The bonspiel will be held in Montreal again, next year.

MR. ALLAN'S RINK LEADS

Quebec, Feb. 10.—There was quite a large attendance at the Victoria rink this morning to witness the match between Mr. Andrew A. Allan's Montreal and Colonel Wilson's Quebec rinks. Colonel Wilson was unable to attend, owing to illness. The score stood—Montreal, 23; Quebec, 15.

THE EMPIRE COMPETITION

Winnipeg, Feb. 10.—Scott's Toronto rink advanced another stage in the Empire competition, when they beat Dols. (of Glenboro, Ont.) by a solitary one. The ends were evenly divided, but Dols had a four that helped his total. It was the one of the eleventh end, but Scott was equal to it on the last end, and won out. Flaville, of Lindsay, met Youhill, the champion, in the same competition, and defeated him by a good margin after a very hard game. Flaville's men played in magnificent style, and won the match by sheer good curling. On the last end Mr. Flaville made a most difficult shot to win the game. The score was 8-12.

GORDON CHAMPIONSHIP

Utica, N.Y., Feb. 10.—The Thistle Curling Club of New York won the Gordon championship medal to-night after two days' play. The Terrace City rink, York, and Thistles and Utica were tied for first place. In the finals Utica defeated Terrace City, 11 to 8, and were in turn beaten by the Thistles 15 to 9.

LAWSON'S OCEAN RACE

Boston, Feb. 8.—Intimate friends of Thos W. Lawson say to-day that the copper man has determined to have an entry in the Kaiser's cup race across the ocean, and for this purpose will purchase the old cup yacht 'Jubilee,' which was built in 1893 along with the 'Vigilant,' to defend the America's cup. The 'Vigilant' was selected, and since then the 'Jubilee' has only been in commission but one year. Mr. Lawson is a member of the Boston Yacht Club, and will enter his yacht in the Kaiser's race through the club. The fastest sailing yachts in commission will be found at the starting line on the Kaiser's cup race, and all prominent yachtsmen will have entries. Those who it is known will make an effort to win the imperial prize are J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont, Robert Tod, and it is more than likely Sir Thomas Lipton will start the 'Shamrock III.'

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB.

Montreal will be represented by at least four exhibitors at the Westminster Kennel Club's Show in New York. The quartette of Montreal owners will be composed of Messrs. J. Laurin, Roy, J. Reid, and S. Ostell. This was made known last night at a largely attended meeting of the Montreal Canine Association. At the meeting it was decided to hold the local show at the latter end of May, the dates being left until those of the Burlington, Vt., show are settled, as many owners desire to be represented at both shows. The question of judges for the Montreal show was taken up and it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the local owners, who are going to New York. The gentlemen acting as the gentlemen acting at the Westminster show, and on their report a decision will be made.

UNFAIR TACTICS

Regarding the charges of foul tactics against American competitors at the Canadian skating championships last Saturday, President Slayback, of the Verona Lake Club writes: "Now the truth is that everything was very satisfactory at Montreal. As one of the judges, I wish to say that the Canadians did everything in their power to be fair. There was only one instance when anything unfair happened, and that was the interference of the M.A.A. of the skaters, who deliberately fouled one of the skaters, and he was disqualified and put out of the race immediately. Phil. Kearney received a cut by accidentally coming in contact with the one of the skaters, and this was not intentional, as he was out the next day and went up Mount Royal. There was no complaint made by any of the boys who won their races, or a place in the races, and none of them were not in condition, and the race was the best of them, it seems as if they were looking for an excuse to square themselves with the people at home, when in most cases they were not fast enough to get near the front. The whole thing was a great success, and the complainers were only two or three in number. This was not my first visit to Montreal, and I cannot make it too strong in saying that the Canadians are the best of sportsmen and want the best man to win. They were very generous in their applause for Norval Baple, who is an American from North Dakota, and Morris Wood, who was born and lived all his lifetime in New Jersey."

FIRE RECORD

Collingwood, Ont., Feb. 10.—Late this afternoon fire broke out in the cold storage department of the large wholesale and retail stores of the Stephens Company, Limited, and before it was extinguished completely gutted the rear portion of the firm's large buildings on Hurontario street, next to the market. When noticed by an employee it had a good start, and, fanned by a sti fibreeze which later developed into a gale from the west and north-west, it was master of the situation. Fortunately the buildings were solidly constructed of brick, and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to the building in which they started. The damage will amount to about \$7,000 on buildings and \$30,000 on stock. A large part of the latter was unopened, the firm having received several thousand dollars' worth from the Grand Trunk freight house only a few hours before the fire broke out. The loss is insured for about two-thirds of its value, the companies interested being: Economy, Equity, Monarch, Gore Mutual, London and Lancashire, York Mutual, and Canada Independent Cash Mutual and Standard Mutual.

LOSS OF \$40,000 AT COLLINGWOOD.

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THE QUEEN.

London, Feb. 9.—The Queen this afternoon received at Buckingham Palace the Rev. Wilson Carlie, head of the Church Army, who recently had an interview with King Edward. The Queen closely inquired about the Army's fight against poverty. "My heart goes out to those poor fellows," Her Majesty said, referring to the poor people out of work. "I am so glad to aid their cause. Tell your dear workers throughout the world how I think of them and pray for them, and how I feel it a great pleasure and privilege to help them. Tell them to live and labor on for the good of others." The Queen gave Mr. Carlie another subscription towards the Army's funds, and especially commended the work of helping discharged prisoners to secure work, saying: "I am deeply touched by the affectionate sympathy shown by the Army for these poor, dear people."

HER MAJESTY COMMENTS WORK OF CHURCH ARMY.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK. INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE HELD NEXT JUNE IN TORONTO. Toronto, Feb. 10.—The eleventh international Sunday-school convention will be held in Toronto from June 23 to 27, and the international institute for Sunday-school workers will be held from June 20 to 23. A large attendance of delegates and visitors is expected. Special transportation arrangements with the railways are being completed. Ontario is entitled to 30 delegates to the New Brunswick to 30; Nova Scotia to 20; Prince Edward Island to 20; British Columbia to 8; Manitoba to 23, and Newfoundland to 8 delegates. The whole number of delegates possible from all states, provinces and territories will be 2,214. The Toronto local committee of management has as its honorary chairman His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and as chairman the Hon. Mr. Justice MacLaren, with twelve sub-committees, all actively preparing for the convention.

The Daily Witness

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

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Calendar for February 1905 showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 28.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

The Harbor Board seems to have thought it had hit upon a splendid way to escape the public eye by dividing itself into two committees, which should hold their meetings in private. The 'Witness' made public the absurdities of one of these private meetings and forthwith this brave Board passes a resolution to ask it to apologize for libelling the Board. Not the whole Board voted for this rich motion, but the following are the gentlemen who did:—Mayor Laporte, Messrs. James Craib, E. H. Lemay, R. Reford and A. Racine.

We do not like demands made in the name of race and religion, even for obvious justice, in the matter of public offices. Public offices are not a perquisite of the office-holders or in any way created for their benefit.

sors, whose function is judicial, perhaps the police, and some others in the fulfillment of whose functions it is possible to conceive of partiality, arising from race preference or differences of conception. In these it is desirable that the selection should be made with due regard to all interests. In most cases, however, the business rule should apply, and with a single eye to the right fulfillment of the duties involved, the most competent and trustworthy man should be got, wherever he can be found, and he should be promoted according to his merit and not discriminated against on account of his faith, as was charged in the Police Committee recently, with regard to two Protestant officers. Our correspondent, 'Protestant,' holds that the Protestants have in the civic service of Montreal only about a seventh of the offices, counting by value, while they pay about half the taxes. If the comparison had been made on the basis of numbers it would not have looked quite so bad. He says it looks as though the English Protestants were looked on as inferior or less qualified than their Roman Catholic brethren. There may, indeed, enter into the question a certain element of aptitude. There are certain denominations, even amongst Protestants, which, possibly owing to their denominational polity, furnish more candidates for positions than others do, and there is also a certain aptitude of race. The Roman Catholic and the Celt show more tendency toward office than the Protestant and the Saxon. The civil service examination lists show this. There is, perhaps, a certain difference of genius that make certain classes prefer independent business, and makes others more adaptable as parts of a machine. The patronage notion appears to men of a certain kind of mind as the highest of virtues. What more honorable than that a man should remember his friends and thrust them upon such positions as he can control? We have known aldermen who wore this virtue proudly as a feather in their hats. To others, such conduct is simply a prostitution of a public trust. For our own part, we are not anxious to see the Protestants develop any more office-seeking propensities than they already manifest.

Dr. Reid's criticism of the missionary work sought to be done by the Presbyterian Church among the Doukhobors is written not without knowledge, as he lived among them for a good while. We think that no one will dispute with him the view that the Doukhobors not only set before them an unusually high ideal of Christian practice, but that they live up to it far better than the average Christian lives up to his. On the other hand we presume that the most of Christians would regard the grasp of the Doukhobors, few of whom can read, on what Presbyterians regard as the fundamentals of evangelical religion, as very imperfect indeed. We have even seen them referred to as Unitarians. Whatever their creed, their fruit seems to be good. Nevertheless, if there be any doubt on that score, none can wonder at the efforts of that enterprising and faithful denomination to teach them the way of God more fully. It may be a question with some whether the establishment among these people of Presbyterian, Methodist or other churches is the readiest way of making use of their intense religiousness to lead them aright. Against such efforts every best emotion of their souls would naturally revolt. On the other hand there is no people on earth more approachable by the gateway of help and kindness. They need medical help and hospitals, they need schools, and they need often, or did at first, the necessities of life. The first presentation of the Gospel took the form of healing and aiding the weak and weary. Such work and the teaching of the children might not directly promote a denomination, but it might prepare the way of the Lord in a way that a plan limited to organizing the people into churches of a type new to them might fail to do. The first thing they have to learn is that there are real Christians besides themselves, whose practice is at least as good as their own. Until this can be done the teaching cannot come to them with demonstration. But we presume that modern Christianity is still elastic enough in all our denominations to adapt itself to the special needs of the various peoples to which it carries the Gospel.

PUNITIVE VOTING. Mrs. Tracy has, in her letter stating the attitude of certain prohibitionist voters in Ontario, raised one of the deepest questions connected with representative institutions, namely, that of purely punitive voting. She distinctly implies that these voters did not vote at the recent elections to support Mr. Whitney, but to punish Mr. Ross.

THE LUMBER DUTIES. A bad feature, among many other bad features of protection, is the fact that industries come into being dependent almost entirely upon some sort of public charity, principally protective duties, but also bonuses, subsidies, remissions

of municipal taxation, free sites, and what not. The consequence is that such industries lose vitality, they no longer depend upon prudence, upon foresight, upon energy, upon the highest efficiency; because, if they are not making large profits, they have got into the frame of mind of believing that all they have to do is to go, cap-in-hand, to the government, singing those old 'cading' classics, 'Listen to my tale of woe, and 'We're going down the hill.' The government thereupon drops a largesse into the hat, and, for a little while, importunity ceases. The latest Canadian industry to importune the government is that of the British Columbia lumber industry. We quoted recently from a Vancouver paper, showing how, in two columns side by side, on the front page, there were two startling contradictions relating to the British Columbia lumber trade. The one column was a tale of calamity, and a cry to the government 'to come over and help us'; the other column, described the doubling of the plant of one of the Vancouver lumber mills. We commend the criticism of our correspondent, Mr. T. F. Paterson, upon this increase of plant to the careful attention of consumers. Mr. Paterson says, 'In reference to the mill you speak of in Vancouver as having increased its capacity, permit me to say that, before I left Vancouver, the manager of the said mill informed me that in order to decrease the cost of production the mill had to be entirely renovated at a large cost to the owner, or else it would have to close down altogether. Competition was so keen among the many mills in British Columbia as to make it absolutely necessary to put in up-to-date machinery in order to compete at all.' Exactly. Our woolen mills decayed for the same reason. While they could hold the market, they did not care how antiquated their plant might be, and they contracted the complaint of 'creeping sickness.' Their British competitors, on the other hand, had to keep up-to-date in their plant and all their methods to keep alive. The consequence was that presently the British manufacturer of woollens could sell his goods in our market, and undersell the Canadian manufacturer of woollens, in spite of all his high protection. 'Adequate' protection, therefore, kills invention and enterprise in a small market, and it would kill it in a large market if it were not that a large market inevitably incites to competition, unless it gets trust ridden.

Another matter to notice in Mr. Paterson's letter is his enumeration of the mills that have closed down or have been working on short time. He considers that this is an unanswerable argument for protection, but we have seen the same thing happen over and over again in Germany and the United States and other highly protected countries. It happens that when an industry is found to be a highly-paying one in a certain country or locality people and capital rush into it and it gets overdone. There is nothing more in it than that. It is a similar case to three butchers setting up in a locality where one was making a good living, and finding that they cannot all last unless they can compel the whole of the people to deal with them exclusively at their own prices. It would be just as logical for them to get a law passed excluding the butchers in the next street from sending meat into their street, as to demand the protective legislation that is demanded and obtained. So far as the removal of any duties is concerned, such as duties on the machinery the lumbermen use, they would have our most strenuous support, but that they do not appear to care about. They do not advocate the repeal of any duties that they complain bear hardly upon them, because it would leave them without a case. Mr. Gibson, another correspondent, contradicts our correspondent, 'Free Trader,' somewhat more vigorously than the case seems to call for. There is somewhat of the odium theologium about his style of correspondence. Our 'misinformation,' as Mr. Gibson calls 'Free Trader,' furnished us according to Mr. Gibson, with a 'fissure of untruths and misrepresentation,' and he is further described as 'an irresponsible and ignorant correspondent,' and we are told that, so far as we are concerned, our 'opinions on the subject are simply valueless and misleading.' Perhaps our correspondent 'Free Trader' will care to reply to this language, for ourselves, we humbly bow before this 'high glistening fellow.'

CONSTITUTIONS AND FREEDOM. M. de Witte, when assured by a trade union that the relations between employers and workmen would never be right till the country had a constitution, said he was tired hearing about the constitution as the cure for all ills. An advance in the direction of constitutional government is no doubt a necessity in Russia at the present time, and would tend greatly to her development. But the people are expecting far too much of this reform. The time was when all men were sure that republican institutions were essential to man's wellbeing, and

that with them all must be well. That was a possible theory when people only knew republicanism through looking at Sparta, Athens and the sterner days of Rome, and at Venice and Florence in the days of their freedom, and that through the telescope of history written after worse things had supervened. It is an absurdity to-day. We see as much corruption, violence and despotism in republics as under any other form of government. The republican idea belonged to the eighteenth century. The French revolution took the glamor out of it as far as Europe was concerned. Those nations that asserted popular freedom in the nineteenth century almost all adopted the British constitution as the best safeguard of popular rights; and doubtless it is the best that has yet been devised. But, as was long ago said, 'For forms of government let fools contest That which is best administered is best. It has been indeed found that, as a rule, every country has as good a government as it is fit for, and that despotism is quite as possible under the freest form as under the most autocratic. The relation between employers and workmen is no better under constitutionally governed countries than under despotisms, except in so far as the parties are better educated and have imbibed more Christian views towards each other. In fact, it has been a matter of wonder to on-lookers how very slow the labor men in popularly governed countries have been to make use of their political franchise to gain their ends, and how determinedly their resort has been by preference to despotic and even lawless methods. The constitutions devised for the various states of the United States union were constructed with an eye single to giving the people the most complete authority and the individual the most complete liberty. Those constitutions worked admirably under the old Puritan conditions, but look at the state of things in Utah to-day as described in a paper headed 'Help,' sent us from Salt Lake City, and published in this paper. There we find under republican forms as complete and galling a despotism as that in Russia. An American cartoonist represents an American trust emperor, fat with the spoils legally squeezed out of the people, looking with contempt on the St. Petersburg massacre and saying, 'Why should he shoot them why not let them vote?' No constitution will make a government honest where the people are not honest or free where the people prefer bondage. Dr. Johnson's famous remark, 'Happy is the man who has a country to sell' was restated the other day by a member of the Illinois legislature, who declared that that body is a great public auction, where special privileges are sold to the highest corporation bidder. About the same time a member of the West Virginia House of Delegates charged his fellow members with having sold their votes to a corporation, and in California a scandal, arising from alleged corrupt transactions between a corporation and members of the legislature, has been developed. When members of state legislatures, elected to safeguard public interests, can be thus openly accused of betraying those interests to bribing private corporations, political morals must have fallen to a low condition. It is a well known fact that in all legislatures there are men elected by the influence and money of corporations to look after their interests. It is also well known that there are other men, who do not owe their seats to direct corporate support, but who are not above accepting a consideration for their votes when such are needed by companies seeking new or extension of old franchises. Our home institutions are not exempt from these perilous conditions.

HISTRIONIC AMUSEMENT. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, of Emmanuel Church, last Sunday tackled the difficult question of the stage. He held that denunciation of the stage as it is to-day was largely warranted, but the final effect of his remarks was to prefer discrimination on the part of Christians to either total ignoring or prohibition. It was far too much of a power to be ignored, while in the total condemnation of the stage the Church did not carry with it the convictions of the people, and their very consciences were thus estranged from its influence. For ourselves we cannot think but that the drama has its right place. Though that place may differ under different social conditions, the tendency to produce and to enjoy the counterfeit presentation of life is universal, and gives evidence of a divinely implanted instinct. This instinct is strongest among the simplest peoples and in children, who are all actors by nature, and are by all odds the most natural actors. Dramatic representation is probably the most powerful way of disseminating ideas. There have been times when it has been almost the only way. In the dark ages the Church

used it to convey to the people some idea of religious doctrine, crudely as it was then taught. In Elizabeth's time the world had suddenly, by throwing off the mediaeval shell, come into a new, large free life. The English people was rejoicing in the greatness of its strength and in breathing the fresh air of emancipated thought. There were no newspapers then, and apart from the pulpit the drama was the only way of giving popular expression to the interest men took in things. Into this new world came Shakespeare as a discoverer, as did Columbus to America, and he was the spokesman of man to man. The plays of Shakespeare, though they are not what he would have made, had been a possibility in our more fastidious age, have always been classed as legitimate drama, and highly respectable plays have appeared from time to time. Since the advent of the steam printing press the drama has not such a necessary place as it had as a medium of human thought and feeling; but we do not find that, though people can carry home a wheelbarrow load of howling print every evening for five cents, the drama has yielded at all as a factor in the making of the people. To a very large extent still, if the drama is loyal, it will make the people loyal; if it is 'American,' it will make the people 'American,' if it is vulgar, it will refine the people, if it is vulgar it will make the people vulgar, if it is obscene it will tune the people to its tone. What is to be done, then, considering that the drama is for the most part bad? It is indeed just what pays best that the people get. People who would discriminate as Mr. Pedley advises, would discriminate in favor of good plays and such work as that of Miss Viola Allen in 'Winter's Tale,' and against the prurient work of Rejane and her kind. Yet it is a fact that here in Montreal Rejane played to crowded houses. It is a fact that Mr. Forbes Robertson, who had become worthily associated with the legitimate drama, played recently in Montreal in matters quite unworthy of him. It is a fact that unwholesome plays generally pay, while wholesome plays not uncommonly fail for lack of support. It is evident, then, that by natural selection the stage is not a thing that is going to reform itself by natural selection. Those who work sympathetically among the poor and see how impossible it is for the young people, and even for the little children, to remain forever in homes where there is no room for them and nothing for them to do, and who see on the street corner, outdoors and in, the only refuge from that imprisonment, are anxiously asking what can be done to make a joyous and pure life for these, and all sorts of little club-rooms and entertainments are beginning to be devised; yet there is not one effort of this sort for a hundred that are needed. Bright light, bright color, an opportunity to be merry, is essential to child life. The more mimes and shows that can be provided for these the better. It makes such workers sad to note how the only refuge for many such is the theatre as it is, and the sight of countless message boys, who have apparently stolen an hour to attend some debasing afternoon ten-cent entertainment, makes one wonder if something desirable might not be substituted on a similar scale. The Puritans forbade the drama; but the same condemnation fell more or less upon most, if not all, other amusements. These were regarded as not in harmony with the eternal realities in the presence of which it was man's duty at all times to live. The stage of their day did all it could to vindicate their condemnation, as did that of the day in which the Methodists renewed the veto. But if it is granted that things of this life are not essentially at war with the things of the spiritual life—that the study of the Christian is how to make the most of the whole of his own nature and of that of others—amusements are no longer to be forbidden because they are amusements. Indeed, in these days of rush and stress, some let up to the nervous strain seems necessary even for the mature. Grant that amusements are needed, and all that remains to be considered is how to make amusement ennobling and not debasing. It would not, we think, be an evil thing if more attention was paid to the wholesome and elevating amusing of the children and youth of the plain people. The Playground Association is one of the noblest of works. Whether the amusement of the people can be best done with or without the aid of the drama is probably a question that would soon, in connection with a genuine effort to provide good amusement, solve itself; for we hardly ever see a benevolent popular entertainment into which something in the shape of impersonation does not enter, often, we regret to say, very vulgarly.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1906.

STILL AT IT.

It's the goal we're thinking of, not the cost of attaining it. We are pushing along the road we've selected. We're taking just one step at a time, but that step is an effective one. Every day we are getting nearer the accomplishment of our purpose.

The energies of the new management have principally been centred in the Basement and Men's Store, but on Monday we shall turn part of our attention—and we trust yours also—to the First Floor, where there are a lot of Curtains, Draperies and things which naturally belong to the House Furnishing Department.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

With the end in view of completely selling out our CURTAIN stock within the next few days, we offer for MONDAY a general Reduction of 25 percent on everything of the kind.

To make Monday particularly interesting, we have selected

- WHITE 90c White Stripe Muslin Curtains, 45c.
MUSLIN Filled, 2 1/2 yards long; only 38 pairs left; regular price 90c, MONDAY, per pair 45c.
\$1.30 White Fancy Stripe Curtains, 65c.
\$2.00 White Fancy Spots and Stripes, \$1.00.
TAPESTRY Singles, at Half these Regular Prices.
CURTAINS \$1.40, \$1.95, \$2.90, \$3.90, \$3.35, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.00, \$6.75, \$7.00, \$10.00.
NOTTINGHAM Filled Ones at a Reduction of 50 percent.
LACE \$5.00 pairs for \$2.50; \$3.50 pairs for \$2.75; \$7.70 pairs for \$3.85.

BASEMENT STOCK.

A lady came to the basement the other day and asked for a tin wash boiler. We had none left. Naturally, she was a little disappointed. Now, as we don't want to disappoint anybody, we would like you to know that we have got a fine stock of tin wash boilers, copper wash boilers, aluminum saucepans, aluminum kettles, coal-oil heaters, cast-iron stoves, ladders, brooms, fibre tubs, fibre pails, cut glass water bottles, cut glass sugar and cream sets, Strankey Enamel Tea Kettles, Blue Enamel Double Boilers.

We have nearly everything else in the shape of Kitchen Ware, Small Hardware, Woodenware, Glassware, Crockery, Lamps, etc., and you can have anything you want in this line for at least three-quarters of its regular price, and in many cases, as for instance, the Blue Enamelware, for one-half.

We will be ready to fill your orders at 8 o'clock on Monday morning.

The John Murphy Company Limited

WESLEYAN COLLEGE

STUDENTS HOLD A SUCCESSFUL BANQUET.

The first annual banquet of the students of the Wesleyan Theological College, at any rate, the first in recent years, was held at the College last night, and proved a notable success. The company numbered over a hundred, and included representatives from all the other theological colleges in the city. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion, under the direction of Mrs. C. S. Applebath. A canopy, built at the rear of the hall, over the platform, was draped with Union Jacks, while the windows were draped in blue and white, the College colors, with the McGill colors, red and white, interspersed.

Who took the opportunity of expressing the pleasure it gave the students to see so many friends from other colleges around them. Mr. W. Hollingsworth, in a concise and thoughtful speech, submitted the 'State of Our Church' as an institution, he said, which was rapped up with the highest interests of the nation, and which had in the past proved itself one of the bulwarks of the people. Men had said she was an old institution which had lost her grip of men, but he did not think so (applause). He believed the Church brought out the best qualities of manhood, and that it made for the truest affluence. To his mind, there was no force which would develop true manhood and true brotherhood like the Church of the living God. Although there had been a day when, like a certain navy in the Far East, they had fired on their own ships, yet today they realized the necessity of presenting a united front to the enemy (applause). The Rev. Thomas Griffith made a breezy and manly speech in reply. He had no sympathy, he said, with those poor creatures who did not know whether they were living, or would like to live. He believed in men, and in a ministry of the Church, whose growth and life had not been arrested, but who, in the fulness of life and enthusiasm, took hold of the world, and purified and inspired it by breathing into it the very breath of God. (Applause). The Rev. Dr. Ewan, who is home on a furlough from China, also responded. He was pleased to represent that portion of the Church which lay beyond the seas. He believed there was a time when the East would represent one of the mightiest factors in the Church of God. China was awakening. She had the material for the making of a mighty Church. The Chinese were a literary people, and an intel-

lectual people. They were a people generous beyond our conception, and when their hearts were touched, he could scarcely conceive what they would do, for they were a people who had already proved that they were able to resist unto blood. (Applause).

'Our Alma Mater' was proposed by Mr. A. J. Martin. He spoke first of the governors and senate, and said the students deeply appreciated the consideration shown them. As to the Faculty, the students claimed that their Faculty was the best of its kind in Canada. (Hear, hear.) Their teaching was conservative, yet progressive. While holding fast loyalty to the vital principles of Christianity, they yet ever gave sympathetic consideration to the most advanced thought, and taught the students that all truth should receive reverent, yet most searching inquiry—that the changing conditions might compel a change of view-point, yet truth itself was unchangeable and unchanging, and could not be destroyed by the most searching investigation of the keenest minds. Touching lastly upon the alumni, he said before he came there he was told that the Wesleyan College turned out the poorest scholars and the best preachers in this country. (Laughter.) However that might be, he did know that the character and ability of the alumni of that college reflected the greatest credit on the Alma Mater. (Applause).

Mr. James W. Knox, who replied for the Governor and senate, said that while believing the Methodist Church was better than any other Church, they must remember that there was good in all the Churches, and recognize that there were other regiments besides the Methodist regiment marching under the banner of the Cross. The Rev. Principal Shaw, responding for the Faculty, said that for thirty-two long years he had tolled at the College, and he had had over four hundred men pass through his hands—men who were now scattered over China, Japan and elsewhere. He spoke of the appreciation by the Faculty of the enthusiastic loyalty characteristic of the students, remarking that this loyalty was one of the best assets of the College. 'Continue to give us students such as we now have,' he said, 'and I am sure the College will continue to prosper and increase in the coming years.'

The Rev. W. T. Halpenny replied for the alumni, in whom, he said, there was a spirit of constant loyalty to the institution. Mr. R. M. Timberlake, a freshman, proposed 'The University' in a clever speech. The Rev. H. M. Tory replied. As a result of the British North America Act, he said, there had come into existence a great number of educational institutions without an idea beyond their provincial boundaries. Now McGill occupied a unique position among these. She did not belong to any province. She was unhampered by any regulations from statesmen or politicians. She had the power to carry out her own policy, and if that policy were not carried out in a wise statesmanlike manner, she had nobody to blame but herself. She had set before herself a great national ideal, and she had set before herself this definite purpose—to bring her influence to bear upon every province, and upon every part of the whole Dominion of Canada. And if she was able to realize the policy which she had set before herself—and he believed she would—by the time time came when she must, by the very force of circumstances, outstrip every other University in the Dominion of Canada. (Applause.) If the generous men of Montreal did not back her up in the pursuit of this ideal, they would be very much at fault. With regard to the relations of the theological colleges to the University, he supposed they had passed through the period of discussion, and had got to the point where they were going to see that as McGill prospered and became strong, and spread her influence, that college, planted there by men of foresight and power, would also have a widening influence on its theological side, just in proportion to that of McGill on its educational side. (Applause).

'Sister Institutions' was proposed by Mr. D. E. Johnston, and responded to by Messrs. W. P. Bell, Mount Allison University; J. A. Flanders, Statewide Wesleyan College; W. D. Raymond, Diocesan College; MacB. Davidson, Presbyterian College; and I. W. Pierce, Congregational College. The Ladies' proposed by Mr. G. D. Armstrong, and replied to by the Rev. J. W. Graham, concluded the toast list. Musical selections were given during the evening, Mr. G. V. Cousins being the accompanist.

COMMISSIONER COMING SALVATION ARMY MAY ESTABLISH REFORMATORY. The visit of Commissioner T. B. Coombs, the leader of the Canadian wing of the world-wide Salvation Army, to Montreal next Saturday and Sunday, is the most interesting event in prospect in Army circles in this city and district. The commissioner will be accompanied by Colonel Jacobs, chief secretary, and Brigadier Archibald, the secretary for prison work. It is stated that one of the objects to be inquired into by Commissioner Coombs, on the occasion of his visit here, will be the care and accommodation provided or required for the welfare of juvenile offenders. It has reached the commissioner's ears that there is a desire to locate quarters that an institution somewhat like a reformatory, but with more of the punitive features, and under more beneficent auspices than the average reformatory, should be established in or near Montreal for Protestant boys who are considered to be incorrigible or who have evinced criminal tendencies. Whether it will be advisable or practicable for the Salvation Army to take up this work under its Prisoners' Aid Department is the question to be solved.

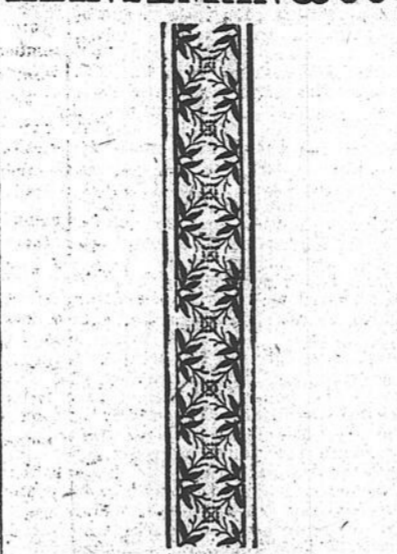
The programme for the commissioner's visit provides, first for his holding a meeting with the officers and soldiers, ex-officers, former soldiers, and friends on the Sunday evening. Then, there will be a conference and a salvation meeting in Windsor Hall, on Sunday at 10.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. The commissioner will be at Ottawa on Monday, Feb. 20.

About sixty persons, including five entire families, passed through Montreal this week bound for points in Ontario. They were met at St. John, on arrival per SS. 'Lake Manitoba,' by Brigadier Howell.

Just before seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the cellar of 210 St. Catherine street, a military establishment occupied by Mrs. Edward Halley. The firemen of No. 5 station, which is only a few doors away, extinguished the flames before they had spread far, and comparatively little damage was done.



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LADIES who are in the habit of using a fine quality of Note Paper and Envelopes, SHOULD TRY A PACKAGE OF OUR BEAUTIFUL TINTED 'LORRAINE' NOTE, in azure and grey. WITH ENVELOPES TO MATCH. This is the finest quality of Stationery, and as we bought a very large quantity for spot cash, much below the regular price, we are in a position to sell this paper at half the price you are now paying elsewhere. Why pay high prices? Note our prices - 5 QUIRS of 'LORRAINE' NOTE PAPER and PACKAGES OF ENVELOPES, only 75 cents! Sold by every dealer in Montreal at \$1.00. Call and we will prove it. 'OLAHKE'S WIG' W.A.M., 138 Peel street, first block north of Windsor Hotel.

BEAVER LODGE, No. 6. L.O.O.F.

The members of the above Lodge are requested to attend the funeral of Bro. T. Scott, from his late residence, 342 Magdalen street, on MONDAY, 13th, at 2.30 p.m. By order of Noble Grand, GEORGE MCGOWAN.

NOTES AND NOTICES. For children whose teeth are coming, For grown-ups whose teeth have come, For the aged, whose teeth have gone, 'Swiss Food' is a matchless food.

FRASER, VIGER & COMPANY, THE ITALIAN WAREHOUSE - ESTABLISHED 1856. ALEX. D. FRASER, Proprietor. J. EDMOND TARDY, Cashier. ALEX. DAVIDSON, Manager.

For Forty-nine years the Leading House in Canada for Fancy and Staple Groceries and Provisions, &c.

Table with columns: ORANGES!, ORANGES!, ORANGES!. Lists various orange products and prices per box.

Table with columns: APPLES!, APPLES!, APPLES!. Lists various apple products and prices per basket.

Table with columns: GRAPE FRUIT! GRAPE FRUIT! GRAPE FRUIT!. Lists various grape fruit products and prices per doz.

FRESH VEGETABLES THREE TIMES A WEEK. A Complete Assortment.

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We have long prided ourselves on the quality of the Sugar-Cured Meats we sell. We have Customer after Customer frequenting our store for a Rasher of Breakfast Bacon alone, as it is freely admitted we always keep the very best to be had in the city. We have the Best Bacon Cured in the British Isles and the Best Cured in Canada.

PURE FRUIT JAMS AND JELLIES.

Table with columns: PURE FRUIT JAMS AND PURE FRUIT JELLIES. Lists various jam and jelly products and prices per 14 lb. tin.

PURE MAPLE SYRUP.

In Quart Bottles, 25 cents per Bottle; \$2.50 per dozen Bottles.

'EXTRA SELECTED' MESS MACKEREL.

In 20 lb. Kits, Heads and Tails Removed—and the very Finest Quality. Large Selected Bloater Mess Mackerel, packed in 20 lb. Kits. 'Bismarck' Herrings, in 1 1/2 Tins. 'Bismarck' Herrings, in 1 Litre Tins. Spiced Norwegian Anchovies in 1-3 lb. Kegs. Spiced Norwegian Anchovies in 1/2 Kegs. Spiced Norwegian Anchovies, in Tins—25 cents per tin; \$2.75 per dozen Tins.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warehouse, ESTABLISHED 1856. The Nordheimer Building 207, 209 & 211 St. James St. MONTREAL.

LAMB'S MARKET VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT. Have on sale Rhubarb, Cauliflowers, Boston Lettuces, Montreal Lettuces, Mushrooms, Celery, Beans, Artichokes, Oyster Plant, Celery 'Foreign and Home,' Young Beets, Parsley, Water Cress, Tomatoes, Spinach, Leeks, Parsnips, Young Onions, Spanish Onions, Cranberries, and a car load of fine large Potatoes. Telephone Lamb's Market for your Vegetables and the BEST 24 UNIVERSITY STREET.

EVERY customer of a Laundry is deeply interested in the degree of cleanliness observed by the particular Laundry doing his or her work. The TOILET LAUNDRY devotes special attention, not only to cleanliness of premises, but also of every Operator. 290 GUY STREET. Phones, Up 3480-3481-3482.

Mr. ROBERT ARCHER, Treasurer of the League for the Prevention of Tuberculosis. Requests that all Subscriptions be sent to his address, Post Office Box No. 25, of to No. 121 Mackay Street.

FLOUR FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY. Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread. BREAKFAST CRUMBS of 1 kind. BRODIE & HARVEY, 10 and 12 Elgin Street. MARRIAGE LICENSES Issued by JOHN M. M. DUFF, 107 N. James St. 49 Crescent St.

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

QUEBEC CRISIS.

Still Believed That Mr. Parent will Resign To-day.

WHAT IS LIKELY TO HAPPEN IF HE DOES DO SO.

A despatch from Quebec to-day confirms the statement published in the 'Witness' yesterday that Mr. Parent is expected to resign to-day.

According to the Quebec correspondent after the resignation calm will be restored at once, and the following arrangements are understood to have been arrived at with a view to save the dignity of all concerned: Upon the advice of the retiring premier, the Hon. Mr. Archambault, senior minister, will be called by the Lieutenant-Governor to form a government, but he will decline, especially on account of his not being a member of the Lower House. The next senior, the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, will then be called in his turn. He will also decline, and suggest his colleague, Mr. Gouin. The member for St. James division will then be summoned and proceed at once to form a new cabinet, which is expected to contain all the former members with the exception of Messrs. Parent and Monet, although there is a possibility of the Hon. Mr. Robitaille's resigning.

MR. MONET'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. Monet declares that Mr. Parent told him that he would be happy to assist in an investigation into the business of his department at the opening of the session. Such a promise he considers justified him in accepting a seat in the cabinet. However, he reserved his right to oppose his leader should his future policy not suit him. Mr. Monet further says that he has repeatedly offered to resign since hearing that his presence was the cause of the departure of three other ministers, but Mr. Parent refused, saying that, having been called upon by his own demand, he must remain, otherwise both would go. The member for Napierville adds that he now sees that something besides his departure is wanted. Anyhow, he is ready for the fight, and if the ball once begins, the public, he says, will be much amused. Mr. Monet is spending a few days with his family at St. Remi, and intends to address his electors on Monday next.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN

BURGLARS ENTER A ST. GEORGE STREET FACTORY.

During the early hours of this morning burglars entered the premises of Messrs. Eaves J. Co., 13 St. George street and after blowing open the safe succeeded in securing about a thousand dollars' worth of unset diamonds.

JAPAN CELEBRATES

TO-DAY THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CORONATION OF FIRST EMPEROR.

Tokio, Feb. 11, 2 p.m.—To-day, the anniversary of the coronation of the first Emperor of Japan, is being generally celebrated throughout the Empire, the war successes giving additional zest to the celebration. Tokio and all the principal cities are decorated. The Emperor received at lunch a party including the nobles, officers and diplomatic corps, numbering in all six hundred. The Emperor toasted the powers represented at the luncheon, and Baron D'Nothan, ambassador from Belgium, and dean of the diplomatic corps, responded on behalf of the foreign representatives, Count Katsura, Premier of the Empire, responded for the Japanese government.

COMPLIMENT TO MCGILL PROFESSOR.

INVITED TO LECTURE BEFORE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT JOHANNESBURG.

Dr. J. B. Porter, Macdonald professor of mining engineering at McGill University, has been invited by the British Association for the Advancement of Science to deliver a lecture on mining at the annual meeting of the association, to be held this year in Johannesburg, South Africa, in the last week of August. Dr. Porter will probably accept the invitation. The invitation is a high tribute to the ability of Dr. Porter, and serves as a further illustration of the high estimation in which the university is held by British scientists.

MR. WHITNEY'S SECRETARY. Toronto, Feb. 11.—Mr. Horace Wallis, of the Mail and Empire's editorial staff, has been appointed private secretary to the Hon. J. P. Whitney, the Premier. Mr. Wallis is well known as a journalist throughout Ontario and in Quebec.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND RECORDS TO BE ESTABLISHED.

The seventh annual meeting of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association was held yesterday afternoon in the Monument National, the Hon. W. Owens, president, in the chair. Mr. F. W. Hodson, Dominion live stock commissioner, outlined a plan for establishing national records for Canada. A discussion followed, which showed that the members were favorable to the proposal and the following resolution was unanimously adopted: 'That the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association at once proceed to nationalise their association and records; that their offices be moved from Toronto to Ottawa; that J. Nimmo be appointed registrar, and that Senator Owens, Robert Ness and J. G. Clark be constituted a committee to meet the live stock commissioner, Mr. Hodson, and at once complete necessary arrangements.'

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A scale of points for the Ayrshire breed, presented by Mr. Daniel Drummond, was unanimously adopted with a few amendments referring to the color of animals, etc. A paper by Mr. Drummond on 'Advanced Registry' was generally approved of, and a sum not to exceed \$250 was granted for the improvement of the Ayrshire breed, the president and vice-president being appointed a committee to make arrangements for putting Mr. Drummond's suggestions into effect.

The sum of \$50 each was voted to the Ottawa, Guelph and Amherst fairs. The cash balance was reported by Mr. Wade, secretary-treasurer, to be \$700, showing an increase in registration over the previous year.

The following were elected officers: F. W. Hodson, Ottawa, honorary president; Alex. Hume, Menie, president; Robt. Hunter, Maxville, vice-president.

Vice-presidents for the provinces—Ontario—Alex. Clark, Brantford; Quebec—Robert Ness, Howick; Manitoba—George Steele, Glenboro, British Columbia, A. C. Wells, Sardis; New Brunswick, H. M. Parlee, Sussex; Prince Edward Island, James Easton, Charlottetown; Nova Scotia, C. A. Archibald, Truro; Assiniboia, J. C. Pope, Regina.

Directors for Ontario—J. G. Clarke, W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford; A. Kains, Byron; John McKee, Norwich; Wm. Stewart, Jr., Menie; A. Hume, Menie; J. C. Smith, Hintonburg.

Directors for Quebec—P. A. Gouin, Three Rivers; T. D. McCallum, Danville; Senator Owens, Montreal; R. H. Hume, Brantford; R. B. Ness, Jr., Howick; Nap. Lachapelle, St. Paul l'Ermitte; W. F. Stephen, Trout River.

Executive Committee—Eastern division, R. Hunter, Senator Owens, Nap. Lachapelle, western division, Wm. Stewart, Jr., W. W. Ballantyne and J. C. Smith.

Revising Committee—F. W. Hodson, Senator Owens, J. C. Smith, Robt. Ness and H. Wade.

Auditors—Ontario, C. F. Complin, London; Quebec, Senator Owens, Montreal.

Secretary-Treasurer—Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Eastern Secretary—J. P. L. Berube, of Montreal.

Registrar—J. W. Nimmo.

CANADA VETERINARIANS.

Ottawa, Feb. 8.—The Central Canada Veterinary Association held a meeting in this city to-night, Dr. A. W. Harris in the chair. The following officers were elected: Hon. president, Dr. J. G. Rutherford; president, Dr. T. A. Allen, Brockville; vice-president, Dr. W. W. Boucher, Ottawa; secretary-treasurer, Dr. A. E. Ames; Drs. Lyncake, Thacker, Fisher, McGuire, Higginson, Hollingsworth, Higgins and Harris, together with the officers, will form the council. Drs. Hollingsworth and Hayworth were appointed auditors.

Papers were read by Drs. W. C. Young, Almonte; C. H. Higgins and A. E. James. The meeting will resume to-morrow morning.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIA.

A MUNICIPAL GRANT APPLIED BY THE ASSOCIATION.

The Hygiene and Statistical Committee yesterday afternoon considered a petition from the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, asking for assistance by the Corporation in a project to establish a provincial sanitarium in the Province of Quebec. The petition set forth, as a reason why the request should be favorably considered, that in Montreal alone there were about four thousand persons suffering from consumption, of whom an average of 757 died every year. The number of deaths in the Dominion of Canada from consumption was estimated at eight thousand annually, the Province of Quebec alone suffering to the extent of 2,994 a year.

It was pointed out that in other countries many sanitariums were either wholly supported by governments or assisted by them. In Canada, although much had been done by individuals to relieve those suffering from tuberculosis, the problem was far too great for private benevolence to solve, and it was only fair to expect that municipal health authorities of the larger centres should do something for their own people.

The petition was left over to be more fully considered by the members.

A lengthy report by Dr. A. DeMartigny on the subject of Marmore serum as a treatment for tuberculosis was presented to the committee. Dr. DeMartigny some months ago was commissioned by the civic authorities to go to Paris to study the Marmore treatment and its results. Since his return a number of patients in this city have been treated, and Dr. DeMartigny is most sanguine as to the result of the treatment, which he declares to be, almost without exception, effective.

DR. HUNTER TO PREACH. The Rev. Dr. Hunter, in the absence of the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Henderson will officiate at both the 11 o'clock and 7 p.m. service to-morrow in the Westmount Methodist Church.

CITY ITEMS. The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for next week are: Messrs. S. Sheldon Stephens, Victor E. T. Mitchell, Duncan Gordon and Geo. C. Nicholson.

Edward Gauthier, a carpenter, forty years of age, of 323 Delisle street, fell off a scaffold at the new M. A. A. building on Peel street, where he was working yesterday afternoon, breaking several ribs. He was taken to the Royal Victoria Hospital for treatment.

YOUTHFUL FIENDS

WITH HORRIBLE CRUELTY PRACTICED BY NOVA SCOTIAN SCHOOL BOYS.

Halifax, Feb. 11.—Details of atrocities committed upon Oliver Ingraham, the fifteen-year-old school boy of North-east Margaree, Inverness county, N.S., were told at Sydney yesterday by Dr. William McLeod, who had been summoned to perform a delicate operation on the lad. Young Ingraham, who is the son of Mr. Absolom Ingraham, a prominent merchant, was apparently held in disfavor by a number of his school fellows. Recently they prepared themselves for an attack upon their victim by manufacturing a crude weapon out of wire, which the ringleader bound round his hand in the shape of a knuckle. While young Ingraham was eating his lunch in school he was set upon by four youths of his own age, one of them forced the sharp wire instrument into Ingraham's left eye. A young girl in the school heard Ingraham's blood-curdling cries and called the attention of Ingraham's twin brother, who succeeded in preventing the assault by rushing from doing any further injury to their victim. The ringleader in the meantime had chased the girl who had given the alarm, into a house near-by, with a billet of wood, and not being able to reach her, through the window through the window. The injured boy was taken to the house of a farmer in a most critical condition. When Dr. McLeod, the specialist from Sydney, was called, he found the youth suffering intensely, and the injured eye would have to be removed. Young Ingraham will probably recover. No attempt has been made yet to prosecute the youths who made the attack on Ingraham, although there is a great deal of popular indignation in the community.

TEA AT THE CURLING CLUB

The ladies of the several curling clubs in Montreal and Lachine gave a very successful tea yesterday afternoon at the Montreal Curling Club, where the finals in the bonspiel were being played. The large table from which refreshments were dispensed was arranged with a huge basket of ferns and palms in the centre, with bands and loose bows of red sash ribbon, wandering over the cloth. Knives of silver, in the colors of the different clubs, were fastened here and there, with the silver trophies that have been won. There were plenty of lights, shaded in red, and the room looked very pleasant to those coming upstairs from the ice.

The tea-room was filled with visitors for a while, and the ladies in charge, by their careful attention to the wants of those present, made the tea a successful one. Assisting in the tea-room were: Miss Gardner and Mrs. Hudson, Miss Coverton, Miss Chillas, Miss E. Rawlings, Miss Jean Tyre, Miss Violet Desbarats, Miss G. W. of the Montreal Club; Mrs. Cornell, Mrs. J. G. of the Ladies' Curling Club; Mrs. Heathers; Mrs. J. N. Roy, Mrs. W. Kearns and Mrs. William Cairns, of the St. Lawrence Curling Club, and Miss Sickerdike and Miss Shackell, of Lachine. A few of those present were: Mr. R. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Mortimer Davis, Mrs. E. A. White, Mrs. J. G. of the Ladies' Curling Club; Mrs. Macintosh, Mrs. Moland, Mrs. L. Davidson, Miss I. Ferguson, Miss Alice Sutherland, Miss Bond, Mrs. Major, Lachine; Mrs. Tyre, Dr. Cameron, Mrs. A. G. B. Claxton, Miss Lorraine Dalton, of Kingston; Miss Scott, Miss Breakey, Quebec; Miss Dunlop, Miss Hilda King, Miss Luddington, Miss L. J. Ferguson, of the Scariff; Miss Sheehan, Miss Lill, Sheehan; Mrs. F. Watson, Dr. Mussen, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Mercer, Miss Nora Smith, Miss L. Smith, Mrs. Lansing Lewis, Miss Christie, Miss Ritchie, Dr. Scane, Dr. Church, Mr. Bruce Carmen, Mr. Allison Cumming, Mr. G. Gault, Mrs. A. P. Gault, Mrs. L. Davidson, Mrs. T. How, Mrs. J. R. Hutchins, Mrs. Ryde; Mrs. Morphy, Lachine; Mrs. B. W. Coghlin, Dr. and Mrs. Symonds, Miss Arnton, Miss Eadie, Mrs. G. Brock, Miss Brock, Miss B. Hamilton, Mrs. A. W. Clearwood, Mrs. H. Henshaw, Mrs. C. E. Gault, Mrs. A. P. Gault, Mrs. L. Davidson, Miss Jean Walker, Mrs. B. W. Coghlin, Miss Knight, Miss Greene, Miss Macgregor, Mrs. Stocking, Quebec; Miss Mitchell; Miss Rattray, Quebec; Miss Brodie; Miss Skinner, Kingston; Miss E. Clay, Miss M. Parker.

THE KANERON CLUB

(At the fourth annual meeting of the Kameron Club, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mr. A. F. Dunlop, president; Mr. E. S. Huggins, vice-president; and Mr. S. M. Baylis, to the office of secretary-treasurer. Director—T. P. Howard, E. D. Marceau, E. W. Ghaedinger, E. S. Miller, Dr. C. F. Morrison and Alex. Hendry. The president's annual address showed that the club had had a very successful year, and the financial statement showed a surplus without any unpaid outstanding.

TWO NEW BRANCHES.

The Bank of Montreal will probably establish two new city branches in the near future. It is understood that the lot on the north-west corner of Peel street and Burnside Place has been purchased, and that a banking house is to be built to relieve the pressure of business at the St. Catherine street branch. Another branch is to be erected on the south-west corner of St. Lawrence and Sherbrooke streets, the property having already been purchased.

DEATH OF A PILOT'S WIFE.

The funeral of the late Mrs. Lydette Bouille, wife of Mr. Bouille, the pilot on steamers between Montreal and Quebec, took place at the village of Deschambault on Tuesday morning. The funeral service was conducted by the Rev. Father E. Lilliberte, uncle of the deceased. The chief mourners were Messrs. Lydette Bouille, husband of the deceased; Allie Paquin, her father; Nicholas Paquin, her brother, and several others.

DEATH OF MR. B. SAMUEL.

Mr. Bernard Samuel, a brother of Mr. H. Samuel, proprietor of the Empire Manufacturing Company, died suddenly at Denver, Colorado, yesterday. Mr. Samuel was well known in commercial circles in Montreal. The body will be brought to the city for burial.

SOLDIERS OF THE CZAR

A STUDY IN THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF THE RUSSIAN PRIVATE.

(London 'Speaker')

In his ordinary, every-day career—that is, in time of peace—the genuine Russian soldier is an exceedingly amiable creature. He seldom quarrels even in his cups. If anything, an over-indulgence in vodka makes him rather glib and affectionate, sometimes even tragic. In his sober moments he is all good nature, song, and gaiety, with nothing of the proverbial melancholy of the Slav attached to him. But on reflection it will be seen that it is only the Slav's extraordinary capacity for endurance that can make the daily life of the common soldier at all supportable. His lot is indeed a hard one. Added to the extreme rigor of discipline, which makes his term of service one long round of kicks and thumps from the sergeant-major (feldwebel) to the mere senior private (didak), each of whose superiority must be acknowledged with the orthodox salute, poor Tommy Tofsky—as I would call him, by reason of his unqualified toughness—is fed and housed under conditions unthinkable to the western mind. Pay there is practically none. In some of the crack regiments the private receives his ninety copecks every three months, which works out exactly to one farthing per day, allowing it, however, the purchasing power of one penny. But out of this he is expected to keep himself in boot-black, pipe-clay, and other trifles in the way of war-paint, and sometimes even to pay for the making of his boots, the materials for which only are served out from the stores. His washing he does himself (if any). His food, so originally regulated for him by the War Office, might not be bad for a poor squire, but he has the contractor to reckon with, and so his black, badly-baked rye bread quite often has more sawdust than meal in it. Of this brutal mixture, with nothing but a grain or two of brown rock salt to flavor it and a draught of pump-water to wash it down with, he manages to snatch a hasty morning meal while polishing his boots or grooming his horse, to get ready for drill or parade. The rigors of these, by the way, are perhaps unequalled in any other army, even the German. Apart from all else, in no other European country is the climate so given to alternating extremes of cold and heat as it is in Russia. The far-seeing Russian military genius avails itself of that circumstance as a special means to inuring its fighting material to hardships. On a winter's morning, when the frost takes grip of your toes as between iron clamps, when it turns on the tip of your nose as a red coal, and cuts through the rims of your ears, as with knives, men on parade are kept standing in statuesque lines for half an hour or more, awaiting the purposely-delayed arrival of the senior officer. On the hottest day in summer, again, when the whole world is a huge Turkish bath, the soldier is kept marching and counter-marching for hours under all the weight of the heaviest possible kit.

Happily, the catering for the mid-day meal is beyond the grasp of the contractor's cupidity, or the poor soldier might be made to dine all the year round of dead donkeys or chopped-up old boots. The regimental, or, in cases of isolated detachments, the company artelshchik (steward) appointed from amongst the men themselves, looks to the meat and the vegetables; and the local Jewish butchers and market-gardeners find it much harder to buy over the humble artelshchik than the large contractor does to smooth it out with the cologne (polkovnik). Possibly, fear of detection might be greater in the former case; for, as it stands with the whole world over, the small man may not sin half so often nor half so well. However, it so happens that Ivan gets at least one decent meal in the day—a generous measure of the national cabbage soup, a goodly portion of fresh beef, boned and run up a wooden skewer, and a bowlful of thick buckwheat gruel (kasha) with a round lake of melted fat in the middle. The evening meal, after a second round of drill, is a thin, watery, insipid broth, made of goodness knows what, with a few potatoes thrown in. There is seldom or never any variation. The seasons may change, new caps may come into being, new buttons, new facings may be sprung upon his tunic, but the soldier's diet does not change.

As for housing, he is housed anyhow. Just at the moment we read in the newspapers of thirty thousand deserters being herded in an open field, awaiting mobilization. Nothing better need be expected. So did Russia with some forty thousand Turkish prisoners after the fall of Plevna, keeping them for a whole week penned in like sheep, the sound and the sick together, flung amongst them a shower of loaves piled on once in the day, by way of feeding them. The imagination may be helped a little, as to the cumulative effect of the treatment of those unhappy Turks, when it is added, in one line, that the stretch for miles around was unbearable. As a general rule, it might be said that the standard of comfort amongst the Russian people is lower than what it is amongst more western peoples. But concerning the army, it is rather due to the low estimate taken of the common man by his betters. The common soldier is something less than a head of cattle, certainly a good deal less than a horse. Between the stabling of the cavalry horse and the lodging of its rider there is a world of difference in favor of the former animal. Up to very recently beds and beddings were unknown quantities in the Russian barracks. The soldier carried his mattress and blanket on his back in the form of a great-coat. That used to be all, except sometimes a handful of musty straw shaken over the hard plank. Things are a little better now, but that does not apply to soldiers on the move, to the manoeuvres, or to the theatre of war. The way they are disposed of for the night amongst the

Advertisements.

Store to Let TO LET Office With Vault. In new fireproof building, corner St. Lambert's Hill and Notre Dame Street. Apply The Leeming, Miles Co., Ltd., 288 St. James St.

TO LET Office With Vault. about 450 square feet, suitable for Insurance or Real Estate Office. Fireproof building, corner St. Lambert's Hill and Notre Dame Street. Apply The Leeming, Miles Co., Ltd., 288 St. James Street.

"A DOLLAR GOES A LONG WAY." Especially so in this case, if it is spent judiciously. This is the time for bargains, and the busy housewife, no doubt, scans with eager eye the columns of the daily press, in search of things useful and ornamental as well. We have no plans to offer. If you spend a dollar with us, we believe in giving you full value for your money, as we are anxious to secure your patronage, and to have you amongst our regular customers. We are sure that what we consider to be a Rare Bargain. To be as brief as possible, a Dollar will buy a Powerful Stereoscopic Scope, and 26 Colored Stereoscopic Views—Regular Price \$2.50! Get one for the children! They will be sure to appreciate it.

"CLARKE'S WIGWAM," 138 Peel Street, First block north of Windsor Hotel, Open Evenings. Financial. EDWD. T. TAYLOR & SON, Insurance Agents & Brokers, ROOM 17 TRAFALGAR CHAMBERS, 40 Hospital St. Tel. M. 2115. FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—GENTLEMAN, bachelor, would let for married couple or two ladies for three or four months, from middle March, nicely furnished house, vicinity Mountain and Dorchester street, in exchange for board and lodging. All conveniences, telephone, gas store, piano. Address P.O. Box 2324.

villagers reminds me of a certain lady I knew in a small town in the south of Ireland, who kept some sort of a licensed shebeen in a partition off her kitchen, and took in lodgers on cattle fair days. She stood in her door pocketing the fourpences from all the drovers, thimble-riggers, and ballad singers that came the way, passing them all on to the loft overhead. 'Where'll I find me bed, mead?' one or the other might venture to enquire, looking up to the already crowded loft 'Where'll ye fin' yer bed, is it?' he would return with a contemptuous toss of the head, at the idea of being bothered any further. 'How do I know? Go up the ladder.' There is at least one distinguishing trait in the moral constitution of the Russian Tommy, and that is all his own. He is the most expert and the most brazen-faced thief in the world. He will steal the apple out of your eye while you look him straight in the face, and will swear a thousand oaths that he knows nothing whatever about it. There is a significant saying amongst Russians: 'Is this the way to the public-house?' Is its origin lies in the story of the soldier who, on being surprised by the mate of the house, where he had let himself down through the chimney one night, coolly asked whether he was on the right road for the public-house. Some town, Vanka has got it into his thick skull that he is within his rights to pilfer all he can, provided only he does it well. As a matter of fact, too, his punishment comes to him only when he bungles and gets himself caught. A trio of Cossacks once captured a live fat pig, killing it on the spot and carrying it off to their own den. They were seen to do it; and before long the owner caused an official search to be made, under the personal direction of the hetman or shotnik. But all that could be found was a sick comrade lying on his back in his great coat, with arms folded and shapka (cap) drawn over the face. It was the pig; and when all was quiet again the officer gave them something to drink.

praise are always won first of all in a man's own soul. The great men who stamp themselves ineffaceably on the ages are always the men who are capable of conceiving a purpose clearly, and of following it courageously through arduous and good report. You may sweep aside as relatively trivial all questions of the range of their gifts, the scope of their intellectual life. The great thing which you have to reckon with is the immense strength and heroic persistence of their purpose.—W. J. Dawson.

A FOXHOUND'S VOICE OVER THE TELEPHONE.

For some time I have been trying to get a foxhound of the right sort. I wanted a small, well-built dog with a clear, rather high voice; a good starter and steady, and one which would not chase deer. I heard of several dogs, and had some on trial which did not suit. I have two now which, as far as look and size go, seem just what I want. They are about of a size, well marked, black, white and tan. The dog is under three years old, and nine foxes are said to have been killed with him this season. The bitch is nearly twice the age of the dog, and said to be a good one. I have had these dogs for several days, and it is proving that there has been no chance to try them. I am ready to go out, and so are the dogs, and I am quite sure I could find a fox track in a few minutes. Our last snowfall measured over twenty inches of very soft, light snow. A fox can paddle along in such snow, but a dog cannot. Both of mine sink so deep that only their heads show. Yesterday a neighbor who is interested in all kinds of hunting called me up on the telephone. Both dogs were in my house at the time, and seemed to understand that I was talking to a fox hunter. My neighbor asked, 'How do you like the dogs—have they good voices?' I said, 'You can hear one of them.' I held the receiver near the bitch and spoke to her, and she let out a few hoos. My neighbor called out, 'That one has a good voice; I can hear her plainly.'

SOUVENIR OF MONTREAL.

A particularly fine book of views of Montreal has been got out by Mr. W. J. Clarke, Peel street. It contains over a hundred illustrations, including views of the river and bridges, churches and church interiors, public buildings, historical spots, glimpses of the park in winter and in the summer, winter sports, etc. The letter-press is by Dr. W. H. Drummond. The illustrations are clear, and well reproduced, and the book, which is bound in green with 'Montreal' stamped in gilt on the front cover, is an artistic and interesting souvenir of the city.

EDUCATION IN RURAL QUEBEC.

'Improvement of rural education among English-speaking in the Province of Quebec,' is the subject of a lecture to be given by Professor James W. Robertson, former Commissioner of Agriculture, at the Synod Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 16, at 8.15 o'clock. The lecture is under the auspices of the Men's Society of Christ Church Cathedral, and all interested in this subject, which has been occupying the attention of thoughtful people in this province, are cordially invited. Admission is free.

COMMERCIAL.

TRADE REVIEW.

Montreal trade reports to Bradstreet's say—as regards the movement of wholesale trade at the present moment there is no heavy volume of business doing. Groceries are still a little quiet, although some improvement may be noted in some lines. The city retail trade has pretty well recovered from the dull of last month and there is a corresponding improvement in the matter of collections. Remittances from the country, too, are coming forward better. Leather and wools are firm. The general tone of trade is healthy and the outlook bright. Toronto—Wholesale trade here is in a normally healthy condition, and while in one or two lines there is still a slow tone, taken as a whole, the volume of trade is fairly heavy. Grocers report a fair movement of goods. The volume of the dry goods trade now being done is said by some merchants to be heavier than in any previous season and the spring trade in this respect promises to be a record breaker. There is also great activity in the hardware trade, orders for all lines being unusually heavy. Retail trade is keeping up well. Farm produce is retaining the high prices which have ruled for some time. Oats have advanced to 40c per bushel. Winnipeg advices report trade generally showing more activity as the spring draws nearer. In few lines is the movement anything better than moderate, but the outlook favors a much larger movement of the near future. Payments show little improvement, and dry goods paper which matures this week was not any too well met. Remittances are steady and improvement should be only a matter of time.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

A Dominion Art Piano—Willis & Co. Have just taken into stock a new 'Art Nouveau' piano, encased in Brazilian walnut. Connoisseurs and all persons interested in Canadian musical art should see this newest creation at the ware rooms of Willis & Co., 247 St. Catharine street (near Mountain street). Messrs. Claxton & Ker, advocates, have moved their law offices to Rooms 225 and 226 Board of Trade Building.

THE POWER OF PURPOSE.

We all can measure the outward triumph of a man's life, but we rarely measure the forces out of which the triumph sprang. Men suddenly emerge into the blaze of fame, and then the world wakes up and wonders how it has all happened. There is no such thing as luck in any world over which God presides. What, then, is the secret? It is purpose. The great victories which men

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS' may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookbinder, 207 St. Catherine st. W. DRYSDALE & CO., Bookbinders and Stationers, 2478 St. Catherine Street.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS. CASH TARIFF.

20 Words for 100. 45 for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 Words for 250. 1 cent for each additional word. Six insertions for the price of four.

25 Words for 500. Postage stamps will be accepted.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY. The above rates are CASH with order. When not prepaid numerous notices have to be made, and the rate is, in consequence, much higher.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A YOUNG MAN AS STOREMAN for a manufacturing business; must be a steady reliable man. Apply with references. STOREMAN, 15, Witness Office.

WANTED, STEADY, RELIABLE, YOUNG MAN for office work; must write a good hand and be quick and accurate at figures; give references. M. 24, Witness Office.

MAN ABLE TO INVEST, TO TAKE charge of Man's Company, salary and share of profits. One with business experience preferred. Address Box 33, Rawdon, Que.

ENERGETIC WORKERS EVERYWHERE to distribute circulars, samples and advertising matter. Good pay. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

WANTED, SMART OFFICE BOY; MUST have experience. Apply by letter to THE MONTREAL ROLLING MILLS COMPANY.

WANTED, A GOOD PLAIN COOK; references required; good wages. 427 Mount Pleasant avenue.

WANTED, A BOY TO CARRY A ROUTE of 'Witness' a couple of hours each afternoon after school hours. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

MARRIED MEN WITH FAMILIES OF Boys and Girls, aged 14 to 18, wanted for our Paper Mill at Glen Miller, near Trenton, Ontario. Good cottages at nominal rents on the mill property. Apply to THE MILLER BROS. CO., LIMITED, 30-32 Doved street, Montreal.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACTORS, Clerks and others to see what the Man's Office is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, 313 St. Denis, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 3 p.m. sharp.

CHEESE-MAKERS DESIRING PROFITABLE Fall and Winter employment, respond immediately with C. R. PARISE, Toronto.

AGENTS WANTED FOR 'WORLD WIDY' in every City, Town and Village. Large commissions allowed, setting Agents five dollars a day—often more. If no Agent has been called on, you may apply to your district in not being worked—and you have your opportunity. Address, at once, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, Montreal.

Earn Over \$10 a Day.

Agents wanted all over the world. Experience not necessary. Ten dollars a day easily earned taking subscriptions for 'World Wide.' Write for full particulars or our lists for easy canvassing. Address, the publishers of 'World Wide,' Montreal, Canada.

Wanted.

WANTED, TEN HORSE-POWER MOTOR, 125 volts. Address MOTOR, P.O. Box 224.

STABLE WANTED, FROM FIVE to eight stalls. Apply to the MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

MOTORS WANTED, A THREE AND A FIVE H.P., 110 volt D.C. motors wanted, and have for sale or exchange A. C. motors of similar power. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

MOTOR WANTED. A fifteen horse-power alternating current motor wanted. Apply at 672 Craig st.

Pupils Wanted. AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES pupils in Latin, mathematics and English. Address, TUTOR, E.A., 'Witness' Office.

PUPILS WANTED, FOR ALL MATTERS comprising Classical Courses, French, English, etc. General instruction acquired rapidly. Write to R.B. 'Witness' Office.

Agency Wanted. WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED Traveller, a Manufacturer's Agency for the Lower Provinces; good references can be given. Address AGENT, 'Witness' Office.

Farms For Sale. FARM FOR SALE—A REALLY FINE strong, well-built, pretty new house, with good stable and barn, and over 2 acres land for \$500.00; title perfect. FULTON, Mascouche, P.Q.

FOR SALE—FARM OF 100 ACRES, beautifully situated on the St. Francis River, near Sherbrooke. For particulars, apply Box 27, Sherbrooke, Que.

Employment Wanted.

DAY WORK WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE person, or washing at her own home. Reference given. Apply in rear of 49 Chaboullé street.

SITUATION WANTED BY THOROUGH Housekeeper, capable of taking full charge; fond of children; good needlewoman, and highest city references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 30, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, A SITUATION, BY AN EXPERIENCED Cook; references. Address E. 14, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, BY WIDOW, WORK BY DAY, washing at her home or office-cleaning; best of references. Apply 191 Atwater ave., Ste. Cuneogande.

Bargains.

FOR SALE, HEINTZMAN PIANO, FULL compass, solidly built and nicely carved case in rosewood, full compass, ivory keys, refined tone. Special value \$45, payable \$5 cash and \$4 per month. Cash price \$125. Call or write. LAYTON BROS., 14 Peel street, N.B.—Open Saturday evenings.

FOOD SUPPLIES FOR THE WINTER AT a small cost of a few dollars for yourself, your family, and your stable. We have always in stock, Flour, in barrels or bags; Cornmeal, Rolled Oats, Bolling Peas, Beans, Pot Barley, etc. Hay, Oats, Bran, Shorts, Moulins, etc. Also, a large quantity of choice Labrador Herrings, in barrels and half-barrels. Nothing nicer to be had in these lines. Call and see us. THE FLOUR MILLS CO., corner Little St. Antoine and St. James streets, one block west of Victoria square.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION Kindling, \$2.00; Cut Maple, \$3.00; Mill Blocks, \$1.75; cut any length also Anthracite Coal, delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDARMID, No. 3 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 452.

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES—WE MAKE BOOTS and shoes for straight or deformed feet. Specialty of repairing shoes, rubbers, rubber boots, water boots and everything made of rubber. A. HODINA, 4 Beaver Hall Hill.

Lodge Rooms to Let.

SMALL LODGE ROOM TO LET SEVERAL nights in the month by the year. Apply to the Caretaker, 2204 St. Catherine st., opposite Christ Church Cathedral.

TO LET, 59 PARK AVENUE, DOUBLE parlors and 12 rooms, pantry, cloak and storerooms. Daisy furnace, gas, extension, all up-to-date, for suitable tenant. Apply 59a Park Avenue.

TO LET, UPPER TENEMENT, 7 ROOMS, bath, furnace and all modern conveniences. 40 St. Matthew street. Also flats, 7 rooms, bath, etc. 377-379 Selby ave., west of Greene. JOHN TOPP, 370 Bleury street.

HOUSE TO LET, NO. 20 FORT STREET. Apply 137 Mackay street.

TO LET, SELF-CONTAINED HOUSE, nine rooms, bath, furnace, gas, fixtures on Elgin street near Prince Arthur. Apply to J. A. BAZIN, 2243 St. Catherine street.

RABBIT STAND TO LET, 134 St. Peter street, between Merchants' Bank and 'Witness' Buildings. Just the place for first-class stand.

SAVING TO LET, WITH BASEMENT, including light, heat and power, if required; also, office to let. St. Peter street, between Merchants' Bank and the 'Witness' Buildings. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

Property.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE on Clarendon avenue, Westmount; 3 choice building lots, each 25 x 100; very reasonable price. S. H. WARD, 47 St. Francois Xavier street.

LARGE MODERN RESIDENCE FOR SALE, near the corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis street on the brow of the hill; 22,000 feet of land. House contains 11 rooms. A rare chance to acquire a beautiful and large estate building lots with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost new and bright, has a good view over the city, and facing St. Denis street; contains drawing-room, library, dining-room and ten bedrooms; conservatory, with fine garden sloping toward southeast, and three more building lots to the east of the property, which would be sold separately at \$2,000 each. The house is heated by Daisy furnace, and has modern open plumbing, cement basement is well appointed, convenient and may be acquired on easy terms. Only \$11,000 for fine house and garden without side lots. Luxurious place for a small outlay. JAMES WALLACE, Agent, 672 Craig street.

Eggs and Poultry.

FOR SALE—GREEN CUT BONES WILL make hens lay 1-3 more eggs in winter, and make eggs more fertile; 2 cents per lb. Apply to F. K. DUBE, 217 St. Marguerite street, St. Henri, Wood, Coal and Feed Merchant, Tel. Number 4473.

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS, FROM a strain of winter layers, \$1.50 per setting. Orders booked now; delivered when required. W. WILLSON, Box 12, Montreal West, Que.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, TWO SELF-CONTAINED houses on St. Mark street, one at \$5,700, one at \$4,500; convenient and comfortable. W. GODBEE BROWN, 173 St. James st.

Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Saturday, the 11th inst., the following baggage, viz.: 1 trunk, 3 feather valises, containing wearing apparel, etc., will be sold by public auction at Hick's Auction Rooms, 1321 Notre Dame street, at 10 a.m. The said baggage being the property of Miss Eva Fox Strangways, who left the same at the Place d'Orléans Hotel, Montreal, on December 15th, 1903, being at the time in arrears for board and lodging to the amount of one thousand and ninety-two dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$1,092.87). The public notice is given in accordance with Article 1815a of the Civil Code, of the Province of Quebec.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Point St. Charles 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 50c per insertion of five lines.)

GRACE CHURCH, Wellington street, Point St. Charles. Morning preacher, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, evening preacher, the Rev. Fred. Lewis Whitby.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner Conway and Mena streets. Services at 11 a.m. and at 8 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Week night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. J. Myles Cromie.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. W. H. Harvey. Morning services at 11 a.m. Subject: 'Workers together with God—another study of child life. Evening service at 7 p.m. Subject: 'The Idea of God—the first in the series on 'I believe in God.' Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 o'clock.

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Liverpool streets. The Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor. Residence, 7 Kinsbrooke street. Services, Feb. 12, 11 a.m. sermon by the pastor. 3 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible-classes. 7 p.m. sermon by the pastor. Strangers welcome. All seats free.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, Brompton. Corner of Wellington and Brompton streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior C.E. on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 3 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed. Rev. E. A. MacKenzie, B.A., B.D., pastor.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH.—Class meetings at 9.50 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior class 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. Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all of the above services. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

HOPE CHAPEL, Ryde street.—Sunday school at 4 p.m. Adults' Bible class at the same hour. Ladies' Aid every Monday evening at 7.30.

Undenominational.

MEMBERS OF THE CHRISTIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, St. Charles, are invited to meet at 3 p.m. on Sundays. Strangers welcome. 453 Cote St. Antoine road, Westmount.

A PRAYER CONFERENCE AND BIBLE Reading Meeting in Deserviers at school house at 11 a.m. All are invited.

SCANDINAVIAN MISSION, 75 Inspector street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. John Ohlms in charge.

THE EVANGELISTIC HALL, 224 St. Catherine street.—Christians meet on Lord's Day morning at 11 a.m. for breaking of bread, and 7 p.m. for Bible study.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, Feb. 12, at 3 p.m. Divine service will be conducted by the Rev. William Munroe.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 8 p.m. Bible-class, Sunday, 4 p.m.

RAILWAY MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the St. C. A. 1344, corner of Wellington and Bleury streets, on Sunday at 4 p.m. Live talks by railway men. All railway men with their families and friends cordially invited.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 85 Dorchester street, open every Thursday morning from 10.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters, second and fourth Thursdays of every month at 8 p.m. Service and Bible reading every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. All young women are cordially invited to each and all of these services.

SALVATION ARMY—Public services will be held in the S.A. Temple, 24 Alexander street, on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also on Monday Thursday and Saturday at 8 p.m. A public holiness meeting is held on Friday nights. Ensign Gilliam and wife in command. At Point St. Charles, corner of Wellington and Bleury streets, public meetings are held on Sunday at 3 and 7.30 p.m. Also each week night except Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Captain Coy and wife in command. Gospel services in French at No. 477 St. Lawrence street, on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday nights at 8 o'clock. Ensign Cable and Lieut. Holbling in charge. At No. 4 corps, 110 Delorimier avenue, public meetings are held on week nights at 8 o'clock, and on Sundays at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 and 8 p.m. Captain Duncan and Lieut. Adis are in charge.

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 50c per insertion of five lines.)

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), cor. Clarke and Western aves., Westmount. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Theme for both morning and evening: 'Manhood Supreme.' Strangers always cordially welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational)—Guy street, above St. Antoine. Services at 11 a.m. and 6.45 p.m. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Tippet, will preach at both services. The Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets. The Rev. Eugene W. Lyman, M.A., pastor. Prof. Eugene W. Lyman will preach in the morning, and Dean Bosworth of Oberlin, will preach at the evening service. There will be an appropriate musical service and a cordial invitation is extended to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Corner of Mance and Milton streets—Rev. Horace G. Rice, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday school at 10.30 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 11 a.m. Holy Communion, preceded by the confessional service, will be administered by the pastor at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to the services.

Lutheran Churches.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 129 St. Dominique street. Small Lutheran, pastor. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Everybody welcome.

THE ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER—Services in Stanley Hall, corner St. Catherine and Stanley streets—The Rev. M. J. Bleher, acting pastor. Catechetical instruction on Sunday at 10.30 a.m. Sunday-school and Bible class at 11 a.m. Holy Communion, preceded by the confessional service, will be administered by the pastor at 7 p.m. All are cordially invited to the services.

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 50c per insertion of five lines.)

OUTREMENT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Services at 7 p.m. in the Town Hall.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—M. G. S. Mitchell will preach at 7 p.m.

ORSEBORN STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Pastor, the Rev. John Mackay, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 2565 Notre Dame street. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. James G. Clark, M.A., the pastor, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Week-night service on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting, Pastor, the Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., 309 Clarke avenue.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Drummond and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. Robert Johnson, D.D. Divine services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath-school and Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

MONTREAL ANNEX, Pres. Church—Corner Mance street and Bernard avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Seats free. All cordially invited. Rev. D. J. Graham, pastor.

ERSKINE CHURCH, cor. of Sherbrooke and Ontario avenue. The Rev. A. J. Mowat, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Chinese class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, cor. Siskot street. The Rev. G. F. Johnson, B.D., minister. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Don. Tait, B.A., will preach. Strangers welcome.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH, near the Windsor Hotel. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'The Young Man's Work.' Sunday-school and pastor's Bible-class, 3.15. Chinese school, Monday, 8 p.m. C.E.S. Wednesday, 8 p.m., prayer meeting. Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The minister's class for men at 3 p.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 1.15 p.m. Y.P.S. C.E. on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m.

INSPECTOR STREET CHAPEL, Presbyterian. Services on Sunday, Feb. 12, will be held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. T. F. Society of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Gospel and prayer meeting on Tuesday and Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers in the city will be cordially welcomed and shown to seats. Evangelist John Currie, pastor.

ST. MARK'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Haymarket square, corner of William and Dalhousie sts. Communion at morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 7 o'clock. Pastor, the Rev. Geo. F. Kincaid. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Chinese school evening service, Wednesday, prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

CHALMERS CHURCH, corner of St. Lawrence and Prince Arthur streets.—Owing to the illness of the pastor, the Rev. G. Colborne Heise, who is confined to his home, the Rev. J. M. F. Scott, of St. John's Church, Toronto, will preach both morning and evening. Strangers made welcome.

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street—The Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Subject of evening discourse: 'Gifts of Tongues.' I.C.O. at 10 Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street—The Rev. James Barclay, D.D., pastor, will officiate at both services, Morning at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3 p.m.; Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary at 7 p.m. on Wednesday. Seats free at Sunday evening service.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st., Point St. Charles. Rev. G. A. Dondos, missionary. St. Laurent street, St. Henri. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Evening service at 8 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Sewing class on Friday at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services and shown to seats.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau avenue and Logan street. Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 11 a.m. 9th sermon in series on 'Last Things.' In view of these, is 'Life worth Living.' At 7 p.m. the 11th sermon in the series on 'Elijah—Elijah and Ahab.' The Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor Society on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome. Seats free.

Avis de Culte Public.

EGLISE DE LA CROIX, Presbyterienne, rue Suzanne—Boite du dimanche à 11 h. Services à 11 h. et à 7 h. H. P. Duclos, pasteur, 168 rue Masc. 1905.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblée de prières le jeudi à 8 heures. P. O. A. Dondos, pasteur. Residence, 70 Cournot street.

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. Rev. Ed. de Gruchy, pasteur, 1 rue Ste. Elizabeth.

L'ORATOIRE (église baptiste), 14 rue Mance—Le dimanche, à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le jeudi à 7.50. A. L. Theriault, pasteur, No. 670 City Hall avenue.

EGLISE METHODISTE FRANÇAISE, rue Delisle (près du coin des Arènes à traverser). Service le dimanche à 11 heures et à 7 heures. Ecole du dimanche à 5 heures. P. M. Renouin, pasteur le mercredi à 8 heures. Rev. W. D. Halperin, pasteur.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, coin des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche à 11 a.m. et à 7 p.m. Réunion de prières le mercredi à 3 p.m. Ecole du dimanche et classe biblique à 3 p.m. Calvin E. Amerson, D.D., pasteur, 227 rue St. Charles, Brompton.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 50c per insertion of five lines.)

DESRIEVERS STREET MISSION (Colored) Preaching at 8 p.m. All welcome. Rev. Robert Brown, pastor.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—Rev. O. R. Mannis, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

DORCHESTER STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. G. S. Schagel, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C.E., at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. All cordially invited.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Mariborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. J. Armstrong, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount avenue and Mance streets, Montreal Annex. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. The Rev. Theo. Brown, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Yorcane streets. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Class meeting Sunday morning at 10. Strangers always welcome. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—Divine services at 8 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The Rev. W. Gould Henderson, pastor. The Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. E. L. of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 p.m. Wednesday prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Friday, Junior Endeavor Society at 4.15 p.m.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach. Morning subject: 'The Baptism of the Holy Spirit.' Evening subject: 'How to be Saved.' Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3 p.m. Monday, E.L. of C.E. at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 o'clock. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., pastor. Rev. T. A. Halpin, assistant. The Rev. J. W. Graham, B.A., will preach at both services, Morning theme: 'The greatest thing in the world.' A congregational song service in the evening.

ST. HENRI METHODIST CHURCH, cor. St. Antoine street and Metcalfe avenue. Pastor, the Rev. Burton B. Brown. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 11 a.m. preacher, Rev. Theo. Hancock, 7 p.m. the pastor. Subject: 'The Strong Man.' Sunday-school and Bible-class, 3 p.m. Y. P. Society, Monday, at 8 p.m. Junior League, Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Thursday, prayer services at 8 o'clock. A cordial invitation to all the services.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chemedy streets. The Rev. Theo. Gilchrist, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Bible classes and Douglas Brotherhood at 3 o'clock. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Public service on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday morning class Junior Brotherhood and Girls' class at 10 o'clock.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH.—Services in Assembly Hall of the Leaside-down School, 3913 St. Catherine street. Minister, the Rev. W. H. Staven. The services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday-school and Bible-class at 2.45 p.m. The Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal Avenue and Berri street. The Rev. W. S. Lennan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and the Rev. H. G. Rice, B.A., B.D., of Zion Church, at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Pastor's Bible-class at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday, at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Cournot streets.—Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Reynolds. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach in the morning, and the Rev. W. B. Swan, of Chentu, China, will preach in the evening. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Junior Endeavor, Sunday, 10 a.m. Immediate Endeavor, Friday at 7.30 p.m. Senior, Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Visitors welcome at all services.

Baptist Churches.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH. Rt. Rev. Jas. Garmichael, D.D., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, rector. Rev. H. P. Plumtree, M.A., first assistant minister. Rev. J. A. Elliott, B.A., second assistant minister. Sixth Sunday after Epiphany. 10.15 a.m. Morning prayer. Preacher, Bishop Garmichael. 2.45 p.m.—Lecture on Prayer Book in the church, to men—Rev. H. P. Plumtree. 8 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes. 7.05 p.m.—Evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. H.

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

Financial.

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOUELAGA, 95 St. James.
 BANK OF MONTREAL, 109 St. James st.
 Bank of Nova Scotia, Lon. & Lan. Bldg.
 BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James st.
 BANK OF TORONTO, St. James st.
 Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canada Life.
 City & District Savings Bank, 176 St. James.
 DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
 Eastern Townships Bank, 183 St. James st.
 Imperial Bank, cor. St. James and McGill.
 MERCHANTS BANK, 205 St. James st.
 QUEBEC BANK, New York Life Building.
 Royal Bank of Canada, Bell Tel. Building.
 SOVEREIGN BANK, 202 St. James st.
 Union Bank of Canada, 1766 Notre Dame.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Caledonia Fire Ins. Co., Edin., 112 St. James.
 Com. Union Ass. Co., Notre Dame.
 Equity Fire Insurance Co., 2 Place d'Armes.
 Insurance Co. of N. America, 39 St. Sacram.
 Law, Union & Crown Ins., 112 St. James.
 Northern Assurance Co., 1780 Notre Dame.
 Ottawa Fire Insurance Co., 2 Place d'Armes.
 Phoenix Ins. Co., Brooklyn, 39 St. Sacram.
 Union Ass. Society, cor. St. James, McGill.
 Dominion Guarantee Co., 140 St. Peter st.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Taylor, E. T. & Son, 40 Hospital st.
 Hampson, Robert & Son, 39 St. Sacram.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

Confederation Life Ass. of Can., 174 St. James.
 EXCELSIOR LIFE INS. CO., 107 St. James.
 Imperial Life Assurance Co., 112 St. James.
 Manufacturers Life Ins., Co., 260 St. James.
 National Life Ass. Co., of Can., 180 St. Jas.
 Standard Life Ass. Co., 157 St. James st.
 SUN LIFE ASS. CO., 1766 Notre Dame st.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

Bickerdike, Robert & Co., 127 St. Peter st.
 Hampson, Robert & Son, 39 St. Sacram.

REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE.

BENN, ALFRED, 107 St. James, Room 26.
 BROWNE, John James, 207 St. James st.
 BURRELL JOHN, Temple Building.
 CHARRUAU & DAoust, 47 St. Vincent.
 L'UNOYAN, FRANK E., Temple Bldg.
 McMANN, F. & SON, Temple Building.
 MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st.
 Municipal Home & Investment Corporation,
 Limited, Merchants Bank Bldg.
 PUTNAM, H. L., Temple Building.
 Simpson, The J. Cradock Co., 205 St. James.
 WARD, S. H., 47 St. Francois Xavier st.

STOCK BROKERS.

GARLAND, C. SIMPSON, 30 St. John st.
 HICKSON, R. N., 17 St. John st.
 McDougall & Cowans, 98 St. Fran. Xavier.
 PATERNON, ALEX., 21 Hospital street.
 SCOTT, HENRY C., 87 St. Francois Xavier.
 HANSON BROS., Canada Life Building.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Montreal Trust & Deposit Co., 1707 N. Dame.
 National Trust Co., National Trust Bldg.
 Royal Trust Co., Bank of Montreal Bldg.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

Atwater, Duches & Chauvin, 160 St. James.
 Beigne, Turgeon, Robertson & Beigne.
 Bisillon & Brossard, 11, 17 Place d'Armes.
 BRASSEAU & HOLT, 7 Place d'Armes.
 FUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bldg.
 CHAMBERS, A. H., 132 St. James street.
 CRAMP & EWING, 112 St. James st.
 GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bank Bldg.
 LAJOIE & LACOSTE, 112 St. James.
 Davidson & Wainwright, Guardian Bldg.
 ELLIOTT, HENRY J., Can. Life Bldg.
 Ferguson, J. M., B.C.L., Temple Building.
 FLEET, FALCONER, COOK &
 McMASTER, Standard Life Bldg.
 Greenshields, Greenshields, McAllister &
 Langueudoc, 1724 Notre Dame street.
 Hall, Cross, Brown & Sharp, 194 St. James.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

HUTCHINS & MARGOLESE, Temple Bldg.
 ISLES, CHAS., 204 St. James st.
 Lighthall, Harwood & Stewart, 180 St. Jas.
 MACLENNAN & MEAGHER, N.Y. Life Bldg.
 MACMASTER & HICKSON, Temple Bldg.
 McCORMICK, D., K.C., 107 St. James st.
 Murphy, Lussier & Roy, 97 St. James st.
 OGDEN, C. G., 164 St. James street.
 PATTERSON & BROWN, Temple Building.
 RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Building.
 WEIR, W. A., K.C., Mechts. Bank Bldg.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CAMPBELL, J. M., Temple Building.
 D'Aoust, O. B., 112 St. James street.
 DUFF, JOHN M. M., 107 St. James st.
 HAINS, J. McD., 43 St. Sacram. st.
 ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street.
 SAVAGE & FISK, 301 Coristine Bldg.
 STEVENSON, A. W., Bk Toronto Cham.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Frs. Xavier.
 HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 146 St. James

ARCHITECTS.

BROWNE, John James, 207 St. James st.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROS., 463 and 465 St. James st.
 KEARNS, WALTER M., 1828 Notre Dame.
 HICKS, M. & CO., 1821-1823 Notre Dame.
 RAE & DONNELLY, 241 St. James street.
 Immense Stock of Household Furniture at
 Lowest Prices.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

MONTREAL BUS. COLLEGE, Renouf Bldg.
 HARRIES' S.W. ACADEMY, 2749 St. Cathr

ISSUERS OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James street.

NOTARIES.

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 185 St. James.
 FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James st.
 HUTCHESON, R. B., 204 St. James st.
 Kitson, Reddy & Reddy, 107 St. James st.
 and issuers of marriage licenses.
 MORIN & MACKAY, 97 St. James st.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., New York Life Bldg.
 Fetherstonhaugh & Co., Canada Life Bldg.
 Fetherstonhaugh & Blackmore, 112 St. James
 NATHAN, A. F., Canada Life Building.

Wholesale.

BUTTER MERCHANT.

MURPHY, THE WM. CO., 509 St. James.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT.

HART & TUCKWELL, 159 to 163 McGill.

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

BROPHY, CAINS & CO., 23 St. Helen st.
 GREENSHIELDS, Ltd., Victoria square.
 MCINTYRE, SON & CO., 13 Victoria sq.
 RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul street.
 A. McDougall & Co., 196 McGill street.

FRUIT MERCHANTS.

HART & TUCKWELL, 159 to 163 McGill.
 VIPOND, GEO. & CO., 41-45 Youville sq.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville.
 Carter, Galbraith & Co., 80, 82 St. Peter.
 Chaput, L. Fils & Cie., 21 St. Antoine st.
 Laporte, Martin & Co., Ltd., 78 St. Peter.
 Quintal, N., & Fils, 270 and 274 St. Paul.
 Mathewson, J. A. & Co., 202 McGill st.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

Caverhill, Learmont & Co., 89 St. Peter.
 Dorken Bros. & Co., 140 McGill st.
 Frothingham & Workman, Ltd., 335 St. Paul

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE GENERAL MERCHANTS.

CURRIE, W. & F. P. & CO., 345 St. James.

Wholesale.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., 751 Craig street.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg.

PLUMBERS' AND PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CLARK, T. L. & CO., 681 St. Paul.

Retail.

ASBESTOS DEALER.

CUNNINGHAM, JAS., 380 Craig st.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

CHAPMAN, A. T., 2407 St. Catherine st.
 GRAFFON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James.
 GRANGER FRERES, 1899 Notre Dame.
 PHELAN, F. E., 2331 St. Catherine street.
 RENOUF, E. M., 2210 St. Catherine st.
 THEOBET, C., 11 and 13 St. James st.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

GALES, GEO. & CO., 137-139 St. Antoine.
 McCRUDDEN, Jas., 124 St. Peter st.
 RONAYNE BROS., 2027 Notre Dame st.
 SLOAN, J. & SONS, 2487 St. Catherine.
 STEWART, W. H., 2235 St. Catherine st.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Canadian-American Pharmacy, 510 St. James.
 CHAPMAN, W. H., 2507 St. Catherine st.
 ELCOME, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st.
 GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence 'Main'.
 HARTE, J. H., 2450 St. Catherine street.
 LANCTOT, R. E., 525 St. Lawrence st.
 LEDUC, DR. J. C., 2054 Notre Dame.
 LYONS, J. T., 4 cut rate stores.
 McGALE, B. E., 212 Notre Dame.
 QUIPP, JOS. E. H., 95 Windsor street.
 KIRK, T. J., 2343 St. Catherine street.
 Roberts' Pharmacy, cor. Craig and Main.
 ROBINSON, T. H., 736 Sherbrooke street.
 SCARFF, C. E., 2262 St. Catherine street.
 SCARFF, A. B., 2565 St. Catherine street.
 Tremble, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain.

CLOTHIERS.

MALE ATTIRE CO., 2238 St. Catherine
 street and corner of Craig and St.
 Peter streets.
 CURRIE, WM., 1997 Notre Dame st.
 SAXE'S, 1480 St. Catherine street.

COAL.

CITIZENS' COAL CO., Board Trade Bldg.
 EVANS BROTHERS, 250 St. James street.
 MACDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy & William
 ROBERTSON, F., 66 McGill street.
 WILSON, J. J., 2570 St. Catherine st.

DINING HALLS.

ALEXANDER, C., 219 St. James st.
 WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st.
 WELSH, D. H., 128 St. Peter st.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

MURPHY, JOHN, CO., LTD., St. Catherine
 LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth av.
 LEMIRE, O. & CO., 1163-1167 St. James.
 MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Phillips sq.
 SROGGIE, W. H., 2227 St. Catherine st.
 THE HAMILTON CO., St. Catherine st.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 11 St. Lawrence.
 FIALTRAULT & LESAGE, 285-289 St. Law.
 HAYCOCK & DUDGEON, 2457 St. Catherine
 JETTE & LEMIEUX, 262 St. Lawrence.
 LAMY, ERNEST, 1633-1662 St. Catherine.
 IGLAIRE, A., 222 St. Lawrence.
 OGILVY, JAS. & SON, St. Catherine st.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

DECHAUX'S DYE WORKS, 1570 St. Cathr
 ROYAL DYE WORKS, 722 Craig st.
 ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 181 Bleyry

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig st.
 DAWSON, J. A. & CO., 743 Craig street.
 McDONALD & WILSON, 248 St. Cathr.
 MONCEL, RENE, 140 St. Peter st.

FANCY GOODS & INDIAN CURIOS.

CLARK, W. J., 128 Peel st.

Retail.

FINE ART DEALERS.

SCOTT, W. & SONS, 1739 Notre Dame st.

FISH DEALERS.

GATEHOUSE, HENRY, 810 Dorchester st.
 O'CONNOR, J. T. Phone Up 2372.
 THELPS & BINNS, 55 Victoria square.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 66 Beaver Hall.
 BAIN, S. S., 2357 St. Catherine street.
 CAIRNS, MISS, 2174 St. Catherine.
 GOULET, L. H., 1838 St. Catherine st.
 HALL & ROBINSON, 2671 St. Catherine,
 near St. Matthew. Tel. Up 3373.
 McKENNA, P. & SONS, 2514 St. Catherine.
 THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lamb. Hill.
 TODD, FRED. G., Landscape Architect,
 Renouf Bldg.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

H. A. WILDER & CO.,
 258 St. James st., 2415 St. Catherine,
 1837 and 2080 Notre Dame street.
 IDEAL BEDDING CO., St. Elizabeth st.
 Metropolitan House Furnishing Co.
 Renouf, King & Patterson, St. Catherine.
 VALIQUETTE, G. 1541-1547 St. Catherine

GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

REID, J. W. & CO., 2097 St. Catherine st.
 TOOKE, R. J., 175 St. James st.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

REID, ROBERT, 2146 St. Catherine street.
 SMITH BROS. GRANITE CO., 280 Bleyry.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 2738 St. Catherine st.
 BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne st. Tel. Up 2396.
 Beauvais, Lalonde & Cie., 482 St. James st.
 BERTHAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave.
 BROWN, W. J., 2708 St. Catherine st.
 CAMPBELL, P., & CO., 42 Victoria st.
 DAME, EMILE P., 182 Bleyry st.
 EIONNE, A. & CO., 2449 St. Catherine st.
 DUMONT, A., 2741 St. Catherine st.
 EDWARDS, ALF., 78 University st.
 ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 2500 St. Cathr
 FRASER, VIGOR & CO., 209 St. James st.
 GRAHAM, GEO., 2448 St. Catherine.
 GRAVEL FRERES, 2290-2292 St. Catherine.
 MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance
 MALONEY, W. J., 468 St. Antoine.
 MONTPETIT, T. & CO., 2587 Notre Dame.
 MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
 MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine st.
 OSTIGNY, L. N., 734 Sherbrooke street.
 PAUL WALTER, 2355 St. Catherine st.
 SCANLAN, JOHN, 239 Bleyry st.
 STRONG & STRONG, 902 Leguachetiers.
 WILLISON BROS., 96 Prince, Arthur st.
 WYLLIE & RICE, 8 Courcel st.
 VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st.

HAIR GOODS.

PALMER, JOHN & SON, 1747 Notre Dame

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAUCHON, O., 322 and 324 St. Lawrence.
 CHIPCHASE, W. L., 639 Craig street.
 COLLIERET, E. D., & CO., 28 St. Lawrence
 DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig st.
 PHILBIN, M., 2236 St. Catherine st.
 PROVOST & BAIGNE, 107 St. Paul st.
 SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James st.
 SURVEYER, L. J. A., 6 St. Lawrence st.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

AMERICAN FUR STORE, 27 St. Lawrence
 DESJARDINS, CHS. & CO., 1553 St. Cathr
 DOIN, ARMAND, 1584 Notre Dame street.
 HENDERSON, J. & CO., 229 St. James.
 NORMANDIN, O., 272-274 St. Lawrence.
 ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st.
 WELSH, A. A., 2252 St. Catherine st.

HOTELS.

HOTEL CARSLAKE, Geo. Carslake, propr
 ST. LAWRENCE HALL, 135-141 St. James.
 JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS.

BOLT, J. T. & CO., 2313 St. Catherine st.
 COCHENTHALER, M., 149 St. James.
 BIRKS, HENRY & SONS, Phillips sq.
 HEMSLEY, R., 255 St. James st.

SERIOUS CONFLICTS IN POLAND.

Bloodshed Reported From Several Points.

The manufacturers to-day agreed on an ultimatum to the strikers to the effect that unless they return to work on Feb. 13, all the mills will be shut down indefinitely.

OVER THIRTY THOUSAND MEN NOW OUT IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL.

Lodz, Russian Poland, Feb. 10.—A conflict between troops and strikers took place here this afternoon. According to one report strikers fired on a detachment of soldiers from windows and the latter fired a volley into the crowd in the streets. The official report says one striker was killed and four wounded. Other persistent reports estimate the number of killed at twenty, and say that fifty were wounded. The conflict occurred at Louis Geyer's factory, where troops were lined up to prevent the men from entering to demand their pay.

The strikers generally are enraged at the refusal of other manufacturers to give them their pay, and several encounters between mobs and troops are reported from different directions. A number of people are said to have been wounded. The greatest alarm pre-

vails here. The shops were closed early this afternoon and the windows were boarded up.

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The manufacturers realize that they made a mistake in paying the men in advance. To-day the strikers are clamoring for another instalment. The governor has issued an order prohibiting further payments. The authorities are making every effort to prevent further bloodshed. The governor has ordered the troops not to fire unless attacked.

Four persons were killed and sixty-eight wounded in a riot at the Schiedler factory, and seven were killed and forty wounded at the Marcus Kohn factory.

It is reported that a general railway strike will commence on Feb. 14, throughout Poland. An official report received here this afternoon from Sosnowice says twenty strikers were killed and twenty-one wounded in the conflict of yesterday.

FROM SOSNOWICE.

Sosnowice, Feb. 10.—On Thursday a mob invaded the yard of the Katherinen Works, demanding that the workmen in charge of the electrical machinery

there join in the strike. A company of soldiers intervened and a Polish officer repeatedly called upon the people to disperse. They refused to leave unless they were accompanied by the workmen. It is said that a rioter menaced the officer with a knife, whereupon he gave the order to fire, with the result that 28 persons, including a high school pupil, who happened to be passing, fell dead, and 30 were seriously wounded.

These latter were removed to a hospital, where five of them since have died. A number of others were slightly wounded. Many were wounded in the back and evidently they were trying to escape.

A large quantity of dynamite has been stolen from mthe explosive stores of the Casimir mines. It is supposed by strikers.

FROM ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 10.—St. Petersburg is again face to face with a renewal of the labor upheaval, the immediate incitement being the failure of the workmen to secure payment for the time they were out on strike, added to the fact that there has been no adjustment of the demands which led to the strike last month. The Pulloff Iron Works, where the former strike originated, is playing the principal role. There are 30,000 workmen already out

within the metropolis, and the workmen at the torpedo factory in Kolpino, eighteen miles distant, have also joined the strikers. There is a strong prospect of the movement extending. Only energetic measures by the troops and police prevented the resumption of the former action of the strikers, marching from factory to factory and inducing or compelling employees to lay down their tools. Thus far there has been no disorder in St. Petersburg, and the authorities appear to have the situation well in hand in this respect, and it is generally believed that such precautions have been taken as will preclude the repetition of the scene of bloodshed of Jan. 22. However, circumstantial reports that the revolutionary element is about to join with the strikers and resort to bomb-throwing are causing grave apprehension.

The workmen to-day held several orderly meetings in open fields, and big Sunday will be the crucial time. The position of the workmen is distinctly weaker than it was three weeks ago, for they are without money, while the authorities are not repeating the mistake of underestimating the gravity of the movement or neglecting precautions. Father Gopon's organization still exists, but secretly, and it is less effective. On the other hand, the employees realize the importance of a prompt settlement of the workmen's grievances, but

SEARCHED DE WITTE'S HOUSE.

ALLEGED EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

London, Feb. 11.—The correspondent at St. Petersburg of the 'Daily Mail,' sends to that paper the extraordinary report that the first act of the new minister of the Interior, M. Bouhgan, on

arriving in St. Petersburg, on Friday, was to have the residence of M. de Witte, President of the Council of the Empire, searched by the police, who removed a mass of documents for examination. M. de Witte was at home at the time and the police made a systematic and thorough examination of all the private papers in the house.

The private papers in the house of M. de Witte were assiduously examined for his signature authorizing just such an examination of M. de Witte's papers. It looks, therefore, the correspondent says, as though the new Interior Administration is beginning just where M. de Witte left off.

'ZEMSKY SOBOR'

London, Feb. 11.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Chronicle' says that the czar on Thursday gave an audience to Count Tolstoy's son, Count Leon Deonovitch, who submitted a scheme for a peoples' assembly, which was drafted by his father. The czar said: 'I have been working two months on such a scheme. I can tell you that a peoples' assembly will be announced next week.'

This will be the first Zemsky Sobor since the time of Catherine I. It is improbable that the czar will personally open the assembly, the assembly being very nervous.

have allowed the time to slip by without deciding on a combined action. A few have made concessions, but the majority have refused, claiming that to allow the demands of the workmen would mean bankruptcy for the employers, and have resigned themselves to the care of the government. They appear to think the government is trying to make them shoulder the onus of settling a political difficulty, and have appointed a committee to draw up a memorial to Financial Minister Kokovtsov, setting forth the position that the government's persistent efforts to conciliate the men have not borne the expected fruit, and that the anger caused by the events of Jan. 22 has been augmented by the delay in settling their grievances.

Reports from manufacturers show that the hands are ripe for trouble and liable to strike.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1905.

OREGON SHEEP KILLERS

BITTER WAR OF THE CATTLEMEN DESCRIBED.

Several thousand head of sheep slaughtered... an approximate value of \$20,000...

The feeling becomes more acute as each season opens, and as a result of the continued depredations...

Although the first organized band of sheepshooters were for the express purpose of protecting the range from so-called outside sheep...

At different times in the past the cattle interests have been accused of having an organization which has been responsible for these depredations...

We are not guilty, and cannot possibly furnish you a clue, unless it is some irresponsible parties who have wittingly killed your stock without cause.

This answer has been a makeshift to herald to the outside world, in lieu of anything more definite...

The Silver Lake shootings of last spring furnished an example of the distinctions travelled by some in co-operating with others of the band...

The writer has been fortunate in getting the story of a sheepshooting affair from a participant...

About three o'clock in the afternoon the scouts that had been posted during the entire day had ascertained that the herder was alone and unarmed...

The band of sheep, numbering about 2000, was then driven to a corral on a dead land, which was done for a double purpose...

Well, they were on dead land, and whoever killed them did so merely as an act of protecting their own property.

Those of the band that succeeded in getting away were without a herder for two days, and many succumbed to the attacks of the coyotes.

Yes, we had our faces blackened, so that we could not be recognized, and it was a veritable picnic.

The shooting described was that in which Morrow & Keenan, of Willow Creek, representative sheepmen of this county, suffered a loss of about 1,000 head of thoroughbred sheep...

Such acts are very naturally tending to destroy a legitimate industry of this section that has the full protection of the law the world over...

Mr. and Mrs. William Reany, of Burgoyne, Ont., celebrated recently the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage. The celebration, which was most enjoyable and largely attended...



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM REANY AND FAMILY.

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G. J. A. Reany. The toast to 'Our Guests' was proposed by Mr. J. W. Reany and responded to by Mr. James George. The toast 'Our King and Country' was proposed by the Rev. H. B. Christie and responded to by Mr. B. D. Lyness...

Mr. J. Dickson, now Mr. and Mrs. J. Dickson, of Paisley, both of whom were present at the golden wedding. Mr. and Mrs. Reany first settled in Elderslie township, County of Bruce, where they hewed out for themselves a home in the forest.

'AMONG THE IMMORTALS.'

Every one may be said to know the author of 'Waverley' but Mr. George Croal, of Edinburgh, who has just been interviewed by the 'Despatch' of that city, enjoys the distinction of having talked to the man in the flesh...

The announcement did not come quite as a surprise (says Mr. Croal), for it had been hinted that Sir Walter would reveal himself. I can recall the suppressed interest of the gathering throughout the dinner proper.

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THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

(Andrew D. White, in the 'Century.') I once asked some of the leading people nearest him how he found time to read over so wide a range, and received answer that it was as much a marvel to them as to me.

As a captain or one of the great liners between Hamburg and New York told me that when his ship was ready to sail the Emperor came on board, looked it over, and after approving various arrangements said dryly: 'Captain, I had thought you too old a sailor to let people give you square corners to your tables.'

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THE WASTE BASKET.

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ENGLAND SEEN THROUGH AFRICAN EYES.

Tiam Mukasa, the private secretary of the Katikiro, or Prime Minister of Uganda, during their tour of England at the time of King Edward's coronation, took copious notes on all he saw, which subsequently he embodied in a book.

IRISH BOGS

SOME OF THEIR EXTRAORDINARY MOVEMENTS.

E. A. P. in the 'Weekly Irish Times,' writes as follows regarding moving bogs: Thanks to the mildness of its climate and other natural advantages, Great Britain is entirely free from those disastrous visitations known as avalanches...

DR. GEORGE MACDONALD AND DR. SPENCE WATSON.

Mr. Jowett, of Birmingham, preaching the other evening on the characters of Andrew, the quiet, thoughtful man, and Peter, the warm-hearted, impulsive man, told, says the 'British Weekly,' an interesting story of Dr. George Macdonald and Dr. Spence Watson.

QUAILS FOUND UNDER SNOW CRUST.

(New Bedford Letter in 'Forest and Stream.') A. E. Manchester, of Slade's Corner, Dartmouth, Mass., about ten miles from this city, who was tramping the woods near his farm, found twenty-two frozen quail in the snow.

'RACE SUICIDE' IN BOSTON.

(Boston 'Herald.') The lowest birth rate was in Ward Ten, 12 of the ward population. It would be unfortunate if all the wards had such a record, for the deaths were considerably in excess of the births.

TOBAGGAN RECORDS.

From Switzerland comes news of thirty toboggan accidents in three days. The pace, no doubt, has something to do with the catastrophes, and it is therefore interesting to recall the records made upon the famous Cresta Run, where the competition known as the Grand National annually takes place.

TEETH AND TEMPERAMENT.

(Philadelphia 'Record.') I don't suppose many people stop to think that the formation of their teeth is an indication of their temperament, said a dentist the other day.

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LETTERS FROM READERS.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN ONTARIO.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—Just a very few words re this subject, which is of such vital importance to the people of Ontario.

The temperance people were completely discouraged by the failure of the (so-called) Reform Government to give the needed and long-promised legislation. Profession of being in deep sympathy with reform is not workable legislation. We had a right to expect prohibitory legislation, not the establishment of a government monopoly of the beverage sale of liquor.

Had only the temperance portion of the electorate voted thus, there would most probably have arisen another deadlock. Which condition is not a favorable one for useful or other legislation.

Consequently the liquor party, knowing that the Reform Government would undoubtedly be defeated by the votes of the earnest temperance people plus the votes of the electors who were determined to, as far as possible, put a period to the confessed incapacity of the government to compel honesty in election campaigns, threw the weight of their independent vote for the untried government, knowing that the other had been weighed in the balance and found wanting in the qualities which command the confidence of the electorate.

So we stand now, with a new page of Ontario's history to be made, and we trust it may be satisfactory to the best men in the electorate.

We, as temperance patriots, will not accept a government monopoly of the beverage liquor traffic—whether proposed by Conservative or (so-called) Reform governments, and we, who desire clean, honest, promise-keeping legislators, are quite ready to criticize and pronounce judgment on the men now elected to the responsible positions in the Legislature of Ontario. What is the ballot for in the hands of the people if not to pronounce judgment on the acts of our elected representatives?

SARA F. TRACY.

Minesing, Ont.

THE DOUKHOBORS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of Feb. 4 a letter appears over the signature of the convener of Assembly's Home Mission Committee of the Presbyterian Church, soliciting funds for Home Mission work, and in addition to other arguments re the mission work which the Presbyterian Church is so commendably doing amongst other foreigners, the letter referred to states that missionaries are at work amongst the Doukhobors, and that other men are being trained for the work.

As many of your city readers have during the past few weeks heard something of the higher type of Christianity of the Doukhobor people, it may seem not inopportune that I should make some reply to an argument for mission work amongst a people who are more consistently Christian than modern Christendom. Those who think that missionaries should be sent amongst the Doukhobors are those who have never had opportunity to study that people in their every day life, and who must, therefore, depend for their information upon the reports of others—too often unreliable—or they are those whose motives for missionary effort is ecclesiastical aggrandizement, and such a motive is of such a nature that it cannot be said to be worthy of the Presbyterian Church, which is nothing if not magnanimous. The writer of the letter referred to belongs to the former class, and, therefore, all due allowance must be made for the erroneous conclusions he has formed from the reports of others, who evidently belong to the latter class.

It would be less inconsistent were Doukhobor missionaries to show us the beauties of the effects of the Golden Rule as it is applied in the every-day social and business life of their people.

It would be a lesson which modern Christendom needs to learn were Doukhobor missionaries to teach us why their people accept literally the fundamental principles of Christianity as they are taught in the Sermon on the Mount, and how they apply these principles in their relationship with their fellow men. 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' These statements do not apply to the fanatical

THE BEGINNING OF THE TROUBLE

Is the Time to Stop it—And the Means of Stopping it are provided by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Have your meals become of interest to you simply because of the trouble they bring? Is your appetite gone? Do you get up in the morning with a dark brown taste in your mouth? Is your head muddled and sort of half-aching? Is your day's work a burden? Do trifles worry you?

If you have any of these symptoms it is time to pay attention to your stomach. It has been overworked and needs help. Attend to it at once or you will drift into Indigestion and from that to Dyspepsia. Help your stomach with Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. They never fail to tone up the stomach and bring it back to a healthy condition.

Marie Ann Bujold, of Marie Cap, Bonaventure Co., Que., says: 'For two years my life was a burden. I could not take the simplest food without having a pain across my stomach. One box of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets cured me and I have had no return of the trouble.'

element, which comprises only a small minority of the people. Even if it were not extremely unreasonable to attempt to proselytize the Doukhobors by their own faith, all missionary effort with that object in view must inevitably prove quite futile amongst men of the stern and unyielding type of the Scottish Covenanters—men who under the cruel persecutions of the Greek Church, and the fiercer persecutions of the Russian State, were ever ready to seal their religious convictions with their blood.

J. T. REID.

BRITISH COLUMBIA LUMBER DUTY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In a late issue there appears a letter over the signature of 'Free Trader,' on the subject of 'British Columbia lumber duty,' which contains so much of misrepresentation and misstatement of fact that it calls for more than silent notice.

The more so inasmuch as even the astute and well-informed editorial writer of the 'Witness' seems to have accepted it holus bolus and commends it to the notice of its readers. His first general statement that the agitation for a duty is confined to the lumbermen themselves is wrong, as not only have the representatives of the various banking institutions in British Columbia called attention to the unfair conditions imposed upon the lumbermen, but all the various Boards of Trade throughout the province have repeatedly urged upon their respective representatives at Ottawa to have justice done to the lumber industries, and they now feel that matters have come to such a critical point that they are sending representatives from their own bodies, men who have no interests in the lumber industry, to join the deputation which goes from all over Canada to Ottawa on Feb. 7, in order to assist the lumbermen to secure the same treatment for their industry which every other industry in the country is receiving.

Next he says as a result of the export duty placed upon logs in British Columbia, a large number of loggers were forced into bankruptcy, and many went out of business. We have not to date heard of a single instance where any logging company was forced into bankruptcy by this measure. The general effect of it was that a number of lumber concerns in Washington State, who were getting their supplies from British Columbia, concluded to establish their own mills in British Columbia, hence the great expansion of 'Free Trader' refers to.

Your correspondent's reference to the newspapers of British Columbia is a most contemptible slander, and the statement that a few hundred dollars will always influence them to advocate anything not opposed to their own interests, ought, it seems to me, to have awakened a feeling of resentment in your own journalistic breast.

Now, as to mills shutting down for the sake of effect, or for the sake of heightening their arguments, this is untrue. A number of the mills shut down for a few months because there was no business to be done except at losing prices. True, one mill in particular was under contract to complete certain ship cargoes and had to do so under penalty for failure, but any one less ignorant of lumber trade conditions than your correspondent, knows that for the last two years the foreign lumber trade of the Pacific coast has been so unprofitable that the engaging in it is only a questionable choice between two evils, the other being that of shutting down.

Your correspondent's endeavor to give out the impression that there has been a combine in the lumber interests of British Columbia. This is utterly untrue in every sense. There never was at any time such a thing as a combine amongst the lumbering industries of this province, and I wish to say that any statement to the contrary is absolutely and wholly malicious.

Now as to prices. 'Free Trader' says the price of rough lumber in British Columbia today is \$13, whereas it is only \$9.50, and for the greater part of last year averaged between \$7 and \$7.50 per thousand; dressed lumber, \$20 to \$30, whereas the great bulk of dressed lumber sells for \$12 to \$20. Fancy worked lumber, he says, sells at \$30 to \$90. For specially selected flooring and ceiling we get \$33, and for No. 1 and 2, \$28, but when it is borne in mind that less than eight percent of the mill run grades so high as that, and that over 70 percent of the entire mill run is low grade lumber, selling at from \$12 to \$6, it may enable you to see the matter from another point of view. He goes on to say shingles are selling to-day in Vancouver at \$2.25 per thousand. The very best shingles in British Columbia trade are to-day being laid down in Manitoba, all charges paid, for less than \$2.25 per thousand, and the same shingles have been selling for the past year at \$1.50 per thousand in Vancouver.

'Free Trader' does not let us know where he writes from, but when he begins to paint in lurid colors the awful effect a duty on lumber would have on the settler in the North-West Territories, we begin to suspect that he belongs to the Prairies, where they enjoy an average duty of over 25 percent on everything the farmer can produce. Does he think every other class must be taxed for the benefit of the settler, and he remain immune? Surely not. But yet his argument points that way. Surely as a 'true and independent Canadian,' to quote his own words, he is not afraid or unwilling to allow any other class of Canadians, to have in some measure, the same privilege which he enjoys more largely than any other. If he is, then his cry of 'shame' must come back upon himself. I have nothing further to say in reply to 'Free Trader,' but a few words to you, Mr. Editor.

I have not the least doubt that your editorial on this topic is a sincere and honest expression of your views, and it is a matter of deep regret that you accepted so readily as a ground for your attack on our industry and its claims, the tissue of untruth and misrepresentation furnished you by an irresponsible and ignorant correspondent. The fact that you have done so shows at once that what you don't know about lumber trade conditions of British Columbia is so greatly in excess of what you do know about them, that your opinions on the subject are simply valueless and misleading.

If before you undertake to instruct your readers on this subject again from the few distorted gleams of information in your possession, you would spend a few weeks amongst the lumbermen of British Columbia, and get at facts as they actually are, learn something about the freight rates from the sources of their machinery and tool supplies, the freight rates to his markets, the cost of his raw material, the risks and losses incurred by fire and storm, the excessive cost of labor and living in this province, the proportion of high grade and low grade lumber produced and the cost of marketing same, and the hundred other factors bearing on the industry, I am satisfied that you would take a very much more sympathetic view of the lumbermen's position than you now do.

There is an average rate of nearly 30 percent protection on every commodity entering into our industry. We are debarred from the American market by a basis duty of \$2 per thousand feet on rough lumber, while the Canadian market is free to our American competitors on the same commodity, and they are simply steadying the price of lumber in their own market by dumping their surplus stock on ours. All the lumbermen ask is an even duty with the Americans of \$2, not \$3 or \$4, as you have intimated, and because of this you speak of them as if they were pickpockets or brigands. The lumbermen in presenting their case to the authorities are not asking exceptional privileges, they are only asking for the same treatment as is accorded to every other industry in Canada. They expect no more, they will be satisfied with no less.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—I notice in your issue of Feb. 7 an editorial entitled 'No duty on lumber,' in which you would make it appear that the lumbermen now at Ottawa asking the government to put a similar duty on United States lumber and shingles coming into Canada, as Americans impose against us, are doing so in the face of general prosperity and wide expansion of the lumber business. A daily paper in Vancouver is quoted as stating in one column that large additions are being made to some of the mills in order to keep up with the trade, while in another article, the paper in question states that the British Columbia lumbermen are now in Ottawa pressing for a duty. From this information you draw conclusions that no redress should be given the lumbermen by imposing a duty.

Were the influence of the 'Witness' of a minor nature it would hardly be worth while replying to the article in question, but the lumbermen of Canada feel that in justice to their cause a few facts should be placed before you.

In reference to the mill you speak of in Vancouver as having increased its capacity, permit me to say that before I left Vancouver the manager of the said mill informed me that in order to decrease the cost of production, the mill had to be entirely renovated at a large cost to the owners, or else it would have to close down altogether. Competition was so keen among the many mills in British Columbia as to make it absolutely necessary to put in up-to-date machinery in order to compete at all. He therefore decided to make extensive repairs and has been shut down now for over three months doing so. The owners of the mill in question are American capitalists and state that if a profit cannot be made on the output after the repairs are made, the mill will close indefinitely. For the past six months the mills in British Columbia have been running about half capacity, and a number of them have been closed for periods varying from three months to a year. The following mills are now closed until trade gets better: Rat Portage Lumber Company, of Harrison, on which one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was spent in construction of mill and in limits; the Canadian Pacific Lumber Company, of Port Moody; the North Pacific Lumber Company, of Baruch, one of the mills of the British Columbia Lumber & Trading Company; the Pacific Coast Lumber Company and many others in the central and eastern portions of the province. These are mills of large capacity and are capable of supplying, along with the other mills of the province, more than the share of the trade they could possibly hope to get from the North-West and Manitoba. Indeed, there are now two mills of large capacity on the coast which have remained idle for a number of years for want of trade. The mills of British Columbia have to compete in the limited market of the North-West and Manitoba with the mills of the United States, while the latter country has put a prohibitive tariff on our lumber going in there. With the competition among the British Columbia mills and mills of Northern Ontario it has been almost impossible to retain prices which give a living profit to the manufacturers. What the manufacturers are asking is the retention of the home market for the Canadian producer and we see no other way out of it than by asking for a duty which will to some extent help us. We believe in a policy of Canada for the Canadians, and the farmers of the prairies are just as urgent for such a policy as for the sale of their products is concerned. They are protected on every article of food they produce, and the people of British Columbia are one of their best customers, in fact the only customer for many of their surplus products. It is of vital importance to the prairie section that the market in British Columbia should be extended, and the chief way to extend that market

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you give a detailed statement of the nationality and religion of those who receive salaries from the city and the amount of their emolument. It is a wonderful exhibit; and seems to show that the Protestant population is practically almost ignored or boycotted by the aldermen, in spite of the fact that they contribute, in much larger proportion than the others, to the civic revenues.

I think it will be found that Protestants, including those in the neutral panel, pay taxes upon nearly one-half or all the assessable real estate (setting aside exemptions) in the city. Yet they are only employed at salaries amounting to \$51,011, compared with \$345,482 given to Roman Catholics.

I know it will be immediately said you are raising 'a race and religion cry.' Be it so. It is time some cry was raised. The appeal 'no race or religion cry' has always been made here by persons who wish to enforce the exclusion of those of a different race and religion and monopolize to the utmost of their power all posts of honor and profit; and this is the way in which they meet all attempts of the other race and religion to obtain something even approaching their fair share.

Submission and silence in such a state of affairs could only be construed as a tacit admission that English Protestants are inferior to, and less qualified than their Roman Catholic brethren of French or Irish races, to fill posts of importance and profit in the civic administration. We have a few Protestant aldermen in the City Council. Can you not appeal to them to make at least some effort to obtain equal justice? If they cannot, or will not, had they not better retire, and let us have an entirely Roman Catholic Council. We should not be worse off—perhaps better.

PROTESTANT. Montreal, Feb. 9, 1905.

WESTMOUNT AND ANNEXATION. (To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In replying editorially to your correspondent 'Montreal,' in Saturday's issue, favoring annexation of the suburbs, you make the following statement:—

'We do not say that this would be the best thing for a model municipality like Westmount, which is not exploiting its proximity; but even Westmount is properly a part of Montreal and may not be warranted in pulling her skirts away from the community to which she belongs.'

Why should you call Westmount a model municipality? Can you call that municipality model which in ten years has accumulated a balance of liabilities in excess of its assets to the extent of \$208,239.96, (vide auditor's report just issued), and which other competent accountants place at a much higher figure.

Can you call that a model municipality whose sinking funds have been misappropriated in this same period so that they appear as a liability of \$128,251.55 without any corresponding assets to offset it except the sum of \$13,647.99, cash balance of sinking fund account? Can you call that a model municipality whose council recently granted a forty-year extension of franchise to the Street Railway Company without obtaining anything in the shape of percentages of receipts or maintenance of streets, when you say that 'The extension of a street railway franchise is the very last folly a city should permit itself to indulge in.'

Can you call that a model municipality whose council, led by the ex-mayor and endorsed by the newly-appointed mayor, are now advocating a similar extension of the 'Water Company's' franchise, in face of the fact that it has notoriously neglected to carry out the provisions of its present contract, and that the town is just recovering from the effects of an epidemic of typhoid due to the supply of sewage-contaminated water?

Westmount is not a model municipality and its records prove that it has never been entitled to call itself such. Its proximity to Montreal has been exploited to the last limit by the speculators in real estate, who have found it a veritable paradise, and have by their manipulations bled the town dry. It is a brilliant example of municipal misgovernment by business men, who, too busy with their own affairs, undertook public responsibilities to which they could not give the necessary attention. Westmount may not be in quite as bad a condition as St. Henri, but considering the character of the population, the situation is much more disgraceful, and there is a growing feeling that annexation to the city is the only remedy for the troubles which are accumulating in our midst.

is to be willing to trade with us on a fair basis. The people of British Columbia are not complaining at having to pay tribute to the Manitoba farmer for nearly all of the foodstuffs he buys as they are building up a market for their lumber and fruit and the prairie consumer of lumber has little complaint to make if British Columbia asks him to reciprocate. We only ask fair play.

T. F. PATERSON. NATIONALITY AND RELIGION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In your issue of yesterday you give a detailed statement of the nationality and religion of those who receive salaries from the city and the amount of their emolument. It is a wonderful exhibit; and seems to show that the Protestant population is practically almost ignored or boycotted by the aldermen, in spite of the fact that they contribute, in much larger proportion than the others, to the civic revenues.

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WESTMOUNT. THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR—ITS CAUSE AND RESULT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.') Sir,—In writing you on the above subject I make no apology for craving a space in your valuable paper, knowing you are always anxious to assist the oppressed and downtrodden, and always lend your influence for truth and justice. In 1903 this war was spoken of as being imminent, to break out at any time during the fall, and it was so impressed upon me that it was to be a great war, which would surprise the world, and there were so many things in connection with it revealed to me that I could not help but realize that it would be an accomplished fact before long, and expected from day to day to hear of hostilities having begun, notwithstanding the contradictory press reports until the be-

Advertisements. Any good rubbers will keep a woman's feet dry. The "CANADIAN" RUBBERS, will keep them dry—and shapely. Image of a woman's feet in rubber shoes.

DARTRING Fine Skin is made finer, and bad is made better by 'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'. No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'. Demand the genuine. Image of a Dartring Lanoline tin.

ginning of February, 1904. When one day the papers all announced that all danger of war between Japan and Russia was at an end, and I wondered if my impressions and what I had seen were hallucinations or what? The following morning when I awoke I was hearty and well as I ever was and tried to get up, but found I could not, and thought it strange. After lying a while longer I tried again, but still was unable to get up, a third time also with the same result, and as I lay, still I prayed, and went into a trance, and a voice said to me, 'Do not be deceived, this is going to be the greatest war the world has ever yet seen, and that God, who is the same God that brought the children of Israel out of Egypt with a high hand and a mighty arm (who sets up kings and removes nations as he in his wisdom sees best) was going to punish Russia for her persecutions, murders and robberies of the Jews, the same as he had punished the Assyrians, the Egyptians and the Romans. That he would punish them by a people that were no people, to the amazement of the world, and that the battles would surpass a Waterloo, a Sebastopol, or a Balacleva; for the children of Israel were still his people. They had crucified their Lord and Saviour and called for his blood to be upon them and their children's heads, and which had been flowing for over eighteen centuries, but the time of their redemption is drawing nigh. Their land is being prepared for them, having lain desolate, and is now receiving the gentle showers, and will soon have the early and the latter rains, when it shall blossom as the rose.' To strengthen my faith he showed me far more than has yet been accomplished by the Japanese, and the anarchy, pesti-

Do not undervalue the services of a skilful physician. Even the best medicine cannot take the place of the family doctor. Therefore we say: Consult your physician freely about your case and ask him what he thinks about your taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough. If he says take it, then take it. If he says do not take it, then follow his advice. Image of an Ayer's Cherry Pectoral bottle.

Piles. To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is certain and absolute cure for piles and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your druggist what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. See a box at all dealers or DRUMMOND, BATES & CO., Toronto. Dr. Chase's Ointment.

Advertisements.

AN EXCELLENT FOOD, admirably adapted to the wants of infants.

CHAS. A. CAMERON, C.B., M.D., Professor of Chemistry, R.C.S.I., Ex-President of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland.

Neave's Food

For Infants Invalids, And The Aged.

GOLD MEDAL, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, London, 1900.

DR. BARNARDO says

"We have already used Neave's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."

USED IN THE Russian Imperial Nursery.

Manufacturers: JOSIAS R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

Wholesale Agents: THE LYMAN BROS. & Co. Ltd., Toronto and Montreal.

Paine's Celery Compound

Makes Sick People Well.

Mrs. Wm. Carter, of Markdale, Ont., who thanks heaven and Paine's Celery Compound for her restoration to health.

"After my baby was born I took gripe, and was in a very weak condition of health. My nervous system seemed to be broken down and I had convulsions several times. I frequently lost use of my limbs, I had severe night sweats, was sleepless, despondent and very nervous. I thought at times that I was going to lose my reason. At last I became so weak that I could hardly move myself in bed. After a course of treatment by able doctors, I was still suffering, and on the brink of the grave. I was strongly advised by a friend to make use of Paine's Celery Compound. To gratify the desires of my family I used this medicine. In a short time appetite and sleep were better. After use of the second bottle I was so amazed and pleased with my improvement that I decided to continue the use of Paine's Celery Compound. I am happy to state that the use of six bottles has completely restored me to new life and usefulness to my family. I sincerely thank God and Paine's Celery Compound for my wonderful restoration."

Ask For "PAINES," No Other Medicine Just as Good.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing.

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

our Lord calls for. Worse still, is it, that while we have swarms of men everywhere who pose as ministers of the Word of God, preachers of the Gospel, their influence upon the world around them is almost, or quite, a nullity! They talk, and talk, and pass on, and leave no sign, no result. They seem to have no power, no authority, and as it used to be said of 'Old Mother Keyes':—

"Where she's gone or how she fares, Nobody knows, and nobody cares."

This is sad, sad; but why is it so? There is a reason for it; no effect exists without a cause. I will give what I believe is a good, and sufficient reason for this wretched failure. The church, so called, as a whole, has forgotten that God, from the earliest ages, always accompanied his messages to men with miracles, signs, and wonders calculated to prove, indisputably, the truth and authority of the messengers. I cannot take space to point these out to any extent, but any one at all conversant with the Old Testament will remember the numerous miracles in connection with the history of Moses, and the Judges, and Kings, and Prophets all the way through. But, coming to our own dispensation, we see when the Lord Jesus came upon the scene, and began to preach the gospel of the kingdom; at the same time he began to heal all manner of sickness, and all manner of disease, and followed it unceasingly till his work ended upon the cross. Also, he sent out his twelve disciples, and seventy others, to preach, saying to them, each and all, heal the sick, raise the dead, cast out devils; freely ye have received, freely give! Not only this, but when about to leave them he declared to them most emphatically: "He that believeth in me, and works that I do, shall he do also, and greater works shall he do." Then, after he rose from the dead, and about to ascend to his Father, he said to them: "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature; he that believeth, and is baptized, shall be saved, and he that believeth not shall be condemned. And these signs shall follow them that believe; in my Name, they shall cast out devils, they shall speak with new tongues, they shall take up serpents, and if they drink any deadly thing it shall not hurt them; they shall lay their hands on the sick, and they shall recover!" (Mark xvi., 17). Adding to all this: "And lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the age." And as Mark also says, the disciples "went forth and preached everywhere; the Lord working with them, and confirming the word with signs following."

The Acts of the Apostle give us a grand picture of the working out of the commission of the disciples, and the writer of the Epistle to the Hebrews well says: "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation which at the first began to be spoken by the Lord, and was confirmed unto us by them that heard him, God also bearing them witness, both with signs, and wonders, and with divers miracles, and gifts of the Holy Ghost, according to his own will." (Heb. ii., 34). Men could not resist these demonstrations. The God in them, and with them was too manifest, and sinners were won to Christ, and salvation in multitudes, and it went on thus till the church blackslid, or, as Jesus told John, on Patmos, left their first love (Rev. ii., 5), and their first works. And he warned them that if they did not repent and return to their original position, he would remove their candlestick out of its place. Alas! they did not repent, but continued to go farther and farther from the divine standard, and evils and lies of many sorts got in among them, until the whole thing was corrupted, and almost destroyed. And so, with little variation, it remains to this day.

Plenty of professed Christians, but no union, no love such as he showed to us. Plenty of preachers, but no power. Ask any one of them, "by what authority doest thou these things," and what can they answer? Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, and to-day, and forever, but they can do none of the works that he said his disciples should do! "Talk is cheap." Anybody can talk if you will pay them well! But let them come in contact with sickness, distress, death, and they are utterly useless and helpless. The very thing that God has so kindly provided to give his servants and messengers confidence and courage, and to prove to all that he has sent them, they have thrown aside as worthless, and no wonder they can do nothing. No wonder men have no respect or regard for what they say. But enough for now. Only let the ministers of the Word go back to their first love and their first works, and go ahead on that line, and we should see a work that would make men and devils tremble and heaven rejoice!

C. L. PERCIVAL, Mississippi, Que.

MRS. BIRT'S BOYS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We have a band of about fifty boys preparing to come out to Canada early in March. The younger ones are particularly nice, attractive little fellows, but all the children are carefully selected. None are brought to Canada by this Society who have not a good character, and all are thoroughly examined by a doctor and none passed who show any weakness or defect likely to render them unsuitable for colonial life. The older ones, between the ages of ten and fifteen, are now attending technical classes for instruction in carpentry and the care of animals. They are also practicing daily at several stables and dairies which they are allowed to attend. They are well outfitted and carefully trained to be obedient and willing to make themselves useful. If Canadians

who take them use them wisely they ought to continue on these lines and make valuable settlers for Canada.

My representative at the Knowlton Home will be glad to receive applications from suitable farmers for these boys. Applicants should obtain a form from the Home and fill out with all particulars that would enable us to choose a child to suit them. They should also remember to send railway fare and a minister's recommendation. Boys over twelve years of age begin to take care of their own wages and purchase their own clothing. There will be no servant girls with this first party. Possibly a few girls under twelve years of age may be included. Applicants please address, Mrs. Birt, Distributing Home, Knowlton, Que.

L. BIRT, Liverpool, England, Jan. 25, 1905.

THE SHEPHERD'S VOICE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The letter of Mr. Hobbs on the 'Higher criticism,' in your issue of last Saturday, has suggested some thoughts to me for which I crave a small space your paper.

The writer has given us some of his experiences in connection with the Bible, from the loyal belief of childhood through the struggles of later years, till he has reached what I suppose he would call the solid ground of reverent higher criticism. May I give the experience of another from early youth up to the time of his departure from this world, and crave for it the careful and prayerful attention of the reader?

Your correspondent speaks of not being able to remember when he expected to lead other than a Christian life, and of having made a public profession at the age of twelve years. The Lord Jesus could say, "Thou didst make me hope when I was upon my mother's breasts" (Ps. xxii., 9). When he was about twelve years of age he went up with his parents to Jerusalem, and on their returning he remained for a time, and was found by them in the temple with the teachers of the law, both hearing them and asking them questions" (Luke ii., 46). In answer to the solicitous question of his mother, he replied, "How is it that ye sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Here is one whom, I would fain believe, your correspondent would recognize in the fullest way as having an experience as far beyond his as the heaven is above the earth—Jesus, the Son of God.

No one can question, who has thoughtfully read the four gospels, that absolute faith in the word of God as being that, and only that, marked our Lord's attitude towards the Scriptures. When he was tempted by Satan his only and sufficient reply was from the Scriptures, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matt. iv., 4). In enunciating the principles of the kingdom of heaven, he rests all that he has to say upon the law and the prophets. "Think not that I am come to destroy the law or the prophets; I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law till all be fulfilled" (Matt. v., 17, 18).

Thus the time of temptation with him was not a period of unrest about the word of God; it was the assault of Satan against one who never for one moment had a thought of self-will or unbelief. Therefore, when the time of his public ministry came, he reiterated and emphasized the absolute and divine authority of the word of God. That which your correspondent calls 'Christ's higher criticism' was not a denial of the Word written, but an amplification of it: hatred was murder; a lustful look was adultery. For the hardness of their hearts Moses, in the law, permitted divorce under certain limitations. Our Lord reasserts the original word as to man and wife (Matt. xix., 3-9). This was not a denial of the inspiration of the permission given by Moses, but showing that under the rule of the kingdom of grace a still closer conformity to God's will was to be had. And so with all the contrasts between law and grace. The holiness secured by the latter was deeper and wider reaching than that even demanded outwardly by the law. This is a wide subject, and will repay prayerful, reverent study. If the purpose of God is seen in it all, there will be no difficulty, only an adoring sense of his wisdom and goodness and love. But if with higher critics men begin by denying the inspiration of the Word of God, they put out the light divine love has given to be our guide.

Your correspondent rightly says the writers of the Scriptures were men separated from each other by time, circumstances and knowledge, and then wrongly argues that they could not be expected to speak without human error. Our Lord quotes freely from Moses, David and the prophets, without a hint of anything but divine truth being in their writings. The life of Abraham was a reality to him, and so was the account of Jonah in the whale's belly. He quotes a rather obscure passage from the Psalms (Ps. lxxiii., 6): "I said ye are gods," and in explaining it declares, "The Scripture cannot be broken" (John x., 34-38). And this absolute faith in every word of God marked his entire life, never more so than when about to go to the cross for our redemption, he refuses to ask his Father for defence (Matt. xxvi., 54), and as he hung there upon the cross said, "I thirst," that the Scripture might be fulfilled" (John xix., 28).

Now does this loyalty to the Word of God stop there, but after his resurrection he still turns his disciples to it: "These are the words which I spake unto you, while I was yet with you, that all things must be fulfilled, which were written in the law of Moses, and in the prophets and in the Psalms" (the well-

known threefold division of the Hebrew Scriptures) 'concerning me' (Luke xxiv., 44).

This briefly is the 'experience' of the Lord Jesus Christ in connection with the Bible. The writer speaks as though he loved him; is there not an appeal from him, the Saviour and Lord, to hear only the Shepherd's voice, and not that of 'sages of the latter day,' who refuse his testimony: "If ye believe not his (Moses) writings, how shall ye believe my words?" (John v., 47.)

SAMUEL RIDOUT, Lachute, Que., Feb. 8, 1905.

MR. MURRAY'S GOOD-BYE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Re Norman Murray and his good-bye to 'Christianity,' there is something inexpressibly sad in the position which he has assumed, especially so to me, knowing him as I do, and having knowledge of the earnestness with which he pushed the claims of Christianity when it was fresh to him, as some of the old pagan writings are fresh and new to him now. His is an impulsive, well meaning nature, but changeable as the wind. That eminent preacher, Richard Cecil, of London, tells us that when he was a youth he tried his utmost to be an infidel, but his mother's beautiful and eloquent Christianity was too much for him. He never could answer that, sometimes she used to talk to him, and weep as she talked. He says: "I flung out of the house with an oath, but I wept, too, when I got in the street." Our impulsive Scottish friend has been away from a mother's teaching and influence for many years, and has perhaps experienced some of the coldness to be found in some Christian churches. Carlyle found the teachings and the granite piety of his old Scotch mother about the chief break-water against skepticism; his rugged roughness seems always to have sweetened in her presence. Sympathy is the powerful engine of a mother, and what our churches need to-day is sympathy for the stranger.

It is said that a poor man once applied for admission to a wealthy church. The committee soon saw that he would add nothing to their financial strength or social standing, and recommended that he wait a while. To their surprise he soon appeared again. At a loss what to say, one of them suggested that he talk with the Lord about the matter. The man meekly consented, and went away. In a few weeks he appeared before the committee again. They were now at their wits' end, but determined to contest every step of the way, they inquired: "Brother, did you talk with the Lord about this matter?" "I did." "And what did he say?" "He told me not to get discouraged, but to be as patient as I could. He said he had been trying to get into this church himself ever since it was organized, but that he had not succeeded yet."

This story may seem a little exaggerated, but it is to be feared that there are not a few churches where such an interview might occur, and no doubt this accounts for a large number in every community practically ignoring the church. In the words which Mr. Murray has chosen to say farewell, namely, "Good-bye," which literally means "God be with you," there is hope, and, after investigating the writings of Aristotle, Socrates, Plato, and others, he may be brought to see the beauty of Jesus, who alone answers to the needs of every human heart, and who, as you have repeated, has brought life and immortality to light, and who in his teachings and character is the fairest among ten thousand and altogether lovable. Before deciding finally, Mr. Murray might take one more look at Calvary, and ask himself the question, which has done most for him and others in the battle of life, paganism or Christianity? W. DRYSDALE.

THE FAMINE IN GUJERAT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your last Saturday editorial makes the famine conditions in Gujerat, India, very clear. I enclose \$3 to save one man's life till the monsoon rains break in July. What a cheap price for human life. Will not other readers help to tide over our stricken brothers in India?

As I understand it, this money is principally to provide necessary funds for employment, at well digging, weaving, brickmaking, etc., thus enabling the people to earn enough to carry them over the famine season.

This is practical applied Christianity, and should appeal to all classes of business men. There is a special obligation to Christians in this present famine, because of the many native Christians brought to Christ through the previous drought. Must these brothers won for the Master by the kindness and help of the missionaries in the former instance, now be allowed to die of starvation? These conditions place the great missionary question in one of its strongest lights. Let us pray that all classes of people will be led to help in averting this famine, and may we all note well the Master's memorable words, "Inasmuch as ye did it not to the least of one of these ye did it not to me." H. B. F.

The 'Witness' acknowledges the following subscriptions sent it:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. Includes A.C.W., J. Smith, J. Hillard, A. Mason, J.H.N., H.B.F., H. J. Jaques, Merrickville, Ont., A Friend, Mr. and Mrs. J. H., In Memory of Mother, Sympathy, L.A., R.M., C. L. Percival, Mississippi, Total \$36.00.

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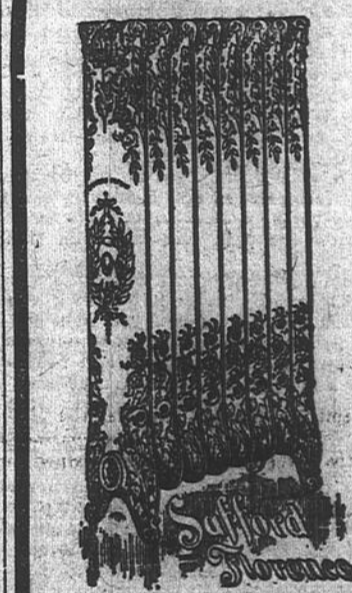
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JAPAN'S BIG BANK DEPOSITS.

(Washington 'Post.')

Seventy percent of the Japanese expenditures in the present war with Russia remain in Japan, and, as a result, the deposits in the banks of the island kingdom are larger than they have ever been before, said Franklin B. Morse, son of the first American Consul to Osaka. The working of this is simple and accounts for the present conditions in Japan. The Japanese army lives on rice and fish. The government has given its orders for these provisions to



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the farmers and fishermen of Japan, who, when they receive the money, deposit it in the bank mostly, and when a national loan is called for are prepared to loan the government the very money that they have been paid. Add to this the fact that all the powder used by the Japanese in the field is manufactured at home, and it is evident why there is but thirty percent left to go out of the country.

The Boys' Page.

Valentine Song.

(Clinton Scollard, in 'Woman's Journal.')

Oh, a song for the winter waning,
When the birds begin to pair,
And their soft complaining
Wafts on the Southern air.
When the ewetides grow less eerie,
With the chill east's whelp-like
whine!—
Oh, arouse for his saintship cheery,
Good old Saint Valentine!

Oh, a song for the pulse that's beating
Under the iron earth;
For the speedy meeting

Of melody and mirth;
For the fout of that cruel Tartar,
Winter, of mood malign!—
Oh, a rouse for the merry martyr,
Good old Saint Valentine!

Oh, a song for all fond lovers
Dreaming the olden dream;
For the gleam that hovers,
The radiant rainbow-beam;
For the love that is no fable,
The love that is true and mine!—
Oh, a rouse for sweetheart Mabel
And for good Saint Valentine!

My Lady's Kiss.

I wondered if my lady fair
Would take it very much amiss
If I should steal from lips so rare
One kiss!

Stealing was sin I had been taught,
The base temptation I would shun;
So, humbly kneeling, I besought
"Just one!"

She stooped—I hardly dare the rest
To tell, or write with modest pen—
Her dainty curls my cheek caressed,
And then

She whispered 'more than one!' You
must
Not think her bold, because, you see,
My lady-love is only just
—Mary Farrah.

A Piece of Work.

(By William Buckley, in the 'Christian Endeavor World.')

'Hard to the left!' he kept saying to himself, with his arms braced straight like iron rods. The front wheel wriggled, and he knew he had struck the bit of sandy road above the second angle, and the worst. It warned him just in time. He remembered the huge rock with the advertisements on it, and a ray from the lantern caught it as he flashed by and then swooped off to the right. A sharp jingle as a stone flew up against the spokes; he was once more in the straight spot for the last turn of all.

With wide staring eyes he prayed; his tongue formed the words behind his closely shut teeth. 'Bear to the left now!' He knew the path was better on that side.

Again the front wheel wriggled fiercely. It was by nothing, but luck this time that he had chosen the right moment. There was a hollow thump as he crossed a wooden culvert and bounded for a moment into the air. The great danger was passed. Below him stretched a straight, level, and then the sandy patch before he reached the crossing.

How could he stop. He could never catch those flying pedals. But stop he must, or he would overshoot his mark a half-mile before he found the level.

It was no easy thing to do to hold that struggling front wheel steady. He straightened up, and, bending his right knee, placed the sole of his foot against the tire of the front wheel. He could feel it warming through the leather, but he partly checked the speed. Then there was a ringing sound, a twist of his back arms, and over he went, with a sickening momentary cry of fear.

He rolled up on his hands and knees. To save his life he could not help that choking, whimpering sound. His mouth was full of sand, and he felt as if his breast had been crushed in between his lungs. A sharp pain ran through his left leg, but at last he caught his breath.

There was the track within thirty feet of where he had fallen. He could only tell this by seeing the ghost-like danger-post that stretched above the roadway like a white warning gallows. There, a few rods down the track, was the switch that turned through the sharp cut to the quarries.

Rollins gave a cry. 'The key!' The switch was locked. Would he have to stand there and see the ore-cars rush by him? He twisted with both hands at the guard chain to the lock. It wouldn't move. But what was that standing close on the siding? A hand-car is a good lift for two men at any time, but it seemed as if made of pine wood instead of heavy iron wheels and bars. He rolled it to the track and upended it as easily as a laborer would throw over a wheelbarrow.

Then he heard a roaring sound above him along the grade. The sharp staccato tooting of the drilling-engine he heard also. Then far below him, four miles away, the long, confident whistle of No. 44 at a grade crossing. The rails were slippery, and he knew that the train was coming slowly up the grade. As the hand-car toppled across the track, he threw upon the heap two heavy crosses, and scrambled up the opposite bank. Now the roaring was upon him! Crash! A snap and a whirl, and the wheels of the foremost ore-car caught the obstruction. The load piled forward and the flats behind reared up and threw their heavy freight in every direction. He had wrecked her just in time.

He hurried back to the crossing. A tangle of wire and framework, the bicycle lay at the roadside. He must have missed striking that huge rock by nothing short of a miracle. The lamp, twisted and broken, was attached to the front fork. He could smell the oil, and he sopped it with his handkerchief. His hands were sticky, and the match refused to light. At last he struck a handful of matches; they flashed feebly, then sputtered and went out. In the brief space Rollins had seen that his hands were dripping red.

A great white eye and the tinkling of the rails told that the little switch-engine would strike the obstruction first. It was alongside now! The young man saw that the wheels were reversing furiously. Then he heard a second crash

had plenty of experience in that line. We were staying at the headquarters of a club to which his father belonged.

About four o'clock one sunny afternoon we got to our destination after a lovely, though rough, drive, through the woods. When we arrived we found we were in luck, no one else was up there, so we expected to have a much better time, as Fred knew the caretaker of the club very well. After packing our things away and putting on sweaters, we decided to go for a paddle, a little way down the lake to a bay Fred wanted to show me.

As I had had little or no experience in paddling, we did not get along very quickly, and two or three times we were in danger of going for a swim against our will. We could both swim well, and as we were only a few yards from the shore, we did not trouble our minds about that. The scenery was beautiful. All around us were mountains clothed with the foliage of birches, elms, maples and evergreens, and many other kinds of trees rising from the water's edge, and the sun just shining on the tops tinted them with gold. At last we came to the bay. The entrance was narrow and almost blocked by a small island. Round the bay the mountains were pretty high, and cast dark shadows on the water. Fred told me that there were generally lots of ducks and loons around. Going back to the club-house, everything looked clear, and made such perfect reflections of the banks that the mountains looked double. When we arrived at the club-house Jean, the French-Canadian who took care of it, had supper ready, which we attacked with great vigor. That night we retired to our little camp-beds early, as we were tired out after our day's experiences.

Next morning when I awoke I found Fred already half dressed, so I lost no time in dressing and hurried downstairs. I found him outside gazing down the lake, or rather, in that direction, for you could not see very far on account of the mist. In about half an hour the sun began to peep over the mountains. It did not take long to dispel the fog. We could see it rising from the water and floating upwards.

That morning Fred had a shot at a loon, but, as usual, missed. The loon is a very wary bird, larger than a duck. It will protect its young by attracting your attention, and gradually drawing you away from its nest. It is very difficult to shoot them. The bullet may go straight, but when it gets to the spot where the loon was the bird is three hundred yards away. When rising, it does not fly straight up, but skims the surface of the water for some distance, gradually getting higher and higher.

The afternoon was an uneventful one. Before retiring for the night, we overhauled our fishing tackle, as Fred had decided to go for an early troll on the morrow.

Before sunrise next day I was awakened by Fred, who said that he had shaken me until he was tired. We dressed hurriedly, and, going downstairs, ate the breakfast Jean had prepared for us. The morning was cold and misty, and we were glad to put on our heavy sweaters and coats. Everything was soaked with the dew, and the boat looked as though it had been out in a heavy rain all night. We started down the lake, Fred, rowing and I paddling. We went on until Fred could distinguish a point looming through the mist. The best fishing ground was between this point and an island that lay a mile or two down the lake.

We cast out about one hundred feet of line. Then I took the oars and Fred managed the line. I had never trolled for trout before, so he said he would show me how to get the fish into the boat if we were lucky enough to get a bite. A minute or two later he felt a tug upon the line, and commenced to haul in as fast as he could. At last he got it in sight, and, pulling it along just under the surface of the water, flung it into the boat. A couple of blows from a stick we had brought with us stunned the fine trout, and the next thing was to take the hook out, which he did swiftly and skillfully.

He then gave me the line, and took the oars. 'Don't lift it straight up when you get it to the surface; swing it into the boat,' he said. I had held the line for three or four minutes when I felt a tug, and I started to pull it in in jerks.

'Steady,' cried Fred, 'or you'll lose your fish.'

I continued to pull it in. How long it seemed before the sucker came into sight! At last the fish could be seen through the clear water struggling to free himself from the hook. I brought it alongside the boat.

'Swing it in!' shouted Fred, but it was too late. In my excitement I tried to lift it straight up, and the hook came out, the fish splashing back to its own element.

'Cheer up, old chap, better luck next time,' cried Fred.

I again put out the line, and a few minutes later I knew I had another bite. The line was awfully heavy. I pulled it up to the surface all right, and brought it alongside in fine style.

'Fling him,' shouted Fred, more excited than I was. 'Fling him,' he shouted.

I replied to his shout by giving the line a tremendous fling, and landed the trout into his arms, and Fred, in his effort to avoid it, fell backwards over his seat into the bottom of the boat. I snatched up the stick and speedily despatched the fish.

'Well, I did not expect that,' said Fred, who was nearly bursting with laughter. 'never mind, you got the fish, or, at least, I got it where I didn't expect it.'

It was truly a fine fish, weighing about three pounds, and that morning, when we got back to the club-house, it tasted pretty good after all the trouble it had given us.

A few days later we left the lake with regret. We had had such a glorious holiday, as I am sure all boys have who are lucky enough to be able to spend any time in the Laurentian Mountains.

ORIGIN OF GAMES.

'Going to the games to-day?' has been asked time and again in many centuries. The boy of Athens referred to the Olympic games, the Roman youth to the Capitoline, while to-day we mean the intercollegiate contests, or the athletic meetings of our own club or school. The origin of such amusements dates back further than any historian has ever gone. Trials of strength and endurance have existed, probably, as long as man; even certain animals indulge in such contests.

The game of ball is as old as the pyramids in some of its forms. Baseball as we know it is a comparatively recent invention, and thoroughly American, but in the fourteenth century in England was played a game called 'club-ball,' out of which grew their modern cricket, and back of that various forms of ball games were known to nearly all races. Tennis is believed to be of French origin, but it was played in England in the days of Charles II., and became popular here about sixteen years ago. Previous to 1877 croquet was the fashionable game, and more people played it than had ever tried lawn tennis. To the French belongs the honor or blame, as you may regard it, of having invented croquet, calling it paille-maille (a wooden mallet). When the English got hold of the game, early in the seventeenth century, they twisted it into Pall Mall, pronouncing it pell-mell, and the designation of the street in London so called to-day is due to the fact that the game was played there long ago.

Bowling is said to have had its origin in England, and 'Bluff King Hal' is credited with having played it, but his scores are not given, and probably were not worth recording. When the Dutch were in New York, or rather, New Amsterdam, as it was then, a grassy field near the lower end of the island was reserved for bowling games. And now the Broadway cable-cars circle a tiny park which still bears the name of Bowling Green in memory of the Dutchmen. Rip Van Winkle, you may remember, played at the game with the little men of the Catskill Mountains, while the rolling balls echoed like thunder through the range.

Nearly all of our out-door games are of very ancient origin, and we have simply adapted and modified the ideas of people who played them thousands of years ago. Among those dependent wholly upon skill and thought chess is probably the oldest. The invention of the game has been attributed to the Jews, Hindus, Chinese, Scythians, Babylonians, and a host of other nations. Japhet, Shem, and King Solomon have also been credited with devising it. So many additional people have also been named as its inventors that one perceives at once that the real truth is nobody knows anything about it. The Grecian Prince Palamedes, who was at the siege of Troy, was the man who devised it, according to one authority, in order to pass away the time and relieve the discomfort of that memorable siege. An Arab legend has it that chess was invented by the father of a young despot to teach him that the power of a king depended wholly upon his subjects, by whom he was guarded and defended. Another story is that it was made up to represent the art and strategy of war, and still a fourth account is that during an invasion of a country by the Chinese, the Mandarin Hansing, who was in command, arranged the game to amuse his soldiers in winter-quarters, so that they would not insist upon returning home. The date of this last story is given as 174, and the name bestowed by the Chinese being chok-choo-hong-ki, which means 'the play of the science of war.' More authorities agree upon India, however, than upon any other country as the home of chess, and it is known to more nations than any other game in the world.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

The Palm Trees of India.

(Written by Ella Gooch, a little girl who has lived in India, and knows the palm trees as we know our maples.)

There are three different kinds of palm trees in India—the cocoanut, palmyra, and the date palm trees. These trees are of great use to the people, every part being used and nothing wasted. The leaves of the cocoanut tree are used for making mats, and when tied to the end of a long stick are useful as brooms or brushes to sweep down the cobwebs and dust from the walls and ceilings of their houses. They are long and feathery, and are the prettiest shaped leaves of all the palm trees. The palm trees do not have branches and limbs like the trees of America, but the leaves grow direct from the top of the main trunk, and as the trunk grows the lower leaves fade and are taken away. The palm trees frequently reach the height of sixty or seventy feet, and have nearly the same diameter from the ground to the top. They look very curious to our western eyes as they stand out against the sky, with their tufts of leaves waving from their tops. The trunk is used for troughs; the inside is easily taken out, as it is pulpy and fibrous. The root is in shape much like an onion; the bulb part is sometimes two or three feet in diameter, and when dug out is used for a tub, to hold water, and also as a bucket to draw water from the wells to pour on their rice fields. The cocoanuts as we see them in America are very different in appearance from the way we see them growing on the trees in India. We see them hanging in great bunches around the tuft of leaves. When young they are round; when full grown they have an outside shell which is cubical in shape and green in color. When you take this outside shell off to get to the nut, you see the fibre which is used for making rope and mattresses. The nut when cracked has a white meat, which is very nice to eat. The natives grate this meat and squeeze the juice from it and put it into their curry, which adds greatly to its flavor. The milk is a pleasant drink to many a weary traveller. The shell of the nut is used for making ladles, dippers, spoons, etc. The cocoanut trees begin to bear when four years old, and go on to a very old age, so that an orchard of cocoanut trees will bring in a permanent income to its owner. A nut is sold in the southern part of India for a cent, or a cent and a half, and a tree will bear many dozen in a year.

The palmyra tree is in growth, and its different parts much like the cocoanut tree. Its leaves are shorter and thicker, and are used by two-thirds of the natives of southern India for thatching their houses. This thatching forms an excellent protection to keep out rain, and is cool in the hot weather and warm in the cold. They are used for making the fans we so often see in this country. The palmyra has a fruit, but few Europeans like it; it is about the size of a cocoanut, and is gelatinous and sweet.

The date palm in the southern part of India does not bear dates such as the boys and girls of America like to eat. It has clusters of tiny dates, which are very bitter. The trunks of these trees are rougher in appearance than either the cocoanut or palmyra, and it has an appearance of scales. The natives of India tap these trees a few inches from the top, where the leaves begin to spring out. They make a deep cut and take a piece right out of the wood of the tree, and tie an earthen pot underneath the cut. This pot holds four or five quarts, and each morning and evening when the tapper comes round to take away the sap he finds his pot full of a sweet juice called 'toddy.' In a few hours after it is drawn it becomes fermented, and is very intoxicating. This is the principal intoxicating drink of the majority of the people. Fifty years ago the people could tap when or whatever trees they liked, but now the government allows only certain people to tap. These toddy-drawers are very clever in climbing the tall trees. They have a strap which goes round their middle and around the trees; they are barefooted, which helps them to cling to the trees. As they lift their feet they move the strap a little higher. They will move thus for nearly fifty feet surprisingly rapidly and bring down a large pot of toddy on their heads without spilling a drop of the contents. Government makes a large revenue from the toddy trees, for each tree that is tapped the government is paid from fifteen to thirty cents. The palmyra and cocoanut trees are in some parts of India tapped. They both yield 'toddy,' but the date is the principal 'toddy'-giving tree. These date palms are frequently killed by a beetle, which is about an inch long. This beetle bores a hole in the tender part of the tree, and there makes a nest by tearing out the fibre. In this it lays its eggs, and horrid looking worms are hatched out. These live on the heart of the tree till they change into beetles, and thus in a few years a large grove is destroyed. The wood of the palm tree is useful for fuel and for building purposes. E. G.

TWO UNKNOWN ANIMALS.

(E. S. Hallock, in February, 'Outing.')

There are two animals practically unknown to the outside world. These are the pygmy, or Liberian hippopotamus, and the Derbian eland. The first-named is just what its name implies, a pygmy hippopotamus differing from the larger and common variety in three respects only. In the first place it is much smaller than the common hippopotamus amphibius, being no larger than an ordinary fair-sized hog; in the second place it differs somewhat from the common hippo in the character of its teeth; and, in the third place, instead of spending its time in the rivers and lakes in large herds, it wanders about through the jungles singly or in pairs, much after the manner of swine, in search of mast. Owing to the fact that it does not go in herds and is hard to distinguish against the dark background of jungle thickets, it is an exceedingly difficult animal to hunt or find. If anything, the legs of the dwarf Liberian hippopotamus are a trifle longer, in proportion, than are those of the common river hippopotamus.

Next to the Liberian hippopotamus the Derbian eland, of West Africa, which the Mandingoes call 'Jinke janko,' is today the least known of all rare and strange animals.

Even though Great Britain, France and Liberia own practically the whole of the Northwest African coast, no specimen of the Derbian eland has thus far reached Europe or this country, and next to the okapi, it is indeed the least known of all game animals. There are three distinct species of eland in Africa. The large, dun-colored Cape eland of South Africa, and the striped Livingston's eland of East Africa, and the Derbian eland of West Africa from Senegambia to Dahomey. The Cape eland, once very numerous, is to-day almost extinct, having shared the fate of other South African animals that fell victims to the merciless 'roers,' or elephant guns of the Boers.

A WILY HARE.

The more I see of the hare, writes a sportsman, the more I am impressed with the idea that he is well able to match his wits against the best of dogs and win out, provided he does not run too near the gun. He has a number of tricks which he plays when necessary, and it is a wise dog indeed that thoroughly understands him.

Upon one occasion I had an excellent opportunity to see a hare outwit a hound which was close on its track—running by scent, not by sight. I had gone on to a hillside, where I was building a house, and I was talking with the workmen, when I heard the baying of the hound, and it was evident he was coming my way and would pass us on the opposite hill.

A narrow ravine separated the two hills, and there was a steep trail on the opposite hillside. Looking across the ravine, I saw a hare running at full speed up the trail, and the hound was not far behind. When directly opposite me the hare leaped sideways into the air, and landed ten or fifteen feet down the steep hillside, and sat still.

The dog, of course, went past in full cry, but soon realized that the scent had given out. He returned on his track until he again discovered the scent, and then began to circle for the trail—and diligently he did it, going round and round in his endeavor to find it. Meantime I could distinctly see the hare lying perfectly still in the short grass. At last the dog gave it up and retired—no doubt in disgust. Thereupon the hare raised his ears and listened for a moment. Then he sat up and looked about, still using his ears to learn if his enemy was about. Having decided that the coast was clear, he hopped slowly up to the path, and in his leisurely manner resumed his journey.—'Scotsman.'

HOW ELKS SHED AND RENEW ANTLERS.

(From 'St. Nicholas.')

Elks shed their antlers about the first of February, though much depends upon the locality and upon the age and health of the animal. It often happens that one antler is carried several days after the other has been dropped. The new antlers push out the old ones, and when they appear they resemble scars on the animal's forehead, but soon take the form of two black velvet buttons, about the size of silver dollars.

As they continue to grow they gain in length only, and by the first of July they have attained their full size. If you could examine them now you would find them soft, rather flexible, nourished by blood and incased in a thick, tough skin covered with velvet fur. The antlers are now 'in the velvet,' as the hunters term it, in a most critical period for the owner, who seems to realize it, for he is careful to avoid contact with anything liable to injure them. Should an accident happen and the skin get broken or the antler disfigured, it might result in the elk's bleeding to death, or in his carrying a deformed antler until

PUZZLES.

NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of seven letters and spell the name of a month.
My 1, 5, 6 is to interfere.
My 3, 2, 7 means no.
My 6, 4, 3 is to move rapidly.

PUZZLE.

I am a word of five letters, and mean a post in the ground; behind me, and I am a verb; transpose now, and I am a kind of wood; now curtail me, and I am a plant; transpose again, and I am a verb; transpose again, and I am the past tense of the same verb; curtail, and I am a preposition; curtail again, and I am an article.

ENIGMA.

I'm in rat, but not in kitten.
I'm in oar, but not in sail.
I'm in gloves, but not in mitten.
I'm in pitches, but not in pail.
I'm in trumpets, but not in tune.
My whole appears in June.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

- Diamonds. J
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B O A F L O
F I N M O B
N A P D O T

MY FIRST TROUT.

(Written for the Boys' Page by one of our boy readers, aged thirteen.)

We, that is to say, Fred, Nolton and I, were spending a couple of weeks among the Laurentian Mountains. I had never been out camping before, but Fred had

DEBORAH.

A TALE OF THE TIMES OF JUDAS MACCABAEUS.

By James M. Ludlow, author of 'The Captain of the Janizaries.'

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SYNOPSIS OF STORY.

The story opens in the brilliant, but corrupt court of Antiochus IV., King of Syria, whose life object was the uprooting of the Jewish faith. The king's scribe, Heliodorus, a Greek squire, Elikiah, the son of Deborah, Jonathan's brother, his nephew, Glaucon; his other son, the little blind Caleb; his daughter, Deborah, beautiful and good; Apollonius, the Greek and libertine governor—such are some of the leading characters. The persecution of Elikiah, and the championship of Deborah, Caleb disappears, and Deborah goes to seek him. The feast of Apollonius, where little blind Caleb is introduced as the Jewish Cupid. Dion takes Caleb home. The injured Glaucon, Deborah, Apollonius and his soldiers, subdues Apollonius and wins her liberty. Deborah becomes the avenger of the wrongs of Israel. The carnival of blood. Elikiah gives himself up as a sacrifice to his God. The house of Deborah, Jonathan's brother, Judas Maccabaeus. How the Jewish priest, Mattathias, slew Laban, the renegade. The campaign between the Jews and the Greeks. A year in the 'Fortress of the Rocks.' Deborah waiting for the voice. The spy. The fate of the Wady Deborah's battle with herself. How Judas Maccabaeus got his second name. Renegade Glaucon; renegade Menelaos, the High Priest. Deborah meets Benjamin, her brother (Glaucon). The banquet in Glaucon's house. The battle of Bethoron and defeat of General Saron. Reception of Saron at Jerusalem. Princess Helena, his wife. The flying fugitives. The greed of Glaucon. Deborah and Dion teach each other the art of diplomacy. Glaucon's bargain with the Princess Helena and how he was outwitted by that wily woman. The Queen of the Grove of Daphne. Jonathan's raid on the house of Glaucon. Jonathan's death by the Greek, Meton. Where is Deborah? Judas's moodiness. The words of Yusuf, the Arab sheikh, which cause Deborah's consternation.

CHAPTER XXXVI.—Continued.

Glaucon clutched the bag. At length he opened it. 'You may have some of them,' he said. 'This brooch of pearls was once worn by Arsinoe, sister of the great Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt. It came to my grandfather, who had made many loans of convenience to the house of Ptolemy, which were never paid. This cluster of diamonds belonged to the great Joseph, the tax-gatherer, whose palace of white marble is beyond Jordan. He needed a vast sum of ready money in order to buy the office of farmer of the revenues of Syria when our land was under Egypt. He outwitted a whole company of merchants from Tyre by offering single-handed more than they all together. It was my grandfather who advanced the needed gold—which, of course, never was returned, as our possession of his jewels shows. Joseph had nothing finer than these in all his marble castle.'

One by one the gems slipped from Glaucon's fingers into those of the Princess. 'And that! Oh, how magnificent!' cried she, as he drew a necklace of scores of precious stones, and spread it out to shape upon the ebony table. 'That I must never part with. It was my mother's, and now is Deborah's—Berenice's,' said Glaucon, gripping the necklace with hesitating fingers. 'But she can never claim it, now that she has gone over to the traitors, and is herself outlawed,' argued the temptress.

'Let it be hers,' replied Glaucon, his voice softening as if a tear was diffused through it. 'I cannot part with it.' 'Glaucon, my love!' cried the Princess, taking him by the hands, and kissing him upon the lips. Deborah threw aside the curtain and stood before the frightened couple. 'You monster!' cried she. 'Both started from the seat. Deborah grasped the jewels which had fallen from the fingers of the startled Princess. The woman quickly recovered her self-possession. 'The traitress! The traitress! Ho, guards!' 'Glaucon, command her to leave this house,' cried Deborah. The coward imitated the chameleon, which changes its color according to the object that reflects the light upon it; for, as he looked from one to the other of these women, he became for the moment the victim of each, and dared to decide for neither.

'If Glaucon will not purge his house of this refuse of the camp of Apollonius, then will I, that our mother's memory be not polluted. Begone!' She raised the curtain and pointed to the exit. The Princess's dignity gave way before the indignant gaze of Deborah, as weak plants wither in the scorching rays of the sun. Still she moved not. 'Must I compel you?' Deborah exclaimed. She dexterously drew from Glaucon's side his sword, ere he could inter-

pose, and poised it at the throat of her enemy.

'Your paramour Apollonius once quailed before the sword of the daughter of Elikiah. How shall I spare this miserable remnant of—'

The terrified woman did not wait for the completion of either the sentence or the threatened action. She ran shrieking from the chamber, and fell into the arms of—Dion.

For a moment the captain held her; his surprise and the dimness of the passageway not being favorable to the clear vision of one who had emerged from the brilliant light of the open court. The captain was the soul of gallantry to all of the fair sex, but the Princess and Deborah were in such utter contrast in his mind that the discovery of the unexpected personality in his arms wrought a spasmodic revulsion in his feeling. He loosened his embrace and flung her from him. This time she found a more solid anchorage for her fright—in the arms of Theristes, a Greek common soldier, who held also a mop with which he had been cleansing the statue of Aphrodite. Theristes, being just then of less perturbable temper than Dion, or perhaps being more experienced in catching fleeing women, retained his captive long enough to grunt his gratitude with a kiss upon her cheek, entirely oblivious to the fact that such privileges the fair Helena had often sold as high as three shekels apiece in the market of Antioch.

XXXVII.

'IF I WERE A JEW!'

The mutual welcome of Deborah and Dion was in briefest words, for each knew more of its occasion than either cared to express; therefore the appearance of the Princess upon the scene served as a convenient diversion for both. Deborah told of the woman's attempt to beguile her brother, without intimating how she herself had come just in time to save this human moth from shrivelling his wings in the flame. 'How could she have thought to deceive you, Glaucon,' said Dion, 'after she had so completely unmasked her character at the dance? None but a stupid fool, or one as wicked as herself, would be tempted by her wiles after that.'

The speaker did not notice that the Jew winced under his words. 'You may mistake her,' replied Glaucon, as soon as he had ceased to shrink into himself, and recovered enough outward wit to say anything. 'That she danced is no more against the dignity of a Princess, than it is for Antiochus to play the buffoon along the streets of Antioch, as we both saw him do in the great procession.'

'Whatever she may be, she goes out of the city very soon,' replied Dion. 'The kinsfolk of Apollonius have heard of her claim, and have denounced her to the Governor Lycias.' Glaucon, having gathered up the scattered jewels, wrapped them each in its linen covering, and put them into the bag; then withdrew, with muttering, which it is uncertain if they were against his mistress or her exposers. The shell fringes of the curtain had not ceased their jangling as Glaucon passed through them before Dion cast himself at Deborah's feet.

'Tell me, Deborah, are you human, or a divinity? You are risking your life to save me from harm. Is this from a woman's misjudgment, or from a motive which only the gods can understand and give?' 'Dion,' replied she, with offended mien, 'rise. You shall not assume such an attitude before a girl of the Jews—a mere child, whose gratefulness you have chanced to win by your kindness.'

'But why, Deborah, why this awful sacrifice you are venturing? Soon General Gorgias will be here. He is as cruel as an avalanche when his purpose moves, and he has sworn to leave not so much as a bone of a Jewish child outside the valley of Hinnom. That you are the daughter of Elikiah, chief of the Sanhedrin, is sufficient to excite his vengeance even without the stories of your escapades as a spy, with which Menelaos's party are filling all ears. There is no hope for you here; vanish again, I beseech you, as mysteriously as you will, for I cannot endure that you should become a sacrifice for me. I entreat it, Deborah. Go away again!'

'Why, replied she, "that would make the matter worse, my good friend. It is known, or soon will be, that I am now here; but if I disappear again it will bring new accusation against you for being in some collusion with me." I care nothing for such accusation. I would willingly die in the tower with the sweet thought that you were safe from insult and danger,' cried the soldier passionately.

'But, my dear Dion, I think there is need of neither of us playing tragedy. Maybe, as you say, I can vanish at will. If so, I shall always be safe, and then, when you are in danger, I can reappear and they will say, "Dion has guarded his prisoner faithfully!"'

Deborah became quite merry with her pleasant conceit. Dion could not help catching some of the lighter manner of his companion. He took both her hands. 'I pray you, do not vanish quite yet. Tell me what motive led you to do this desperate deed in my behalf? You will not love me?'

He paused, gazing quizzically at her, but drew from her face not a flicker of such sentiment as certain past experience had led him to hope for. 'Then, since you do not love me, your action was prompted only by humane motives, to save a wretched Greek from some incoherence; and for this you risk your life? I cannot understand you.'

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DIAMOND DYES are Hummers and always ON TOP. plain. It commands us to "do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with our God." We need speak of no other sentiment. Her eyelashes did quiver a little as she said this. Then, looking him fairly in the face and returning the strong grasp of his hands, she added: "If my sense of duty were not sufficiently strong, my gratitude to my noble friend and protector would prompt me so to act, and so to speak." (To be Continued.)

BIBLE TEACHING. SATURDAY, FEB. 11. THE BIRTH AND DEATH OF JESUS. Adam was not born, but created, and therefore not a son, but a creature. His name means "of the ground." (1. Cor. xv, 47.) In Adam all die (1. Cor. xv, 22). Jesus was not created, but born. The Only-Begotten-Son of God. The Lord from heaven, a life-giving spirit. (1. Cor. xv, 45-49.) The eternal Son of God became flesh. He was not made flesh, but put on a fleshly form. That He might die, and by His dying deliver death-doomed men, and bring to nought the beginner of death. (Heb. ii, 14-16.) Jesus put on Himself the human form without becoming connected with the fleshly nature of Adam. His flesh was simply the veiling of His deity. He was without sin. (Heb. ii, 14; x, 20; iv, 15.) All the sons of Adam are under condemnation, for in him all sinned, so by the one act of righteousness, the death of Jesus, righteousness of life comes to all that trust in that death. (Rom. v, 12, 18, 19.) The crucifixion is a more wonderful fact than the incarnation. The Son of God becoming flesh was a great step downward, but Jesus assuming man's sin and passing through death is a still more wonderful descent. The great purpose of His becoming flesh was that He might die to save the human race, and make salvation possible to the whole world. His human birth by itself would have saved none. His death was essential to the salvation of even one soul. Reader, even for thee

DAILY TEXT. February 11. I have finished the work which Thou gavest me to do.—John xvii, 4. She hath done what she could.—Mk. xiv, 8. He who God's will has borne and done, And his own restless longing stilled, What else he does, or has foregone, His mission he has well fulfilled.—From the German.

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PUBLIC NOTICE IS GIVEN by the undersigned that it will apply to the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, for an Act to extend its powers, to issue new stock, to act as trustee or agent, issue bonds, and for similar purposes. Montreal, 11th January, 1906. St. Lawrence Investment Society (Ltd.) CHAS. R. BLACK, Managing Director.

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READABLE PARAGRAPHS. The Banffshire barber who received a certificate from a man of high position for his 'lotion' expects to make a fortune. The following is a copy of the certificate: 'I have much pleasure in certifying that, having used Mr. _____'s hair lotion, my head is growing thicker than ever.' WHAT HE USED! The inspector was talking about verbs and adjectives. 'Does your master use adverbs and adjectives?' he asked. 'Yes, sir,' chorused the scholars. 'Well, what does he use when he does not use adverbs and adjectives?' 'There was a silence. Finally, a little fellow waved his hand. 'He generally uses a ruler, sir.'

Clocks of all descriptions carefully repaired. Clocks called for and taken home by experienced men. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James street. 'Did you ever notice that almost all these misers reported in the papers are single men,' asked Mr. Watts. 'Yes,' answered Mrs. Watts, 'married misers are too common to be worth mentioning.' HIS REVENGE. Bluffer went to Scotland, and, wishing to let a friend know of his safe arrival, he entered the post-office and enquired if it could send a telegram direct to London, and how long it would take. The attendant, a young lady, cut short his inquiries with: 'I am not paid to answer silly questions.' Imagine her feelings, however, when she found herself compelled to wire the following: 'Arrived safe. Girls here ugly—and bad-tempered.'—'Tit Bits.'

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THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The ceremonies attending the acceptance of the statue of Miss Frances E. Willard, which will be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol, Washington, D.C., will be held Feb. 17.

Bishop Brent, of the Philippine Islands, recently started the American community in Manila by declining a gift of five hundred dollars for his hospital work from the Jockey Club, explaining that he could not use, in the work done in Christ's name, money which he knew to be the proceeds of gambling.

A Japanese officer, not himself a Christian, after a visit to Port Arthur, during which he had occasion to note the superior conduct of Japanese soldiers who were Christians, concludes a letter to an English missionary with the words: 'I think it would be a good thing for the army if all became Christians.'

The plans for the Interdenominational Evangelistic Campaign of Kansas City are completed, and the evangelists engaged for the different districts. The city has been divided into twenty districts, and prominent evangelists from every denomination throughout the country are present to assist in the work.

Evan Roberts, while conducting a mission at Skewen, said he had received letters from England, Ireland, Scotland, Norway, Spain, America and South Africa asking the people of Wales to pray for the extension of the revival to those countries. fervent prayers were offered in response to the request.

It is recorded with gratification by the British and Foreign Bible Society that a native trader from Timbuctoo, visiting Bathurst took home a card with a text written in Arabic and on returning to Bathurst the following year purchased an Arabic Bible. So great had been the interest excited among his fellow-countrymen by hearing the contents of the book that recently, on a third visit, he bought eighteen copies of the Arabic Bible.

A union movement of Protestant churches in Mexico City has been begun, the result in part of the evangelistic impulse of the Des Moines National Congregational Council. The pastor of Union Church, in that city, was a delegate to that meeting and carried back with him a message which is being followed by a concerted effort to reach the un-church members of the English-speaking colony in the capital of Mexico. Union prayer meetings have been held, the pastors are pressing home the responsibility of Christians as evangelists, and special united services are to be held from Feb. 12 to March 5. The prayers of Christians are asked that this effort, made under peculiar difficulties, may be successful.

'The Family Altar League' is an attempt to revive the recognition of God in the home by reading His Word, singing His praise, or praying for His blessing.

It seeks to associate in a common effort all those who already observe this wholesome practice, and thus by arousing interest, to revive it wherever it has fallen into disuse, and to establish it in all newly formed families. The membership involves no additional meetings, no tax on one's time, and only a very small expense. The Rev. F. B. Meyer is the president, and the vice-presidents are Rev. Messrs. Carey, Bonner, Marshall Hartley, Dr. J. Monro Gibbons, J. H. Jewett, M.A., Dr. Alexander McLaren, and J. Tolofree Parr. One hundred and five families have already been enrolled, including about five hundred persons, and nearly every denomination, and this though the league is not yet a year old. Fuller information may be obtained from Mr. F. G. Kemp, founder and hon. secretary, 9 Cambridge road, Aldershot, England.

WHO TEACHETH LIKE HIM?

(China's Millions.) For some months we had been interested in the mother of one of our former schoolboys, a bright, intelligent woman, who seemed to take a real delight in being taught, either at her class or at her own house. In spite of this interest, however, the idols remained up, although the husband seemed not to object to them being removed, nor to his wife and son's interest in the things of God. For some weeks we took no notice of these idols, believing that, as the woman's heart was opened, she would herself remove them, until one day when sitting in her house she told us she had prayed each night, etc. We then felt led to speak to her plainly about the idols, putting before her, as God enabled us, the necessity of leaving the false if she was going to follow the true.

WHEN ALL ELSE HAD FAILED

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured his Bladder Troubles.

James Atwell Proves that Lumbago and Bladder Troubles are Caused by Diseased Kidneys.

Campbellford, Ont., Feb. 10.—(Special.)—That Lumbago and Bladder Trouble are both caused by diseased Kidneys has been shown in the case of Mr. James Atwell, of this place. Mr. Atwell says: 'I had Lumbago and Bladder Trouble. In passing my urine would hurt me so as to almost cause tears to come to my eyes. I used medicines and a bandage prescribed by my doctor, but got no relief. Then I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they cured me for good and all. I will never be without Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house.'

Cure your Kidneys with Dodd's Kidney Pills and they will strain the cause of Lumbago, Rheumatism, Dropsy, or Bladder Troubles out of the blood.

She made no satisfactory reply, and we could see that this was her sore point. About a fortnight after this while out on the hill at the back of our house for a little air after the close of a Sunday's work, we remarked in passing her house, 'Those idols will have to come down soon' (we had had some idol burning at the close of the afternoon service). On the following Thursday afternoon at our class she whispered to her teacher, 'I am going to bring my idols for next Sunday afternoon,' meaning to burn them.

We thanked God at this time for what we felt sure was a victory gained, and endeavored to lead her to trust implicitly in the living God. Saturday morning came, and with it Mrs. Hsia and her idols, including the door-gods in scraps, from having been scraped off the doors. On the following afternoon these were all burned in our courtyard while we all sang 'Onward Go.' She was not afraid. All the same, her lips were very white, and we could not but pray that God would take such possession of her heart and home that she might indeed have no fear. After this she discontinued coming and we saw almost nothing of her, or of her son, for nearly four weeks. During this time many regular attendants dropped off on account of the rumors prevalent concerning ourselves and our people being the cause of the drought, which was giving grave anxiety for the welfare of the crops. Mrs. Hsia was much on our hearts in prayer, but we could not urge her to come; and we felt that as God's Holy Spirit had touched her heart, we could safely leave her in his care. So her re-appearance at the classes encouraged us, especially as she seemed brighter than ever. But we knew nothing of the conflict she had been passing through until some three weeks later, when, at our Thursday class, we were led to speak of the Lord Jesus as a personal, living Saviour, a Saviour from the power of sin and from the devil himself. She interrupted, saying: 'I know he is this, for long after I destroyed my idols the devil was always at me, tempting me to get some more and put them up, and I was so miserable, until one night I had a dream. I dreamt a small but very ugly god came to me. His face was like the devil, and his hair stood up in horns all over his head. He menaced and threatened me with all the awful calamities he could cause to come upon me and my family. Oh, how frightened I was! I shook with fear and did not know what to do, when a very tall God with a lovely face appeared, dressed in a white robe. He raised his hand and said to me, "Don't be afraid, you have me." This he said over and over again, until I was no more trembling and my heart was at rest. Then he drove the ugly god out of my house, down to the river, where he was soon destroyed. When I awoke I knew that Jesus had been to me, and had driven the devil away, and my fear was gone.'

Will you pray for this woman, that she may indeed know his power to be above all the power of the enemy?

MISSIONARY EXHIBITS AND HOW TO USE THEM. A most interesting article under this head, by S. Earl Taylor, appears in 'The Missionary Review of the World' for January, and has special interest for us in view of the Missionary Loan Exhibition to be held in the Windsor Hall, Montreal, from Feb. 23 to March 1.

The idea is one of the good things we owe to the enterprise of English Christians. Our readers will be specially interested in the last, and perhaps the largest, held in America early last summer.

One of the finest halls in California was secured, a hall erected at Los Angeles especially for exhibit purposes. The interior was reconstructed with reference to an attractive display. In the centre were racks, upon which literature was artistically mounted on large sheets of cardboard, neatly framed with black picture-moulding, and around the walls of the room and of the gallery were booths containing curios illustrating the history, geography, racial characteristics, social customs, and other peculiarities of the lands represented.

More than two hundred trained workers were in attendance to explain the various features of the exhibit. To a church was assigned a special country, and those selected for this work were expected to make preparation by spending two or three months in reading on that country and its missions. Thus a great educational movement was started even before the exhibit began.

During the sixteen days of the exhibition it was visited by 102,569 people. One morning the high school of the city was dismissed in order that the pupils might attend, and fourteen hundred of them spent a profitable forenoon in the hall. The next day the pupils from the commercial high school, five hundred in number, came in a body, and following this twenty grades of the grammar schools, the students of the University of Southern California, the Student Volunteer Union of Southern California, private schools, normal schools, and Sunday schools came in rapid succession.

Members of the Chamber of Commerce with their ladies, seven hundred in number, attended one evening, and twenty-five hundred young people of the city were welcomed on 'Young People's Night.' In short, the city of Los Angeles, accustomed to great exhibits and fruit and flower festivals, was captured by an exhibit which was publicly and avowedly missionary.

A platform had been built out from the gallery, and from this every afternoon at two o'clock bishops, missionaries and leading ministers and laymen spoke concerning the world need and the worldwide opportunity. In each of the booths representing the various countries missionaries were ready morning, noon and night to deliver short addresses to the crowds of people who gathered. Not less than one hundred and fifty missionary addresses were thus delivered, exclusive of stereopticon lectures, which were a daily feature of the programme. Young men with megaphones were employed as floor-walkers to see that the impromptu events of the programme were so arranged that at all times there would be one or more interesting features. Often three or four addresses were delivered from the booths in different parts of the room at the same time.

The results of this exhibit were manifest: First: It dignified the cause in the minds of many who had thought of the missionary enterprise as a campaign carried on mainly by worthy but over-zealous women and children. The fact that a great banner inscribed 'Missionary Exhibit' was flung across the street by special permission of the city authorities and that crowds of the best people of the city had to be kept in line by the police, and at times refused admission because of the throng, was in itself a challenge to the thoughtful consideration of the visitors and residents of Los Angeles.

Second: It crystallized and corrected vague impressions. The idea of a missionary, with a battered silk hat and white tie, teaching naked savages under a tree, or the equally current idea of an emaciated messenger of the Cross stepping from a rowboat into the arms of a cannibal chief, gave way to a sense of astonishment over the comprehensive character and the varied types of work carried on under the auspices of the missionary societies.

Third: It gave a panoramic view of the missionary operations of the world. It was impossible for one to visit the hall without being impressed with the magnitude of the world-wide missionary campaign. Even the school children realized, after visiting the exhibit, that a study of missions involved an intimate knowledge of the geography of the world.

Fourth: It was educational in the truest sense. Leading business men came to inquire of the missionaries concerning trade conditions in the Far East. A group of school children who had been studying South America came to spend a half holiday with a missionary from that country. An old sailor whose ship had touched almost every foreign port stood in front of the great missionary map of the world and explained to a circle of interested visitors concerning the geography and the physical features of the islands of the South Sea.

Why a Torpid Liver Makes the Temper Bad

The Real Cause of Indigestion, Billousness and Constipation Due to Inactivity of the Liver—Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills a Great Liver Regulator.

"Oh, it's his liver is bad," you say when you find a person cross and disagreeable without apparent cause.

This is a common saying which is founded on scientific facts.

The liver, when in health, filters bile from the blood—where it is poison—and pours it into the intestines—where it is necessary to digestion and a proper working of the bowels.

Once the liver becomes torpid and sluggish in action the "bile poison" is left in the blood, where it causes billousness, jaundice and headache.

The flow of bile to the intestines being cut off, the food is delayed in the canal, and fermentation instead of digestion takes place.

The result is sour stomach, flatulency, feelings of weight and oppression, smothering sensations in the chest, dizziness, loss of appetite, drowsiness after meals, despondency and bad temper.

- Symptoms: Coated Tongue. Headache and Indigestion. Sour Stomach. Muddy Complexion. Wind in the Stomach. Feelings of Weight and Oppression. Smothering Sensations in the Chest. Pains Under Left Shoulder Blade. Drowsiness After Meals. Despondency, Bad Temper. Billousness, Constipation.

By setting the liver right Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills positively overcome these symptoms and bring about a thorough and lasting cure.

It is a common mistake to dose the stomach and overlook the liver—the real cause of such troubles.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are made to act directly on the liver because the liver really controls the digestive organs as well as influences the kidneys and bowels.

By the use of this great family medicine you cleanse and purify the organs of digestion and excretion, and ensure a natural, healthful working of these organs.

Make a test of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, and you will find a cure for indigestion, billousness and constipation and remove the cause of much ill-temper and unhappiness of life.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills

35 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanston, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, are on every box. Remember that Dr. Chase's Ointment is the only actual cure for itching, bleeding and protruding piles.

LORD OVERTOWN.

One of the most prominent of the figures to whom the Scottish Church cause has directed special attention is Lord Overtown, of Overtown. Lord Overtown, like other Scottish peers, such as Lord Aberdeen and Lord Kinnaird, is conspicuous for the life of Christian usefulness which he leads, and he has never allowed his exalted rank to interfere with the smallest of the religious and philanthropic duties to which he feels himself called.

He is well known in English pulpits and on English platforms, but he is best known and best loved among his own people. Overtown, where he has resided since 1863, stands about four hundred feet above the sea-level, and commands a beautiful view of the firth of Clyde and the historic Dumbarton Rock. The family mansion was built in the Scotch baronial style by Lord Overtown's father, Mr. James White, who was for many years one of the most prominent men in Glasgow.

Mr. White eventually found that his son showed a large firm of manufacturing chemists of which Lord Overtown is now head. Accordingly, after receiving the whole of his education in Glasgow, he took his degree of M.A. at the University in 1864. Then for a year he was in the office of his uncle's firm of accountants in Glasgow, and for a year and a half with a firm of Continental merchants. In 1867 he was made a partner of his father's firm, Messrs. John and James White.

The same year witnessed his marriage to Miss McClure, daughter of a solicitor of Glasgow, and no more faithful and happy partner could he have found. Lady Overtown is an exceptionally gifted lady, deeply interested in all the religious and philanthropic schemes, and plans with which her husband has been, and is still, identified. Long ago they started such work together near their own home. Lady Overtown is president for Scotland of the Young Women's Christian Association. She lately presided at the Dumbarton branch of the association, a fine institute and reading rooms, and her other benefactions have been numerous.

Lord Overtown was born at the close of the year of the Disruption of the Established Church. His father and mother both took a warm interest in the 'Ten Years' Conflict, and when the Disruption actually occurred, they, faithful to their principles, sacrificed their personal feelings to their religious convictions, and left the Establishment. The step must have been no easy one, as they were the only members of their respective families who left the Church of Scotland. Their son was brought up in the Free Church (which, of course, must not be confounded with the 'Wee Free'), and no Church ever had a more devoted son, a more faithful adherent, a more stalwart defender, or a more generous supporter. In no scheme or venture for the building up of the Free Church will Lord Overtown be found to stand aside, while he can be of the least service.

Lord Overtown believes in religious revivals and their results as being a great practical power in the spread of true Christianity. Next in importance to the influence of his father's home, came the deep religious impressions Lord Overtown received in his college days, during the period of the great 'Irish Revival,' in 1859 and 1860. In 1874 the mission of Mr. Moody won both Lord and Lady

PROGRESS IN AFRICA.

Mr. F. S. Arnot writes to the 'Missionary Review': It is impossible to gather up in a few words all that God has wrought in this country since I was last here. Then we seemed to be picking away with wooden picks at a mass of concrete—one of the natives, since converted, said, the other day, that 'then our preaching seemed like voices heard in dreams.' Now, within a radius of, say, fifteen miles of the two stations of Ochlandia and Owhalandia there are over two hundred professing Christians, most of them being evidently real cases, as this work is far from being popular. The Portuguese traders plot and plan to overthrow the converts, and at the present moment they have had a professing Christian put in prison on what we believe is a false charge. Then the relatives have treated some of the young converts in the most cruel way. It is beautiful, too, to see among them a natural and earnest desire to carry the gospel to the tribes around, and this week we have called all the Christians together for a 'Missionary Conference.' Some of the young men have the desire to go forth on a two or three months' journey, and we hope to see the whole church united in sending them forth.

Another great meeting of educators, religious leaders, and workers in all lines of religious and moral progress, is at hand. It is the third annual convention of the Religious Education Association, to be held in Boston next February. The meeting will extend from February 12 to February 16. The chief addresses will be given at the sessions on Tuesday evening, and in the morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday and Thursday. Tremont Temple, with its main auditorium seating three thousand people and its several smaller halls, has been engaged for the headquarters of the convention, and the chief assembly rooms, other meeting places in the vicinity, Park Street Church, Pilgrim Hall, at the Congregational House, Channing Hall in the Unitarian Building, and the Twentieth Century Club, will be used for some of the simultaneous departmental sessions.

The programme for the Boston convention is one of the most remarkable in the history of great religious and educational gatherings of modern times. A full one hundred speakers, of national reputation, because of their special contributions to progress in religious and moral education, will discuss the most vital aspects of present-day life. The great theme of the convention will be, 'The aims of religious education.'

Berlin University's Nine Thousand Students. (London 'Standard'.) The year book of the German universities, just published, makes it clear that Berlin University is the most numerously attended seat of learning in the world. It contains 7,774 matriculated and 1,330 non-matriculated students. The philosophical faculty, embracing philology and natural sciences, number 3,572 students—medicine, 1,111; law, 2,756; and theology, despite the eminence of its professors, only 335. America sends 123 students; Africa, 8; Australia, 8; and Asia, 37.

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HELP!

(Salt Lake Tribune, Jan. 25.) Twelve men met in solemn conclave in Salt Lake City. Their session was a private one. They had been invited separately by one of the most prominent men of this community. No one among them knew whom he was to meet. When they were assembled it was discovered that (with the exception of the commentator, who affords this information, and who was not numbered among the twelve), they were representative Gentiles and included some of the strongest, ablest and wealthiest men of this community.

They had been selected for a purpose. The subject laid before them for their consideration was, tersely stated, as follows:

'What can the Gentiles of Utah do to protect themselves against the power of the hierarchy of the Mormon Church? And what shall the Gentiles of Utah do to advise the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections of the actual situation here, so that the country may know our needs and may protect us from the dangers which environ us?'

It was first submitted and agreed to as a state of facts that:

'As now utilized, Statehood is but a protection to the Mormon hierarchy, in its establishment of a theocratic kingdom under the flag of the Republic.

'The hierarchy holds itself superior to Constitution and to law.

'It is spreading plural marriage and plural marriage practice throughout the ranks of the church.

'Through its agents, it dominates the politics of this state, and of every county and city in the state, and its power is spreading to other commonwealths.

'It exerts its sway over officers of the law that the hierarchy and its favorites cannot be touched by the hand of justice.

'It is master of State Legislature and of Governor.

'By means of its immense collection of tithes and its large investments in commercial and financial enterprises, it dominates every line of business in Utah except mines and railroads; and these latter it materially influences by means of its control over Mormon labor and by its control of legislation and franchises.

'It holds nearly every Gentile merchant and nearly every Gentile professional man at its vengeance, by its influences over the patronage which he must have in order to be successful.

'It corrupts every Gentile who is affected by either fear of venality, and makes of him a part of its power to play the autocrat in Utah and to deceive the country as to its purposes and its operations.

'Every Gentile who refuses to testify at its request and in its behalf becomes a marked and an endangered man in the community. It rewards and punishes at its pleasure. And the Gentiles who have gone to Washington to testify for Smoot are aware of this fact.

'Unless the Gentiles of Utah shall soon be protected by the power of the United States they will either suffer ruin or exile at the hands of the hierarchy.'

After these statements were accepted as the view of the twelve Gentiles who were present, it was decided to confer with other leading Gentiles of the community; to hold a mass meeting in one of the large auditoriums; to adopt a set of resolutions embodying the above, and to forward the same to Washington, as a protest against the testimony of Gentiles in the Smoot case, and as an appeal for help.

Thereupon appeared this astounding situation:—

'Every man approved the foregoing declaration of facts and approved the method by which the protest was to be sent to the world; and not one man among the number dared to stand out in public and become sponsor for this great cause.'

'Every man acknowledged that the Gentiles were fighting for liberty and property here in Utah, all of which were steadily becoming confiscate to the power of the hierarchy; and yet not one of the men present would consent to offer the resolutions or to speak in support of them.'

'Every man present recognized the fact that if the evil were not met and conquered now, it would grow too large for resistance; and that another generation would find itself hopelessly enslaved; every father felt that the prospects of his own children were at stake—that they would be bond or free by the issue of this conflict; and yet no man dared to throw down the gauntlet to the Mormon Church hierarchy.'

Were they cowards? No; they were of more than the average of human courage, loyalty and ability. But the merchant knew that his pat-

ronage would be made to vanish in a night; he would lose the power to meet his obligations in the world; and he did not dare to invite this destruction. The professional man knew that not only could and would the hierarchy take from him all Mormon patronage—but, if he were a lawyer, it could destroy his hopes of Gentile patronage by making him and his clients so unpopular with courts and juries that to employ him would be to invite defeat. The mining man knew that the hierarchy could direct legislation against him; might possibly influence courts, and could assuredly influence juries to his disaster. And so it went through the range of the Gentiles who were present.

This case demonstrates the elements of a reign of terror in Utah. 'Liberty' is an empty word while these things can be. 'Equality before the law' is a devilish satire while these things can be. 'Americanism' is as remote from us as it is from the Zulu tribes while these things can be.

The Mormon Church hierarchy has set up in this state and in this Republic the kingdom of God on earth, the power of which it exercises with such relentless absolutism that no man dare offend lest he be made to perish in goods or chattels—in means of maintenance—in all those worldly things which make life desirable or even possible in the community.

There is not one word of exaggeration in all the foregoing. It is presented to the American people for their consideration. Utah Statehood is a tyranny for all who who do not observe the Mormon Church.

Will the Government of the United States help us? Will the American people protect us and demand justice for us?

In the name of all that is glorious in our history, in the name of humanity, we appeal for help.

HIS MAJESTY'S GIFT TO THE CHURCH ARMY.

In the evening, before an overflowing congregation, consisting for the most part of very poor people, the Rev. W. Carlile preached at St. Mary-at-Hill Church, Billingsgate. It had, he said, pleased His Majesty to command him to attend at Buckingham Palace last Friday, and he was received with the greatest kindness and courtesy. The King's attitude indicated the benevolent dignity of a great heart. He should never forget the shake of the hand he received. In spite of his trembling on entering the library of the palace, he was at home the moment he came into the King's presence. It was in the name of the poor, the outcast and the prisoner that he stood there, welcomed by a great and warm-hearted potentate and emperor. The King sat down by the side of him; seemed, in fact, to come right down to his own level, and displayed much interest in the various phases of the work of the Church Army. He could not tell that congregation all His Majesty said; but this he could say, that he felt he had before him a great layman at the head of the church of the realm, sending an encouraging message to the Church Army and showing a warm and deep sympathy for all sorrowing and suffering men who would work, though he had but little regard for those who were scoundrels and too lazy to work. He (Mr. Carlile) got up to go after touching on the question of the poor prisoner, but His Majesty, showing the tenderest concern, begged to be told more. Towards the work of the Church Army His Majesty gave him £100.—London 'Daily Telegraph.'

WOMAN'S ADVICE SOUGHT BY BRAVES.

(Muskegon correspondence Kansas City 'Journal'.) The party from the Creek enrollment division of the Dawes Commission which has been in the field for some time taking testimony relative to names on the allotment rolls met with a remarkable Indian woman. She has wonderful powers of leadership and her fame for wisdom and valuable counsel has spread throughout the entire Snake tribe.

This woman's name is Fahne and she is a fullblood Snake. Her home is at Hillabee, a fullblood settlement west of Euola. The braves of the tribe never undertake a hunting expedition without first seeking her advice. The Indians usually look with contempt upon the advice of a 'squaw,' and it is a most unusual occurrence to find an Indian woman sitting in the council meetings of the tribe. Fahne, however, has this privilege, her opinions always being asked on such occasions. She is fifty years old and has an enviable reputation for virtue and honest dealing. She is often consulted by Wachache, the chief medicine man of the Snake tribe, who is supposed to be in closest touch with the Great Spirit. To be taken into the confidence of the medicine man would be considered an honor by any of the men of the tribe. A woman who enjoys this distinction is considered by the tribesmen doubly honored.

IMAGINATION CAUSED DEATH.

(Chicago News.) A workman on the Siberian railway was accidentally locked into a refrigerator car and was afterwards found dead. Imagining that he was being slowly frozen to death, he had recorded his sufferings with a piece of chalk on the floor.

The refrigerating apparatus, however, was out of order, and the temperature in the car had not fallen below fifty degrees Fahrenheit throughout the journey.

THESLAUGHTERED MILLIONS OF THE WAR.

(London 'Daily Chronicle'.) A correspondent of the 'Magdeburg Gazette' has been adding up the lists of the losses in the Russo-Japanese war, and has arrived at terrible totals. From the newspapers he gathers that the Russian killed and wounded amount to 4,387,700, while the Russian press announces—in detachments—5,728,800 killed and wounded Japanese. This is apart from the naval battles.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateaugay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'So still is the air that lies this morn Over the snow-cold fields forlorn, 'Tis as though Italy's heaven smiled In the face of some bleak Norwegian wild; And the glad heart sings—yet knows not why 'Tis winter on earth, but June in the sky.'

Looking over the garden as the snowflakes cease falling, and the sun shines with a blue in the skies that rivals the Italian coloring, the landscape is so still that it seems as if Nature had renounced life.

The stiff, tall white stems of the two birch trees, the forked black trunk of an ancient apple tree, the varied brown of many shrubs, and the green of the fir trees, unite in a mingling of shades, as the sun glints through them.

Secure from frost the garden treasures are resting under the billows and waves of white; they are wrapped in their peace, awaiting the resurrection. 'If God so clothed the grass of the field,' for it is clothed indeed these wintry days. From the south window can be seen the branches of the pink thorn all that remains of it since the severe frost of last winter robbed it of its glory. The dead wood and branches give a great heat when burning, and hawthorn charcoal is valuable. But one thinks of the crackling of thorns under a pot, in this connection, and that though the wisest man used it as a comparison for the 'daughters of fools,' it is not unpleasant to hear the burning twigs of the hawthorn pleasantly crackle.

'What a holiday it was in the days of our forefathers, when they went 'Maying,' and even kings spent the first of May in the woods on more than one memorable occasion.

The hawthorn is a tree of classical celebrity, for its flowers and branches were used by the Greeks at all wedding festivities, and in England and Scotland it shares favor with the rose.

Many are the superstitions connected with it, but in our day they are looked upon as curiosities of folklore, for the chief interest in the hawthorn is on account of the new varieties that have been discovered by scientific research.

Even on the island of Montreal there has within the last few years been found 'new creations' that have been a surprise to botanists and caused much comment and tracing.

Crackling little branches, symbols of the new varieties that are so many, frosted ambitions that did not survive. Such is part of the mystery we call life. As they burn we wonder if what is left of the cherished pink 'May' will be able to resist the frost that is again so persistent, and greet us with its beauty at the coming of another spring.

APPLES AS DIET.

'A Student' is very fond of apples, but lately finds that they disagree with him, and asks advice. In answer it may be as well to state that no fruit is so servicable as the apple, not only as luxury, but as a wholesome, nutritious food.

This fruit contains sugar, gum, a small portion of oxalic acid, and a large proportion of malic acid, the latter being the principle which gives the pleasant odor to the fruit. For persons of weak digestion, or those who injure their digestive powers, by over study, the apple may be found to cause indigestion, but it is often caused by the manner of eating, for if swallowed hastily the pulp passes into the stomach before it is liberated, and causes trouble.

A person who suffers ill-effects from eating this wholesome fruit should first peel the apple, then scrape the fruit with a knife, and after separating the seed and cell cases, eat the scraped pulp. In this form it will promote digestion instead of impeding it.

It is a peculiarity of this fruit that whenever it does produce unpleasant results, they pass off by a continuance of use, and it is a well-known fact that thousands of Swiss and French make a hearty supper of apples and bread.

When cooked they become extremely nutritious, as then much of the tree acid is converted into sugar, and less inconvenience is experienced by the dyspeptic.

Medicinally the apple acts as a stomachic and a laxative, corrects impurities of the blood, and cools the system if feverish. Apple-fed pork has a delicate and distinctive flavor, and they are a useful food for all animals.

The mistake is made of eating them between meals, or when not needed as part of the diet, and it is not, perhaps, generally known, that apples are injurious, with or after, eating fish. The best advice in your case is, not to give up your favorite fruit, but to persevere in the methods here mentioned, and it is more than likely the result will be better than you expect.

GERMANS PANICULATA

L.L.—Germans Paniculata grows freely from seed, but for the purpose for which you require it, you had better purchase well grown plants unless you have a good supply of patience. When once established an arch of this plant is very beautiful, the tender green of early summer being followed by the sprays of exquisite white starry blossoms. It remains beautiful until frost, and can then be laid down and slightly protected by branches of evergreen.

HOW THE TREES SUFFERED.

O.H.—It is no use to give you too much hope of encouragement in regard to the trees. Last winter was the most severe known for fruit trees that had any seeds sown hardy; even the Fameuse suffered in many localities. Not knowing the varieties you planted of apple, plum and cherry, it is not easy to determine if they are hardy or likely to be winter-killed every season in the way. As for pruning them in the winter, it is not necessary; if the shoots are above or below the graft. If the former, they may grow up again in time, but if the suckers that come up are below the graft, the fruit will, of course, be wild. This is in regard to apple trees, especially for Fameuse, plum and cherry. It is best to replant, and to be sure that you have the American, and not the hardy varieties for such a location.

AZALEA.

Mrs. McC.—This question was answered last week, and we all feel its importance, for Azaleas are beautiful and expensive plants that are worthy of the very best care.

To sum up, it is best to let it remain in the pot, which should be sunk in the ground with a layer of coal ashes between it and the earth.

For next season form in the summer, and the root of an Azalea must never be allowed to become dry. The drought of our living rooms is very hurtful to these plants, and is the cause of the premature dropping of leaves.

VALUE OF SOOT.

'Advice' asks information on the above subject, and a table at hand sums it up as follows:

'Soot is the volatilized unconsumed portion of common coal. It is thus constituted:

Charcoal 371
Salts of ammonia 427
Potash of soda 24
Oxide of iron 50
Silica 65
Fireclay 31
Sulphate of lime 31
Carbonate of magnesia 31

It is an excellent manure for peas, onions, carrots, but must never be applied to plants at rest. For plants in pots it is best mixed with rain water, in the proportion of one tablespoonful of soot to a quart of water; for plants in the ground, if used in liquid form, six quarts of soot to a hoghead of water.

BANKING TREES.

R.J.S.—You have only to look at Nature to see that the Creator and Giver know how to grow a tree. The roots spread from the surface of the ground. Nature does this to prepare the tree roots for the circulation of sap, and roots should be near the surface in order to receive the heat and magnetic influence of the sun and give the tree the greatest circumference at that point. If you plant a tree too deep in the ground it will not live, though sometimes it may try to correct your mistake by sending out a new set of roots at the surface of the ground. So many trees are improperly planted and more are injured by what you call 'earth protection.' This the tree does not require, and it is positively injurious to them.

People have been known to ask the help of an expert with a microscope for the cause of 'root rot,' which they had been the means of producing by allowing the earth to be banked too high around their trees.

HIBISCUS NOT HARDY.

A Subscriber asks further about the hardiness of these plants, but nothing definite can be said except that many seasons it is not hardy so far north as we are, and the Chinese varieties are best to be wintered in the cellar. If growing too large for the window, the tree does not require, and it is positively injurious to them.

People have been known to ask the help of an expert with a microscope for the cause of 'root rot,' which they had been the means of producing by allowing the earth to be banked too high around their trees.

PLUMBAGO.

Elise.—The Plumbago is not hardy, but

How Sickness Starts In The Inside Nerves

Most forms of sickness start with the inside nerves. Indigestion, sour stomach, heartburn, dyspepsia—weak kidneys, diabetes, Bright's Disease, gravel, irregularities—Heart irregularities—Bowel irregularities—all of these ailments, and the ailments which they in turn, bring on, are due directly to derangements of certain nerve centres.

Understand first that we have two entirely separate nerve systems. When we walk, or talk, or act, we call into play a certain set of nerves—nerves which obey our mental commands. That is why the arm can be raised, or the mouth opened, or the eye shut, at the slightest desire. That is why your fingers can delicately pick up a pin one moment, and hold a heavy hammer the next.

But these are not the nerves we are to consider here.

There is another set of nerves which control and govern and actuate the heart and the stomach, the kidneys, and the liver and all of the vital functions. You cannot control these nerves. By no supreme effort of mind can you make your heart stop or start, nor can you even make it vary by a single beat a minute. And so with the stomach and the liver and the kidneys and the bowels—they are automatic—they do their work at a certain set speed, whether you are awake or asleep—whether you will it or not.

It is on these inside nerves that life and health depends. So long as these nerves perform their proper duties we are well and strong. When they fail, we know it by the inevitable symptoms—stomach, heart, liver, kidney troubles. And these troubles have no other origin, ever than in these same nerves. For the stomach, the heart, the liver, the kidneys; have no power of their own, no self-control. They are their every impulse to the inside organs their slaves.

But the most interesting part about the inside nerves is the bond of sympathy which exists between all centres and branches of this great automatic system.

The centre, which, for instance, controls the stomach is known to science as the "solar plexus." The heart centre is called the "cardiac plexus." The kidney centre, the "renal plexus." Yet it is a well-known fact that in prize fights, a solar plexus blow instantly stops the heart, although its usual operations concern only the stomach. Why? Because of the bond of sympathy between the various branches. That is the reason the inside nerves are sometimes called "sympathetic nerves."

This explains why stomach trouble often develops into heart trouble—why indigestion brings on nervousness—why diseases become complicated. It explains, too, why ordinary medical treatments are wrong—why medicine so frequently fails.

For ordinary remedies are designed to treat the organ, not the nerve. When I first studied medicine, the whole foundation of what I was taught was that:

For nervousness, give bromides.
For weak kidneys, give diuretics.
For a weak stomach, give pepsin and Bismuth.

For a weak heart, give stimulants.
To deaden a pain, give a narcotic.
And so on.

Don't you, who do not know medicine at all, see that this is wrong? That it is mere patchwork? That while the suffering organ is enjoying its temporary relief, the

nerve that is really sick may be getting worse and worse? Does this not explain to you why relapse so frequently follows a supposed cure? Does this not account for the uncertainties of medicine?

More than thirty years ago this thought came to me:

'If life and health depend upon perfect heart action, upon proper stomach digestion, upon correct kidney filtering, why does not life itself depend upon these life governing power nerves—these inside nerves.'

My Free Dollar Offer
Any sick one who has not tried my remedy may have a Full Dollar's Worth Free. I ask no deposit, no reference, no security. There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept in full payment for a regular, standard size Dollar bottle. And he will send the bill to me.
C. I. Shoop, M. D.

I realized, too, that all ailments which result from this cause may, of course, be cured by one remedy. I resolved not to doctor the organs but to treat the one nerve system which operates them all.

For those who treat only the symptoms need a different remedy for each. Such treatments are only palliative; the results do not last. A cure can never come in disease of the stomach, heart, liver or kidneys, until the inside nerve power is restored. When that is done, Nature removes the symptoms. There is no need of doctoring them.

My remedy—now known by druggists everywhere, as Dr. Shoop's Restorative—is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside

nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well. There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills; it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain.

But my years of patient experience will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

In eighty thousand communities—in more than a million homes Dr. Shoop's Restorative is known. There are those all around you—your friends and neighbors, perhaps—whose suffering it has relieved. There is not a physician anywhere who dares tell you I am wrong in the new medical principles which I apply. Your own common sense will tell you to try. Not the ailing organ but the nerve that controls it. And for six solid years my medicine was ever put to the severest test it falls it is free—and it has never failed where there was a possible chance for it to succeed.

But this mountain of evidence is of no avail to those who shut their eyes and doze away in doubt. For doubt is harder to overcome than disease. I cannot cure those who lack the faith to try.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe me not for myself, but for the sake of your own health. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so far to remove every possible excuse for doubt. It is the utmost of my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know, it is not intended for or open to those who have used my remedy. They need no further evidence. But to those who have not heard, or hesitated, may have delayed or doubted, I say "simply write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist which he will accept as readily as he would accept a dollar. He will hand you from his shelves a standard sized bottle of my prescription, and he will send the bill to me.

Will you accept this opportunity to learn at my expense absolutely, how to be rid forever of all forms of illness which are caused by inside nerve weakness—to be rid not only of the trouble, but of the very cause which produced it? Write to-day.

For a free order for a full dollar bottle you must address: Dr. Shoop, Box 63, Reading, Wis. State which book you want.

Book 1 on Dyspepsia.
Book 2 on the Heart.
Book 3 on the Kidneys.
Book 4 for Women.
Book 5 for Men.
Book 6 of Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

makes a good-looking window plant in winter, and will bloom all summer. The best variety is the Blue Plumbago Capensis. It grows to be a large, irregular shrub, with healthy foliage, that makes it pleasant in appearance during the winter, and all summer it is covered with flowers of a pale blue, cool looking and dainty.

The plant requires plenty of room, a light, rich soil, and plenty of water. Yet the slightest dampness, or a heavy fog, closes the petals, and a shower rains all that are open.

The morning sunshine, and a little shade during the heat of the day, is the best position for them.

They are desirable plants, because blue flowers are scarce, but are not satisfactory because no amount of pruning will ever make the plant shapely, but the flowers may be cut freely, and new shoots soon bring out fresh clusters of blossoms. No insects seem to trouble this plant, nor any disease, and the freedom with which they bloom recommends them to the lover of variety, and it will succeed with the same treatments as the geranium receives, when well cared for.

FRUIT TREES TO PLANT.
E. McC.—If the land has good natural drainage, as you say, and the soil is light, sandy loam, it ought to be suitable for fruit growing.

Choose a northern slope, if possible, and see that the land is clean, and planting well done.

As regards varieties for Quebec, take Yellow Transparent and Duchesse for early; McIntosh and Fameuse for medium, and Golden Russet for winter keeping. Cherries and plums are not always satisfactory unless you grow the hardest kinds, for last winter's loss was very trying to the horticulturist in both those fruits.

If you can get Mount Royal for a blue plum, and Reine Claude for white, they are the best that can be recommended, except the improved native and American varieties.

It is very difficult to judge of soil and location for any one, without knowing further conditions, and so much depends upon the healthfulness of the trees at the time of planting.

It always pays to get the best, not necessarily the largest, but straight, strong and healthy.

GOING TO A FIRE IN CHINA.
'I was in Pekin,' said an American tourist, 'when a fire broke out a few doors below the house in which I was lodging, and at the first alarm I rushed out and into the burning structure to see what could be saved. I was at once ar-

rested, and later on discovered the Chinese way of fighting a fire.

'A policeman first required an affidavit of the head of the household to the effect that he did not deliberately set the blaze, and for this purpose took him before an official half a mile away. A second was stationed to see that no one removed any furniture until the papers had been made out.'

'After a lapse of forty minutes the firemen arrived. They looked at the burning house and decided that it was on fire. After much argument it was further agreed that it would be a waste of water to try to put out the flames.

'Two members, who erected a ladder and climbed part way up, were duly reproved for too much zeal, and after the name, age, and habits of the owner had been taken, the fire department retired in good order.

'As the flames were unhindered, the house burned to the ground, and when the owner returned he was beaten by his neighbors for endangering their property. I was held in durance vile for two hours and then fined forty cents.'—Chicago 'News.'

REGAINED HEALTH IN LONG DRIVE.
(Eldorado correspondence Des Moines Register and Leader.)

Determined to improve his wife's health by plenty of pure air and out of door life, B. A. Richardson, who has just arrived at Belle Plaine, succeeded in accomplishing his mission in a novel and unique manner.

The family had been in the State of Washington for some time, and, longing to get back to Iowa, they started with a horse and wagon from Spokane on July 22, drove all the way to Belle Plaine, got home in time to start at once for Evanston to spend Thanksgiving and Mrs. Richardson has fully recovered her lost health, thanks to the long and extended wagon ride. The distance traversed is nearly two thousand five hundred miles.

The health of Mrs. Richardson began to improve as soon as the family had been on the trip two weeks, and to-day she is enjoying the health of her girlhood, the best of her life.

INDOOR HUMIDITY.

A noteworthy contribution to domestic hygiene has been made by Dr. Henry Mitchell Smith, Brooklyn, N.Y., in a paper read before the Brooklyn Medical Society. It is that the hygrometer is much needed as the thermometer, and, in fact, should be used in deciding the atmospheric conditions of the house. The neglect of the element of water vapor is the greatest cause of overheating and underheating of our homes. A low humidity is the cause of discomfort, the source of much cough, catarrhs, colds, and other diseases of the skin, mucous membranes, etc. Tests conclusively proved that a percentage of moisture above fifty, with a temperature of about sixty-five degrees yields the best comfort and conditions of health. With a temperature of seventy-two or seventy-four degrees, a relative humidity of thirty per cent, as compared with a room at sixty degrees to sixty-eight degrees and a relative humidity of about sixty per cent, the latter seemed the warmer and more comfortable. This fact should be taken into consideration with the engineer's statement that we are wasting heat from the unnecessarily high temperature we maintain. The waste is probably greater than is generally supposed. About twenty-five percent of the cost of heating is expended in raising the temperature from sixty to seventy percent, so if we can keep comfortable at a temperature of sixty-five degrees we shall have saved at least twelve and a half percent of the total cost of heating. Dryness of the air is doubtless a cause, indirect perhaps, but nevertheless actual and constant, of the lowering of the 'sensible temperature' of the body, and this low relative humidity is of especial importance in children's nurseries and sleeping rooms, in all sleeping and living rooms, indeed, in hospitals, theatres, churches, etc. A reliable hygrometer should, therefore, be an adjunct of every household, and its suggestions constantly followed out. It seems to us possible that the great increase of pneumonia and bronchial disease may be connected with the factor pointed out by Dr. Smith.—American Medicine.

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THE BABOON'S NINE LIVES.

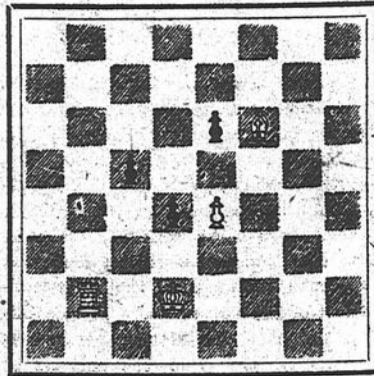
When baboons once take to a mealie field, they will not leave it till they have eaten every cob. When they depart every evening for home they have filled their stomachs, their cheek pouches, and their arms! You cannot poison these pests, for fifteen grains of pure strychnine in a banana has failed to kill one. Only shooting with a rifle will do.—Country Gentleman.



Saturday, Feb. 11, 1905.

PROBLEM NO. 944.

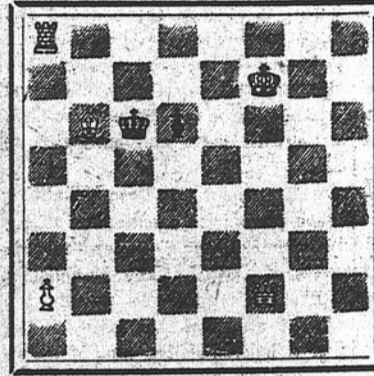
(By W. H. Shinkman.) Black 4 pieces.



White 4 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

PROBLEM NO. 945.

(By Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans.) Fourth prize, St. Louis Tourney. Black 2 pieces.



White 5 pieces. White to play and mate in THREE moves.

In No. 944 Black King is at his Q B 5.

LASKER VS. MARSHALL.

WHO IS NOW CHAMPION.

From the following correspondence it will be seen that Lasker declines to meet the deposit of \$500 which Marshall's backers were willing to put up. That they were eminently sensible in not depositing any money, without having it covered by Lasker, will be apparent to every business mind. What earthly sort of guarantee was there that Lasker would not fritter away part of the deposit in tentative arrangements for a match and confiscate the balance after breaking off negotiations by imposing conditions even more absurd than those already stipulated?

In every contest of this kind failure to cover a deposit means backing down, and we are forced, by a perusal of the correspondence, to the conclusion that Lasker does not feel equal to playing Marshall, ('funks' is rather a juvenile term), and chooses this undignified way of scrambling out. Lasker's remarks on the correspondence, taken from 'Lasker's Chess Magazine,' are in the worst possible taste, and, on the whole, we must, in common with many others, heartily congratulate Marshall and his backers on the courage, manliness and common sense which they have shown. It is fortunate for the reputation of chess that these qualities are displayed on one side, anyhow. The question which offers itself is, 'Who is now the champion of the world?'

New York, Dec. 5, 1904; 116 Nassau street, Morton Building, Room 1120. Mr. M. J. Marshall.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter, dated Nov. 16, I beg to say that I accede to your request, and that I shall be pleased to play a match for the chess championship of the world with you.

As conditions, I name those which formed the basis of my negotiations for the proposed matches between myself and Messrs. Janowski and Dr. Tarrasch. You find the principal terms enunciated in the December issue of 'Lasker's Chess Magazine.'

To ensure my ability to carry on negotiations with chess clubs and other institutions in the interest of the match, I beg to ask you to put up a forfeit of \$500 with the treasurer and at the same time propose Mr. Levino, who is treasurer of the Manhattan Chess Club, as treasurer of the match. This amount will be forfeited in the event of your inability or unwillingness to carry out obligations after you or your second will have attached his signature to an agreement between us.

You are at liberty to name any one of your friends as your second and I expect you to give your representative full powers to negotiate with me. I make only the condition that you should not select a man on the staff of a newspaper as your second, because it is undesirable that any newspaper should have preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news connected with the match and of interest to the public.

Should you agree to my terms I expect that I can arrange all details so as to commence the match on or about April 1, 1905.

Yours very truly, EMMANUEL LASKER.

New York, Dec. 8, 1905. Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, New York.

Dear Sir,—Acknowledging your letter of the 5th inst., in reply to my challenge of Nov. 16, I beg to take up the terms and conditions you suggest for our championship match, as follows:—

1. I agree that the stakes be \$2,000 a side.

2. I agree that the match be one of eight games up, draws not counting.

3. I accept the date for beginning play, namely, 'on or about April 1, 1905.'

4. Mr. Alexander Levino, of the Manhattan Chess Club, is entirely satisfactory as treasurer.

5. I am prepared to post a forfeit of \$500 at a time to be agreed upon, with the understanding that you place a like amount in the hands of the treasurer. This, I may explain, is in accordance with usage common to all sporting events of similar character, and, moreover, I must be equally safeguarded against loss in preparing for the match, after signing the contract. Should it happen that you are unable or unwilling to carry out your obligations, then I will, to be sure, be in possession of the title, but you must admit that in this case it will be a mere empty honor and practically valueless.

6. The arrangements as to place of play I leave in your hands, but must be ratified by mutual consent, before the locality is finally decided upon. The selection of the country, I concede, rests with you. You are at liberty to proceed with all negotiations looking to the placing of the match; to our mutual benefit.

7. With regard to my second, I must respectfully dissent from your dictation in the matter, as I had already selected a newspaper man for that purpose, in whom I have the greatest confidence. I feel convinced that he will not be objectionable to you and I guarantee his disinterestedness, except in so far as my rights in the negotiations are concerned, and that there will be no preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news in connection with the match.

8. I agree to the equal division of all moneys accruing to the match from the contributions of organizations and individuals or other sources of income.

9. As to the publication of a journal or bulletin during the course of the match, I must make it plain that I cannot, in the interests of my backers, engage in any business that may distract my attention from the main point at issue—the determination of the world's championship at chess. I place no restrictions on the use you may choose to make of the scores of the games, but, at the same time, I reserve my rights in said game.

In case of my inability to come to an understanding, I propose that the appointment of a court of arbitration be consist of our two seconds, and Messrs. Aristides Martinez, president of the Manhattan Club; Simon B. Chitenden, president of the Brooklyn Chess Club; and Walter Penn Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, to whom all points at issue shall be submitted and whose decision shall be final. Should the necessity arise for such a court, I hereby authorize you to invite the gentlemen named to act for us.

In conclusion, I request that you hasten these negotiations as much as possible, to permit me to leave within a fortnight for Paris, where I am engaged to meet Mr. Janowski early in January. Yours very truly, (Signed) FRANK MARSHALL.

New York, Dec. 15, 1904. Mr. F. J. Marshall.

Dear Sir,—In your letter of Dec. 7 several questions are raised to which find answer in what follows:—

'As to your forfeit of \$500, I demand \$5,000 from you as proof of the earnestness of your intentions. Otherwise, I could not entertain your challenge in face of your impending match with an opponent, by whom you may be beaten.'

I notice with regret that you do not wish to aid me in issuing an official bulletin on the ground that you do not wish to have your attention diverted from the essential purpose of the match.

From your letter it appears that you have not carefully read my letter of Dec. 5, as to time of meeting, and I must therefore request you to read that letter again.

The selection of place of meeting rests and has always rested with the holder of the championship title. If you wish my power of selection restricted, you must state now which places would not be acceptable to you. Arrangements already completed cannot underlie your sanction or consent.

As a general rule a man whose business it is to sell news to the newspapers should, in my opinion, not be one vitally interested in this news. The public has a right to expect a reporter of events to be an impartial critic and chronicler, serving not a friend's or his own interests, but the public. However, in view of your strong predilection for appointing a particular friend journalist as your second I waive my objection.

If you deposit the forfeit of \$500 and appoint a second with full power to act for you, all questions pertaining to the match might be settled by our respective seconds, and in case of disagreement, might be decided by a committee of umpires, and I shall be greatly pleased if the gentlemen proposed in your letter would act in this capacity.

It rests, therefore, entirely with you whether the match is to take place or not. Yours truly, EMMANUEL LASKER.

(Signed) EMMANUEL LASKER. Jan 6, 1904.

Dr. Emmanuel Lasker, 116 Nassau street, New York.

Dear Sir,—Having awaited the instructions of my backers in the matter of the proposed championship match between us, I am now able to acknowledge receipt of your favor of Dec. 15, and to reply to same.

My friends are of the opinion that your conditions are arbitrary and unnecessarily obstructive, and I am, therefore, forced to the conclusion that, for the time being, our negotiations must cease.

While perfectly willing to risk the full amount of the stakes you suggest, namely, \$2,000 a side, and believing a deposit unreasonable, my backers, nevertheless, take exception to your dictation in the premises. Furthermore, they are not willing to place the sum of \$500 in the treasurer's hands without a similar guarantee being deposited by you, assurance of which I have been unable to give them.

Your plans, also, concerning the locality of the match are much too indefinite to warrant our proceeding on any serious basis and I have decided to go abroad for my match with Mr. Janowski without closing with you.

I do not think you will question my desire to play you for the world's championship. At the same time, if we cannot come to an agreement, I am confident of being able to establish a reputation by meeting the other masters of the first rank that will answer my purposes fully as well as though I had actually won from you.

In the meantime, I beg to suggest to you the desirability of your inviting the endorsement of leading authorities (such as the British Chess Federation, the City of London Chess Club, the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association, the Gerolde Philidor, the Vienna Chess Club, the German Chess Association, and the St. Petersburg Chess Club) of the stand you have taken in relation to the championship or of altering your conditions to conform to the consensus of opinion thus obtained.

This I consider a fair proposition. If you think different I will be in no haste to return, but will endeavor to arrange matches with the European experts I have alluded to and who, probably, hold ideas on the subject less exalted than those entertained by yourself.

In view of my determination, as above set forth, I have appointed a second, thereby saving, possibly, a luckless newspaper man from the ban of your displeasure.

Hoping to, at least, have the opportunity of meeting you at Ostend next summer, I remain, Yours truly, FRANK J. MARSHALL.

The concluding letter does not disarm the suspicion which Mr. Lasker has entertained that Mr. Marshall was not prepared to play the match. His challenge at the end of the letter 'to meet at Ostend' is little better than a joke. For it is rightly and generally held that tournaments are unfit to decide the relative strength of two players. Mr. Lasker has stated his willingness to decide any and all questions Mr. Marshall might raise. Why substitute for these gentlemen the various associations and clubs named in his letter, and which are difficult to reach?

Has Mr. Marshall changed his mind as to the capacity of these three gentlemen to decide all questions properly and

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CHESS. Saturday, Feb. 11, 1905. PROBLEM NO. 944. (By W. H. Shinkman.) Black 4 pieces. PROBLEM NO. 945. (By Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans.) Fourth prize, St. Louis Tourney. Black 2 pieces.

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LITERARY REVIEW.

TOBOGGANING IN SWITZERLAND.

'The Canon in Residence,' by Victor L. Whitechurch, (T. Fisher Unwin), is a bright farce with a serious sentiment running through it. Mr. John Smith, an English clergyman on a holiday in Switzerland, falls into conversation with a stranger, who advised him to try going about in plain clothes sometimes, to learn how people really speak when they do not think a clergyman is present. Next morning early, the stranger had disappeared, taking Mr. Smith's clerical suit with him, and leaving his own very loud-checked knicker-bockers and other garments, for the clergyman. An unsigned letter explains the practical joke, and Mr. Smith rages inwardly at the figure he must out till he gets home. He does not go at once, however, for stopping at beautiful St. Horitz, he is, on the strength of his sporty-looking clothes, taken into the friendly circle of those who go there for amusement. The tobogganing in Switzerland seems to be elaborate.

Presently John Smith stood among the group at the steep start of the run, watching with some nervousness, crew after crew as they seated themselves astride the long, narrow 'bobs' and shot down the run, snicking the electric contact-breaker at the top. The cries of "One-two-bob!" from the brakeman at the rear gradually grew fainter and fainter as the long course was rushed down, and then the starter with his ear to the telephone from the bottom suddenly yelled out the time of the run as signalled from the other end.

"Now, then, 'Cheshire cats,' hurry up!" Miss Taylor seated herself in front, and grasped the ropes that pulled the short pair of iron runners forming the steering gear. John Smith was in the middle, feeling a bit uncomfortable, and a strident-voiced youth brought up the rear, the handles of the toothed brake in his grasp.

The consequences of the exchange of clothes thus brought the rather stiff clergyman into an entirely new atmosphere, and gave him different ideas about dealing with people. But it had other unforeseen results, for the stranger had carried off a card case and left a stolen bank note. This caused misunderstandings that became acute in the course of three months, in which Mr. Smith, a newly-made canon, was living in a cathedral town. The situations are amusing though perhaps too long drawn out. Eleanor Taylor, who instructs Mr. Smith in tobogganing and charitable judgments, turns up again in the cathedral town of which her father is mayor. She has a romance of her own, being in love with a young man of good family but small means, who has opened a fish store. Her father, a wealthy brewer, disapproves entirely of the young man's Radical views and unbecoming occupation.

"I'll tell you what, father," replied Eleanor, "if you object so strongly to the fishmongery business, I might ask him to give it up, and then you might start us in something."

"What?"

"Give him a public-house," rejoined Eleanor. "I heard you say the 'Blue Lion' was worth four or five hundred a year to a steady, go-ahead man. And I could help. How would you fancy me standing behind the bar drawing your beer? . . . I think after all I sha'n't press him to take the 'Blue Lion.' It means Sunday work. That's another distinction between the two trades."

NEW SCHOOL BOOKS.

'Poems of the Romantic Revival,' edited by John W. Cunliffe, D. Lit., and Susan E. Cameron, M.A., of McGill University (Copp, Clark Co.) is a collection of nineteenth century poetry for the use of advanced classes in schools. There are serviceable notes at the end, and a preface by Dean Moyle giving hints on the study of poetry. But the most distinctive feature is Mr. Cunliffe's introduction, which shows first Coleridge and Wordsworth agreeing to write in simple words, 'discarding the artifices of poetical diction,' and depending for poetic effect on their power to touch the feelings. Then Byron and Shelley come together, both full of the spirit of revolution, yet a contrast in several ways. Byron is of the world, worldly; and a full appreciation of his very varied qualities and defects comes only after some experience of life and study of literature. Shelley, on the other hand has a simplicity of enthusiasm that appeals to the young, and much of his best writing is free from any taint of an unfortunate philosophy. Only Keats, the worshipper of beauty, stands with these two, before Tennyson and Browning appear, representative of the best thought and feeling of their time. This study of a whole period is doubtless valuable even for those who are too young to realize how surely their 'own' ideas have come to them through generations of other minds. It may help them to picture to some extent the differing waves of thought that form the tide of a century's progress. The collection of poems is a fine one, regarded as a popular anthology, but for use in schools it seems

a little unpractical to include Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes' and Browning's 'Andrea del Sarto.' The sense of disillusionment in the latter, for one thing, is hardly a feeling to be forced upon the young.

'A Short History of England' (Ginn & Co., Boston) is written by Edward P. Cheney, professor of European history in the University of Pennsylvania. Though intended for schools it is not overburdened with names and dates. Like the older school histories, nor spotted with facts that have no apparent connection with the other events narrated. The author has produced a singularly coherent book, trying to tell England's story 'as simply, clearly and continuously as possible.' He says: 'I have tried to select from the mass of historical detail what was significant rather than what was conspicuous, and one result has been the comparative ignoring of that side of history which has always been overdone, the military side. The constitutional, social and industrial changes are emphasized instead. The language is as simple as the subject-matter will admit of. The standpoint is judicial even where the author's sympathies may be supposed to be on one side or the other.'

THE 'COSMOPOLITAN' FOR FEBRUARY.

In his article entitled 'Henrik Ibsen, philosopher or poet?' Mr. William Archer expresses his ideas as to the great dramatist's ethical intentions.

Ibsen is a great poet, a great creator of men and women, a great inventor and manipulator of those critical conjunctures in life which are the material of drama. He is also, no doubt, a moralist. He has a high ideal of human character, and he scourges unsparingly both the individual and the social turpitudes which prevent the realization of that ideal. But he has no definite, consistent, clearly thought-out moral or social system to inculcate. His primary concern is the projection of character, and its development by aid of an interesting moving, absorbing action.

'The early days of Christian Missions in Japan' are recalled in the instructive article by Adachi Kinoshita, in which he describes the arrival of the trading pioneers in Japan and his countrymen's first impressions of their strange visitors from the west.

'On the coast of Satsuma, in the year 1842, the good people under our Lord Shimazu saw a vessel of unwonted complexion. The appearance of the people who came aboard her, it was quite clear, were innocent of the gentle ministrings of culture of the land of the gods. They spoke in an unruly tongue; aboard the ship in their company was a man of the Middle Kingdom. Over many seas they had come—so ran the Chinese ideographs which the interpreter wrote upon a piece of paper—to pray for the trade and good will of Nippon. They asked to be presented to their gracious Lord of Satsuma. They accompanied their prayer with bird-guns. The appearance of the far-away people, their prayer for trade, entertained his sense of humor, but the fire-arms commanded the more serious thoughts of our Lord Shimazu. Trade was granted, and long before the introducer of the gentle tenets of Christ, the grandfather of modern firearms made good its title to the distinction of being the forerunner of latter-day civilization.'

An interesting account of the development of Nome is given by Alfred H. Dunham, the chief game warden of Alaska, in which he alludes to the surprising changes wrought by modern methods in the wintry city.

The most remarkable thing about Nome is the rapidity with which it acquired the luxuries of civilization. Its electric lighting system and its telephonic service are excellent. Its large greenhouse supplies fresh vegetables and flowers the year round at reasonable prices. There are numerous clubs, the most important of which is a secret society, the Arctic Brotherhood.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

The political problems of Europe as they interest Americans are treated this month by Frank K. Vanderbilt, in the course of his instructive article on 'The Progress of Socialism.' With reference to the spirit of socialism prevalent in Germany, he remarks:

Not alone is the German character the sort which would encourage the growth of socialism, but German political conditions, which were inherent in the varied political development of those countries which were forged together into the German Empire, have been such as must inevitably have united into a party of opposition men who had ideals of true liberty. The German states were securely bound together when the empire was agreed to, but they were not amalgamated. Even in dominating Prussia constitutionalism was only skin-deep; the real government was Junkerism and militarism.

The whole Socialist movement is largely a class movement; it draws a line between property and poverty, and is constantly running the danger of listening to demagogue leaders who appeal to envy and passion, and under a guise of justice and equity, propose measures that are unjust and inequitable. It is antagonistic to re-

ligion, not only contesting the power of the Church, but openly avowing atheistic views. The movement has in it the promise of good and the danger of evil. The good is pretty certain to be accomplished, for in the end it will appeal to the fair-minded of all parties; the evil may be great or small in proportion to the fairness of the Socialists' opponents.

The distinctive cases of Europe and America as regard questions of race are stated thus: 'One of the most striking differences between Europe and America is the persistence of racial type there and here, the tendency to amalgamate all races into the American. Time seems to bring only increased bitterness to racial antagonisms in Europe, while with us the third generation at the outside, is completely merged into the American type.'

In her 'Letters of a diplomat's wife,' Mary King Waddington narrates some Italian recollections. John Corbin treats of 'The lights and stars of Broadway,' in an illustrated article, in which he refers to the inferiority of American stage plays from an artistic point of view and mentions some of the causes of this decadence in the drama of the present day. Edith Wharton continues 'The house of mirth.' Juliet Wilbor Tompkins and Maarten Maartens contribute short stories; there are short poems by Georgia Wood Panborn and Edith M. Thomas; while Thomas F. Millard writes on 'The war correspondent and his future,' and advertising to the censorship imposed by the British Government on telegraphic dispatches during the Boer war, asks: 'If the object of the censorship was to prevent important information from reaching the Boers, why was it necessary to hinder despatches from reaching London, when not a word could enter the Transvaal by telegraph without passing through British hands at Aden or Durban?' The war correspondent has a spirited, if not altogether convincing, advocate in Mr. Millard, who remarks: 'I protest against the assumption, running through all arguments in support of a military censorship, that the war correspondent is an officious meddler. . . . The time has passed when any nation or combination of nations should be permitted to draw a curtain before the eyes of civilization and fight a war behind it. Such action is morally indefensible, and a nation which commits it gives a casus belli to humanity.'

LITERARY NOTES.

Reminiscences of the late Franz von Lenbach, says the Springfield 'Republican,' are given in the 'Contemporary Review' by Sidney Whitman. Lenbach began life as a stone mason under his father, who was a village builder. He had a pride and haughtiness which remind one of much greater men, as Beethoven and Michael Angelo. He declined to go to St. Petersburg when Alexander III. invited him. He was once summoned to London by telegraph to paint Cecil Rhodes. Showing the telegram to Mr. Whitman, he said, 'Let him come to Munich.' To one who asked him his price for a portrait, he replied, 'That all depends. From 20,000 marks, which I may ask, down to 5,000 marks, which I may be willing to pay for the privilege of painting an exceptionally interesting face.'

In further illustration of his attitude in matters of the sort, Mr. Whitman tells this anecdote:—

'One day a gentleman, accompanied by a beautiful girl, came to see him at his studio in Rome. They turned out to be a Venetian banker of the name of Rombo and his daughter Annina. After admiring everything they gave the painter a cordial invitation to be sure to come to Venice and pay them a visit. Passing through Venice some time afterward, Lenbach met them again and expressed a wish to be allowed to paint the daughter. The preliminaries were soon arranged, when an unexpected hitch presented itself. Signor Rombo was desirous of arranging the price he was to pay for his daughter's portrait; when, to his surprise, Lenbach insisted on painting her for nothing. He said it was no labor to him to paint a head of such classical beauty, but an enjoyment which would yield him untold artistic gratification, and for which he could take no payment whatever. Signor Rombo declined to accept such a present, and insisted on paying for the portrait. As both sides proved obstinate the matter fell through, and the lady in question—today the renowned Venetian beauty quite recently distinguished by the German emperor and known to the world as Countess Morosini—was denied the privilege of being immortalized on canvas by Lenbach.'

The 'Spectator' speaks with great appreciation of the beautifully got up book, 'Pictures and Engravings at Haughton Hall, Torporley, in the Possession of Ralph Brocklebank.' The book is, in fact, an illustrated catalogue of a notable

private collection. Only twenty-six of the pictures are reproduced, but those are all worthy examples of great masters. The rest of the pictures and engravings are fully described, and good notes are supplied in regard to the painters. Some of the pictures—as, for example, the 'Shylock' Turner and the Turner of Somer Hill—are well known, but others will have the charm of novelty even to experienced gallery-goers and auction-room experts. Conspicuous among these is the very striking 'Lutheran Minister,' by Jacob Gerritz Cuyp. This half-length of a bearded man in surplice and stole is not less remarkable as a piece of painting than as a study of character. The eulogistic comment of Mr. Radcliffe Carter, who edits the book, is, indeed, fully justified. We agree with him when he asserts that 'the real workaday humanity of the man extinguishes the ecclesiastical effect of the vestments.' A very different but most fascinating portrait is 'The Student,' by Opie—the portrait of a little boy holding a book. This picture shows what splendid work Opie could do when at his best. Even in the photogravure the picture has a haunting charm which it is impossible to express in words. Of the volume generally we may say that nothing could be handsomer or in better taste than the printing and paper, and that the photogravures are good examples of process work. We hope the plan of publishing illustrated catalogues of private collections that have been made with taste and care will be followed.

Mr. Owen Seaman has been delighting the English press with a collection of his contributions to 'Punch,' under the title 'A Harvest of Chaff.' The Manchester 'Guardian' thinks that: 'In parody the scathing, apt criticism that gives all the delight of a half-forbidden sin, Mr. Seaman is brilliant. The turning of William Morris, Tennyson and Browning is exquisite, and Mr. Kipling is fairly riddled with explosive shot—of which we may give an example:—

I am the Bard, it is I that make the Catalogues,
I that give the Oracles that otherwise were dumb;
I am Kipling, I'm the Voice,
I'm the Chosen People's Choice,
I'm the Words and Music also, I'm the Drummer and the Drum.

In the possibly more legitimate criticism of men and methods the satire is equally clever and searching. 'The Actormanager discourses' is ruthlessly pungent, and the address to Sir Thomas Lipton, with its

'People of irreligious mind, whose nerve is
Such that they never know when they have sinned,
Gravely perused the Church of England Service
To find a prayer for wind,"

is a masterpiece of the occasional. 'Covert Love,' with its sudden, well-delayed disclosure, is strongly reminiscent of Calverley; but, on the whole, Mr. Seaman is a little more versatile and topical than Calverley. On the other hand, he is a little less academic and scholarly than Mr. Godley. In the more serious mood Mr. Seaman is scarcely successful.'

The New York 'Tribune' says that Spain is preparing to celebrate with enthusiasm the tercentenary of the publication of the first part of 'Don Quixote.' The Academy will offer awards for the best critical introductions to some of the minor works of Cervantes; several of his plays are to be produced, and there are to be published a cheap popular edition of 'Don Quixote' and two abridged editions for the use of schools.

Mr. Henry E. Watts, the author of an excellent translation of the Spaniard's immortal work, died recently. The first of his five volumes dealt with the life and writings of Cervantes, and this, having been revised and enlarged, was afterwards printed separately as 'Miguel de Cervantes: His Life and Works.'

However well a book may be written, it cannot please all readers, and this is very noticeably the case in 'The Overlord,' by Allan McIvor. For that which appears to give much satisfaction to the New York 'Independent,' cannot but prove an offence to all Canadians. The book is a sequel to a former novel, 'The Bride of Glendearg.'

dence is secure. What Donald Glendearg did with the 'Freedom of Canada' may be guessed from the statement early in the book:

'They became citizens of the United States. But they never forgot Canada, the serf, and the longer a Canadian lives in America proper, the more the word "serf" sinks into his soul. He is often heard to say: 'Here is Canada, in one day she could have a population of eighty-five millions, in the same day her people could be partners in a wealth that cannot be figured—yet they remain dependent and poor.'"

Fortunately for Canada no traitor has her 'Freedom' to dispose of.

'Among the Deep Sea Fisheries,' is a little quarterly magazine published in Toronto, which will appeal to the many in Montreal who have a warm heart for Doctor Grenfell's splendid work on the Labrador coast. It is sent post-free to any address at home or abroad for 40 cents annual subscription, and may be had from the Editor, care of Miss Green-shields, 2 Elmsley Place, Toronto.

The last issue contains three letters, which appeared in the London 'Times,' relating to the North Sea 'incident,' and the work accomplished by Dr. Ankle-saria, of the Mission Ship, in saving the lives of several of the attacked fishermen.

For those whose imagination has con-founded the personality of 'Dr. Luke, of the Labrador,' with that of Dr. Grenfell, another 'beloved physician,' there are two reviews, one of the book, the other of the mission work, which cannot help but touch any one who reads. We wish the magazine a good wind, and a fine catch for the needy fishermen always.

'Hearts in Exile,' says the 'Nation,' is a story of Russia and Siberian exile, dealing less with politics than this type of book usually does. The expatriated whom it interests itself in were neither Anarchists nor Nihilists, but peaceful workers for the people. This, however, was to walk too near the web, and in its strands they found themselves helpless captives. The dreary exile for them was as little cruel as any exile to Siberia can be, and left them comparatively free to help those many others who were far worse off than themselves. Thus there are glimpses and hints of terrible things, among them of the 'hunger-strike,' where the unhappy victims starve themselves rather than submit to constant encroachments on their small privileges, and where, if the point be finally conceded, it is because the superiors, though willing to torture, object to kill, lest blame fall on their own heads from the home authorities. A rider to the story of banishment is attached, with somewhat alarming minuteness, an Enoch Arden complication. The story is well told on the whole, but reads here and there like a translation—an effect not lessened by such un-English expressions as 'grimp,' 'no little-ness of mind imputes to Paul,' 'contented to her new life,' and so on. These small blemishes, however, do not detract from the interest or force of the grim picture.

Mr. Hamilton Irving's 'University Sketches,' reprinted from the 'Manchester Medical Students' Gazette' in the 'Owens College Union Magazine,' are a series of caricatures which reflect with uncommon cleverness the humors of a medical student's career at the University. Mr. Irving has a lively wit and a natural gift for pictorial expression, and it is easy to identify the eminent persons whom he satirizes. The book will afford indeed its contents have already afforded—much amusement to the special public for whom it is intended.

MEASURING WITH THE EYE.

(New Orleans 'Times-Democrat'.)

'While I was in a clothing store the other day I noticed a man was his fist up and throw it down on the counter, and about the same time the fellow behind the counter rushed up to him, carefully rolled his fingers up into the palm of his hand, clenched his fist, and threw it down beside the other man's fist on the counter.

'That was a way the clerk had of measuring the customer's hand for a fit in gloves. "But how can you measure a big fist with a small one?" I asked him after the man had secured his gloves and departed. "I know my number," he said, "and I can generally tell, almost to the dot, the difference between the size of glove I wear and the size that will fit some other man. My eye is so trained that I rarely miss it."

SKIT SKETCHES.



'NEVER SAY "DYE,"'
—Contributed by James Masdie.

[The contributor of the above picture has struggled with some very perplexing problems of perspective.]



'Oh, mamma! Can't you buy me a dolly?'
'What are you talking about, child? Why it's all we can do to keep in the fashion.'
—Contributed by Avis Ingalls.

[Time to get back to the Simple Life.]

SKIT SKETCHES.

All sketches sent in by our readers will be carefully considered, and, if accepted for reproduction, will be paid for at the usual rates.

NO TIPS FOR ENGLISH GUARDS.

(From the London 'Express'.)

The guards of the London, Tilbury & Southend Railway have received orders to refuse in future to accept tips from passengers. The position has been thrust upon the guards by the efforts of certain well-meaning philanthropists. The London-Tilbury trains between six and eight o'clock in the evening are generally overcrowded, and it often happens that twenty or thirty people travel in the guard's brake. It has become customary on these occasions for some one to pass around the hat for the benefit of the guard. Complaints have reached headquarters from time to time and the guards have been warned, but have pleaded their inability to prevent the collections undertaken on their behalf. The new order has occasioned deep dissatisfaction, as the collections have come to be regarded by the men as a recognized part of their salaries.



BUSINESS.
'How much have you got, Billy?'
'Fourpence.'
'I've got twopence. Let's put it together and go halves.'—'Punch.'

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