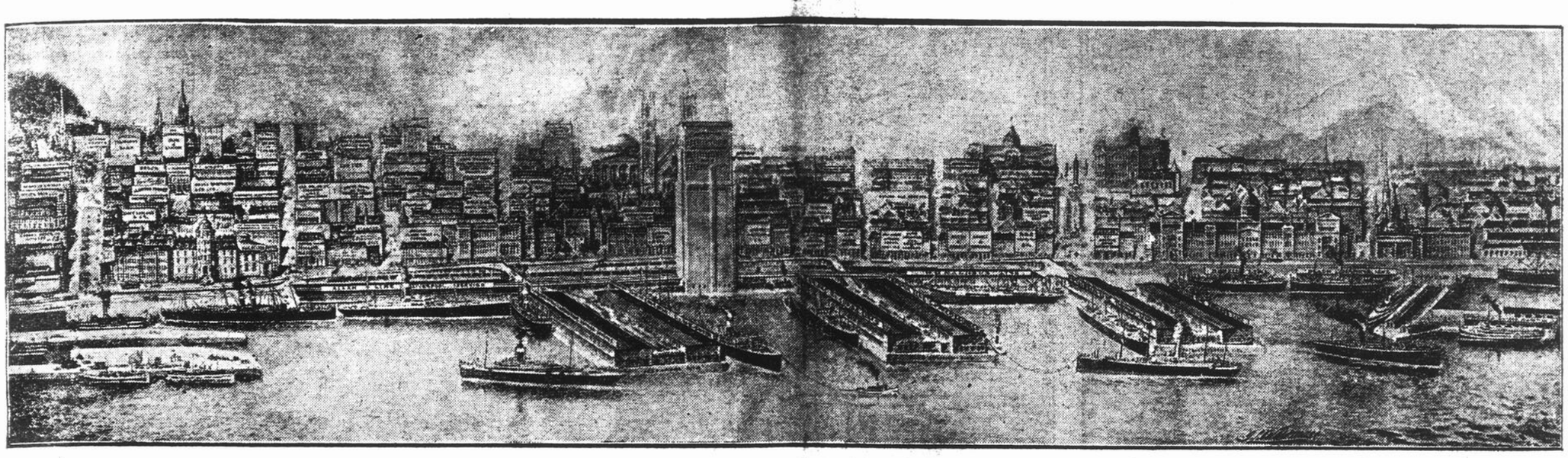
Twenty-six Pages

DAILY WITNESS

VOLUME XLVII., NO. 41. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906, PRICE, ONE CENT

Development of the Harbor of Montreal.



THE IMPROVEMENTS TO THE PORT OF MONTREAL.

From a sketch published by Mr. J. L. Wiseman, showing how the harbor will appear when the new sheds on the piers are erected. It will be noticed that the scheme provides for raised footways for passengers. The picture, of course, only shows a small portion of the six or seven miles of wharfage.

Just as Montreal ranks high among the great cities of the world as regards population, so does she rank high among the world's greatest seaports. Indeed, as a seaport she stands unique, and a glance at the map will tell the reason why.

Montreal is situated on a great waterway that penetrates into the very heart of the North American continent—a waterway so long as to be navigable inland for a greater distance than the journey across the Atlantic from Liverpool to the shores of Canada. It extends from Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, in the west, to the Straits of Belle Isle on the east, the northern outlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence into the Atlantic ocean—a distance of 2,260 miles. From the Straits of Belle Isle to Liverpool the distance is 2,234 miles, making a total water route of 4,494 miles from the centre of North America to the shores of Great Britain.

There are, of course, numerous subsidiary water routes branching away from this great ocean highway. One of the most important is the Ottawa river, which joins the St. Lawrence at Montreal, and is navigable from Montreal to the federal capital, a distance of 120 miles; while the Richelieu river, flowing into the St. Lawrence to the south, is the outlet of Lake Champlain, and the latter is connected by canal with the Hudson river, the whole forming a waterway between the St. Lawrence river and the port of New York.

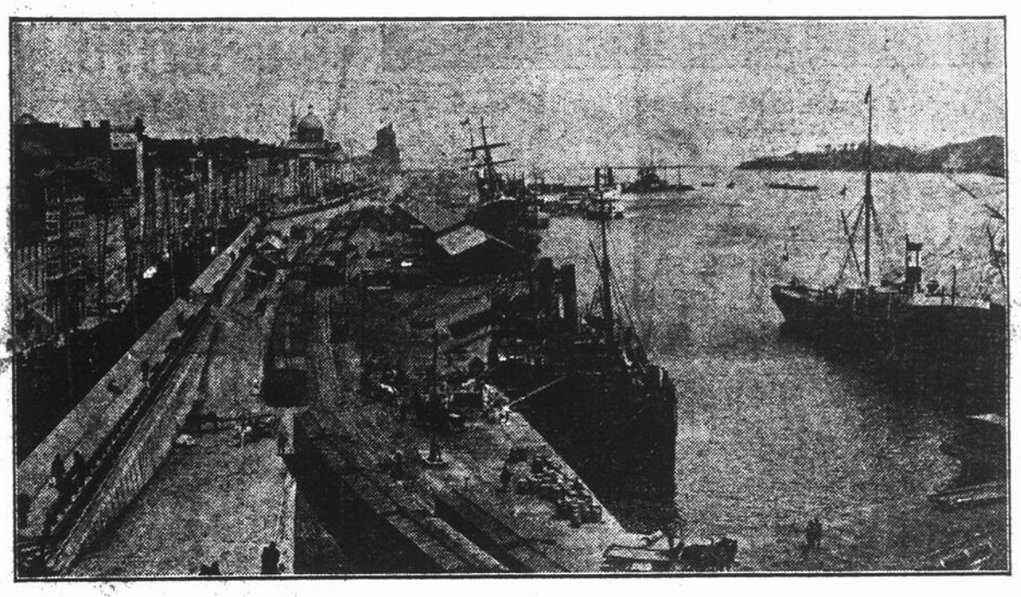
It is upon these avenues of trade that Montreal is situated. Upon the great ocean highway, the natural route to Europe for three-quarters of the North American continent, Montreal is the most westerly port accessible to ordinary ocean-going vessels. The natural advantages of the city's port are obvious. Montreal is 315 miles nearer Liverpool than is the city of New York, and a third of the entire distance to European ports is in comparatively smooth water. Westerly through the St. Lawrence system of rivers, lakes, and canals, the distance to Chicago is 1,1261 miles, or 158 miles less than the distance from New York to Chicago, with this further advantage, that while the canals of the St. Lawrence system only aggregate 70 miles, there are 350 miles of artificial navigation by the Erie canal to Buffalo. And again, the St. Lawrence system of inland waterways is capable of accommodating vessels of nearly twice the draught of those which can be accommodated by the Erie canal. The severity of Canadian climate prevents the use of the waterway during the winter, but for seven months of the year steamships of fourteen thousand tons, with a draught of 27½ feet, may navigate the gulf and river with perfect safety, and proceed at their ordinary speed right to the docks at Montreal.

A channel giving such magnificent accommodation was not secured without the expenditure of many millions of dollars and manifold labor. In 1845, when the 'Witness' was started, the depth of the channel to Quebec was only eleven feet, and the trade with Montreal was carried on by vessels of 400 tons or less, and as for a harbor—well, there was none beyond what nature had given it. The vessels which came up to Montreal in the early days had to be assisted up the St. Mary's current, opposite the fort of St. Helen's Island and Isle Ronde by oxen, while the cargo had to be lightered or discharged on the beach over long planks.

It must not be thought, however, that the importance of the waterway had not already been realized. As far back as 1700 the Sulpicians had set about obviating the difficulty presented to up-stream navigation by the Lachine rapids, and had made a primitive boat canal. In 1825 the old Lachine canal was opened, and this was followed very soon by the other canals necessary to connect up what is known as the St. Lawrence system.

The Harbor Commission, which dates back to the year 1830, at first confined their attention to providing wharfage, and in 1845 had provided wharf frontage of about a mile, with a minimum depth of five feet at low water. For many years [illegible] to this date the problem of deepening the channel between Montreal and Quebec had occupied the attention of public men. The distance between the two cities by the St. Lawrence is 160 miles, and of this distance sixty-five percent is natural deep water not requiring improvement. Just a year prior to the establishment of the 'Witness' dredging operations were begun in order to form a new straight channel through the shallows of Lake St. Peter, but this scheme was abandoned in 1847.

Discussions and investigations continued, and renewed interest was aroused by the increase of trade which followed the opening of the port to foreign ships in 1849. In 1850 the Harbor Commissioners proposed a plan for the accomplishment of the work, with the result that the government dredging plant was transferred to them for carrying on the work. In June of 1851 the Commissioners began operations in the old or natural channel of the river, and achieved such success that by November of that year they had deepened the channel by two feet, at the cost, not of the general revenue of the country, but of the trade of the port.



A SECTION OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL, 1905

In 1853 the ship channel was deepened to 15 feet 2 inches, and that year stands out as an epoch in the history of the port, because it was on May 13 of that year that the first ocean steamship, the 'Genoa,' reached the port. People from far and near came in thousands to see the wonderful new vessel, and the event was celebrated by a great and hilarious banquet. She was a small iron boat of only 800 tons. She was followed by the 'Oleopatra,' of 1,467 tons, the 'Lady Eglinton,' and a wretched slow old boat called the 'Sarah Sands.'

The prospects of the port began to look bright, but in the following year the New York railway system had been completed, and trade was drawn away from Ontario, and even from Montreal. The river channel had been deepened to sixteen and a half feet, but as is the case at the present time, ocean steamers had been growing larger, and had outstripped that depth. The result was that in 1854 no ocean steamers whatever visited the city, and the effect of this was seen in a falling off in trade in all directions.

Then it was decided to deepen the channel to twenty feet, and the Allan Brothers, who have always been in the forefront in ocean navigation, and whose connection with the port would form an interesting chapter in the annals of the city, established the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which commenced in 1856 a fortnightly service of four steamers.

The city sprang into life again. The tide of trade began to set in its old channels, and increased to such a volume that by 1858 it had been decided to run a weekly service of steamships.

Meanwhile the channel had been deepened to eighteen feet, and the Harbor Commissioners now represented to the government the national character of the work urging that the river improvements should henceforth be considered as public works and that the entire debt of the channel should be assumed and paid by the government.

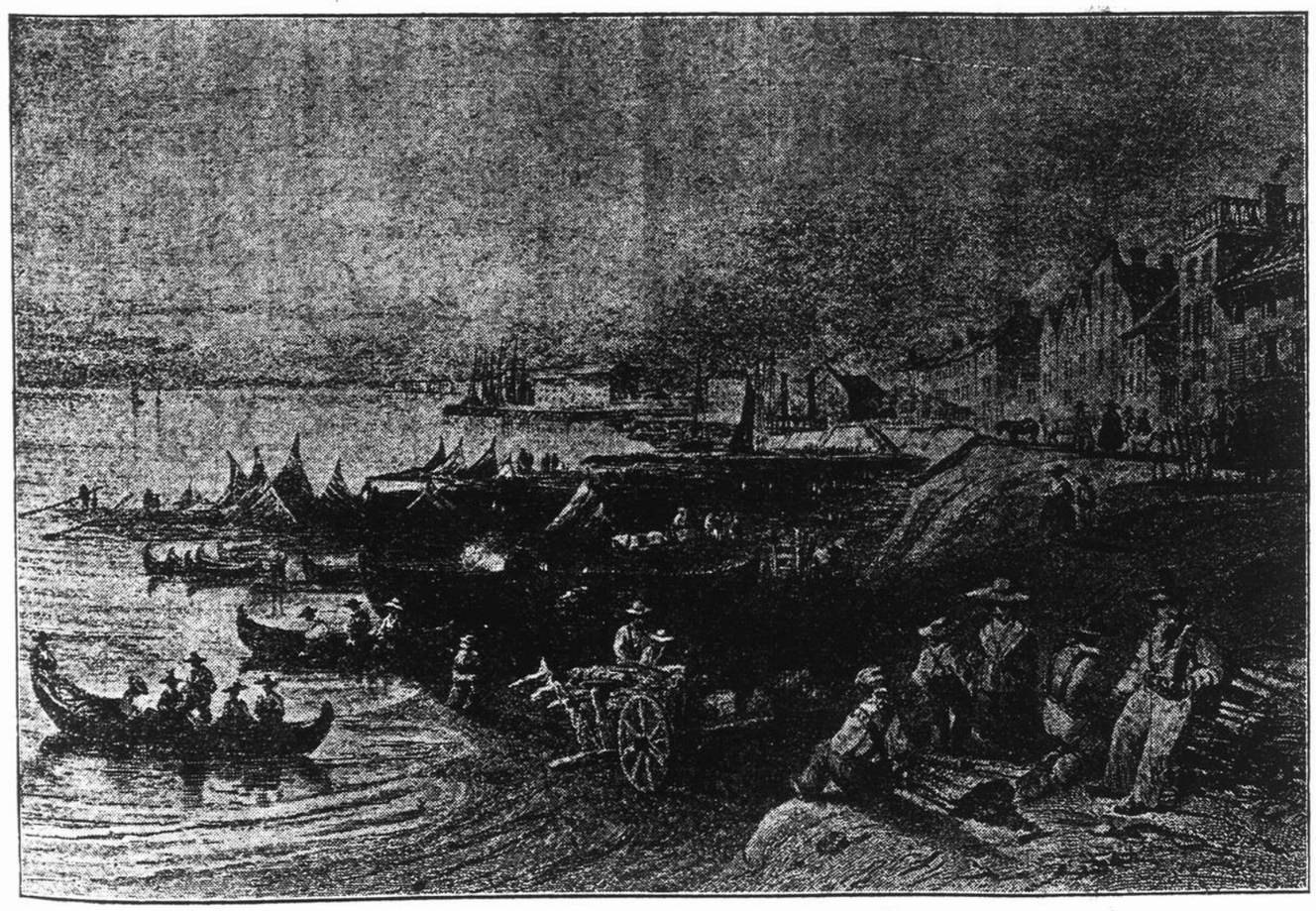
By the year 1865 the ship channel had been deepened to twenty feet, and by 1866 the wharfage accommodation had been quadrupled, and had attained a length of 3.17 miles. In 1882 the channel was deepened to twenty-five feet, but in view of the increasing size of ocean steamships it was decided to increase the depth to twenty-seven and a half feet, which was accomplished in 1888, the depth of water then being as great at low tide on the bar of New York harbor. Of late years the task of still further deepening the channel to thirty feet has been assumed, and the late Mr. Prefontaine, who as Minister of Marine pushed the scheme with much vigor, and indeed took great pride in this truly national work, informed the writer last year that a vessel drawing a full twenty-eight feet had come up the river, so that the channel must be very near the thirty feet in depth that was aimed at.

Once again, however, the size of ocean steamships has outstripped the depth of the channel, and the C. P. R. has decided to make Quebec their terminus for the big 'Empress' vessels which they will put on the Atlantic service this spring, until such time as the channel is so deepened and improved as to allow of their safe passage to Montreal. It is gratifying to have the assurance of the new Minister of Marine, Mr. Brodeur, made only on Wednesday last, that all the energy and courage he possesses will be exercised to the utmost in prosecuting the scheme for deepening the channel and making it safe for all classes of vessels. The history of the port shows the importance of the question It is not a matter of rivalry between Canadian ports; it is a question as between the ports of Canada and the ports of the United States.

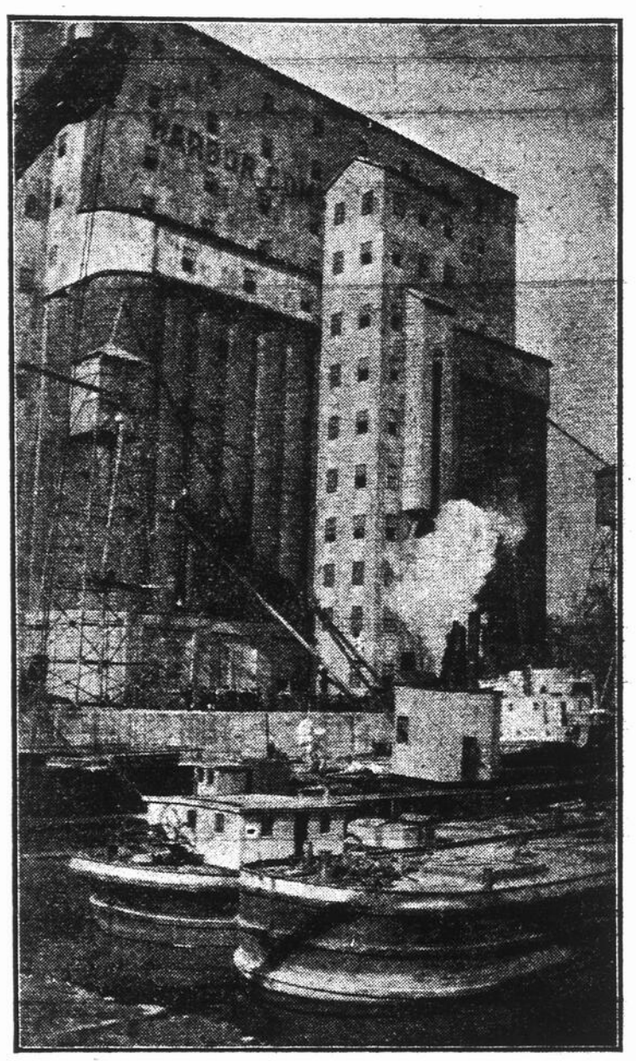
It is of special interest to note that unlike most river works, the St. Lawrence river ship channel costs nothing for maintenance. From the Great Lakes the pure water passses through the rocky channels of the Thousand Islands and the several rapids that lead to Montreal. Thence the river flows with a gentle current, bearing no detritus, and the artificial deepening when once made, remains permanent without either silting up or scouring out of shape.

While the work of deepening the channel was going on, steamships were gradually ousting sailing vessels in the St. Lawrence trade, and in the year 1888 steamers formed from 80 to 90 percent of the whole of the vessels arriving in the port. The year 1888 was remarkable for the fact that the government assumed the debt the Harbor Commissioners had contracted in deepening the ship channel, and thus the shipping trade of Montreal was relieved from the very heavy dues to pay interest on that debt. Montreal thus became a free port, the tonnage dues formerly levied being also abolished.

The Harbor Commissioners next became engrossed in the consideration of the best method of enlarging and improving the harbor. Two schemes were proposed. The first was to afford the requisite accommodation by means of docks, and the second was to provide deep water piers and wharves along the river



THE PORT OF MONTREAL AS IT APPEARED SIXTY YEARS AGO



THE HARBOR COMMISSIONERS' GRAIN ELEVATORS
Showing grain barges alongside.

front. All the schemes for improving the harbor by means of docks were one by one abandoned, and in the meantime the work of deepening and building wharves along the river front went on continually, the Harbor Commissioners thus year by year meeting the growing requirements of commerce. The work went on in a makeshift fashion until 1886. In that year and the following year also, a very serious inundation of the lower levels of the city took place, owing to the blocking of the ice in the river channel. The Harbor Commissioners, in concert with the City Council, took the matter up, and carried out a plan elaborated by Mr. Kennedy, the engineer of the Commission, which combined the extension of the harbor with the protection of the lower parts of the city from floods.

By the year 1896 it was realized that in order to bring the harbor up to a proper state of efficiency a more elaborate plan must be adopted. First, a guard pier was constructed extending downward to a point almost opposite the upper end of St. Helen's Island. This pier gave Montreal a harbor free from currents, and prevented the ice from crushing the wharves and causing much damage in the early spring.

This work having been completed, an agreement was entered into with the city for the building of the magnificent granite flood wall which now extends along the water front from one end of the city to the other. On its completion the Commissioners undertook to construct the immense high level piers extending out into the river a thousand feet, and at the same time the entire system of shore wharves were rebuilt and brought up to a corresponding high level. When this had been done the harbor possessed a total wharfage of between six and seven miles.

Next in order came the building of a million-bushel grain elevator, and the adoption of a plan for steel fireproof sheds throughout the entire harbor. When this work is completed Montreal will have one of the finest and most up-to-date ports in the world. In addition to the elevator which the Harbor Commissioners have built, there are the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's elevator of some million bushels capacity, and the Grand Trunk Railway Company's elevator of 1,500,000 bushels' capacity, which has just been completed, and will be brought into use this coming season.

Despite the difficulties which have had to be dealt with in the navigation of the St. Lawrence, the trade of the port has grown enormously in the past sixty years. In 1845 the ocean vessels reaching the port numbered 202, with a tonnage of 51,296, while the imports were valued at $10,459,644, and the exports $2,777,096.

During the ten years that followed trade remained in a stagnated condition, for in 1855 only 197 vessels, with a tonnage of 48,154, visited the port, the imports being $12,256,244, and the exports $1,902,596.

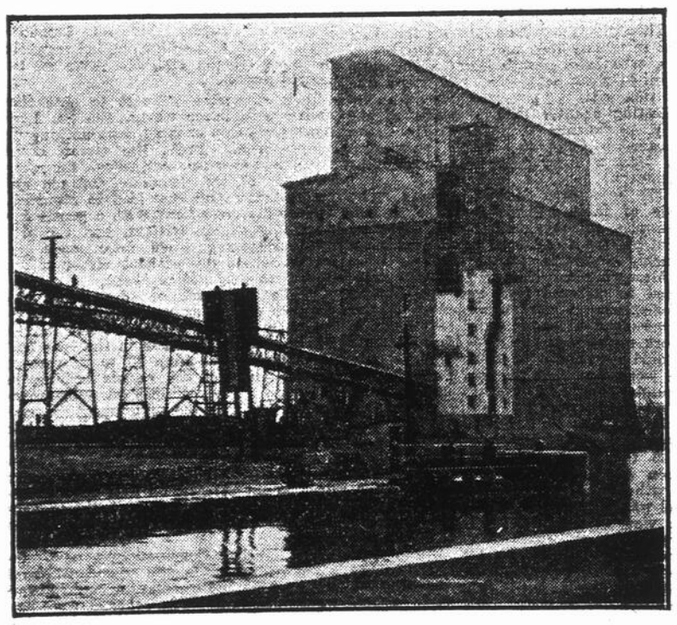
In 1865 the imports had grown to $20,252,884, and the exports to $5,139,670. The ocean vessels which arrived in that year numbered 358, with a tonnage of 152,943.

The trade had more than doubled by 1875, the imports in that year being valued at $43,177,141, and the exports at $19,574,595, the ocean vessels numbering 672, with a tonnage of 386,112. From then till 1885 the growth of business was very small, the imports indeed falling to $40,479,020, while the exports had grown to $27,168,590. The ocean vessels numbered 629, with a tonnage of 683,854.

In 1895, 640 sea-going vessels arrived in port, with a total tonnage of 1,069,396. The value of the merchandise exported was $40,348,197, and that of the merchandise imported $41,996,686. The custom dues collected during that year amounted to $6,463,103.

From that time onwards the trade gradually grew, and the figures for last year eclipsed all the previous records. During the year the sea-going vessels arriving in port numbered 833, of a total tonnage of 1,940,056. The value of the merchandise exported was $73,786,548, and that of the imports $80,345,420, while the customs duties collected amounted to $12,294,859.

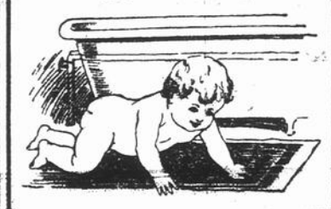
The ocean steamship lines employed regularly in the Montreal trade include the Allan, Dominion, Canadian Pacific, Thomson, Donaldson, Leyland, and the Manchester.



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WAS CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE

Mr. Justice Curran rendered judgment yesterday in a case of Alex. Bourassa vs. the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. This was a claim for $140 damages on account of two horses belonging to plaintiff having been struck by a freight train between Laprairie and St. Philippe. The two animals had strayed out of plaintiff's yard, and one was killed, while the other was simply injured. The Court found that there was contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff in allowing the horses to leave his yard, and also found the company liable for striking the two animals. Under those circumstances judgment was rendered in favor of plaintiff for the reduced amount of $70.

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REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

WEATHER AND WIRES.

Some of the Troubles of the Bell Telephone Company

EVEN A MILD WINTER IS TROUBLESOME IN CONNECTION WITH THE CABLES.

Between a mild winter such as the present one was, at least, until recently, and the rigorous season of last year, the railway, telegraph and telephone companies, whose business is especially dependent for its smoothness of operation upon the weather express a decided preference for 1906. But even a mild winter has its drawbacks, and its very mildness may become a source of much trouble to the companies aforesaid.

This fact was strikingly illustrated the other day by the loss of the Bell Telephone Company's submarine cable, which was laid across the bed of the St. Lawrence between Three Rivers and Doucet's Landing last fall—the second break in two months. For the river to remain open at this point is a thing which the experience of the traditional 'oldest inhabitant' cannot duplicate; but this year the surface ice has steadily refused to form. Not so, however, the anchor ice, deep down in the stream. When the company's cable snapped last month it was found to be floating near the surface crusted with anchor ice, until it was the diameter of a flour barrel, the immense encrustation of ice finally becoming lighter than the water, which raised the cable from its river bed and caused the conducting wires to break asunder. Without the protection which surface ice would have furnished, this anchor ice has been slowly forming since the beginning of winter, and the swift current rushing against this barrier and depositing thereon fine needle-like icicles, had proved too much for the cable. Had the river frozen in due season, as it generally does, the cable would have been safe.

This incident recalls the harrowing time which the Bell Company has had in maintaining these submarine cables since it first began this method of providing telephone service across the St. Lawrence River, in 1882. In that year the Bell Company laid its first cable between Quebec and Levis to provide people in the latter place with telephone connection with the Quebec exchange. It is an actual fact which the company's records show, that this Quebec to Levis cable has been broken on an average twice every year since that time. Ice floes, anchor ice, chafing on rocks, and the dragging of the anchors of steamers are accountable for the breakages, which entail constant care and supervision by men kept regularly on duty as well as a huge amount of work and a considerable outlay of money. In addition to this trouble the wear upon cables caused by tide and current has made it necessary to renew them entirely no less than four times, viz., in 1889, 1893, 1897 and 1903.

The results with submarine cables out of Montreal have not been much more satisfactory. When the first long-distance telephone lines were projected from Montreal in the early eighties it was determined to lay a permanent cable from Longue Pointe to Boucherville. Every spring and fall this cable would be injured and the connection severed by ice floes. In the summer it was subject to more or less interruption by getting foul of anchors, and was finally carried away by an ice shove and practically lost. Efforts were then made to maintain communication from the pier at the foot of Jacques Cartier square across to St. Helen's Island by aerial line from there to the St. Lambert shore, but interruptions to this cable were more frequent than to the one laid at Longue Pointe, and this attempt had to be abandoned. Further surveys were made, and it was thought that if a cable could be laid from Bout de l'Ile, Montreal, to Varennes, having the protection of the islands in the river to the westward, more satisfactory communication could be maintained. This cable has been very successful, interruptions from ice jams and other causes being infrequent. A more permanent source of communication, however, was established when the new Victoria Jubilee Bridge was erected. At that time an underground cable was laid from the telephone office on Notre Dame street to St. Lambert, which is now the principal source of telephone communication with the north shore.

Some idea of the cost of providing telephone service by means of submarine cables may be gleaned from the fact that these cables are of special construction, and have to be imported from Europe. They are heavily armored and rubber insulated, and cost from $4,500 to $7,00 per mile.

Previous to 1897 the difficulty encountered from the anchors of steamers coming in contact with telephone cables was so great that to effect a connection from Quebec to Levis, only a mile away, a line had to be constructed from the former city to Cap Rouge by land, and carried across the river at that point to New Liverpool, on the south shore. Thence it was carried overland to Levis, the total distance covered to make this one-mile connection being about sixteen miles. In 1897 the Quebec Harbor Commission passed an ordinance prohibiting ships from anchoring opposite the ferry crossing, which made it possible to lay cables directly across the river to Levis. In spite of this prohibition, however, the anchors of drifting ships are still picking them up at frequent intervals, and a man has to be employed whose sole duty it is to warn steamers and prevent their casting anchor, and also to provide for immediate repair of damage. Each such break runs into hundreds of dollars for repairs alone, to say nothing of the loss of traffic and annoying delays to business.

At Windsor, Ont., in September last the telephone cable connecting Detroit and Windsor was broken and partly carried away, being picked up by a ship's anchor, and owing to the large number of wires which it contained the cost of grappling for it and of the repairs to the service was very high.

The cable across the Niagara River, connecting the Niagara Peninsula with Buffalo, is one of the worst offenders. It has to be taken up every fall after navigation closes, when temporary aerial wires are suspended for the winter, and relaid every spring. This is in consequence of the danger from swift moving ice running out of Lake Erie, which jams and grinds along the river bottom. Even with these precautions cable troubles are all too frequent.

Telephone cable crossings are made at other points in the St. Lawrence, St. Clair and St. Mary's Rivers, and all these are subject to the same troublesome injury.

Now Knows

CONSTIP. ION

Can Be C l

"Fruit-a-tives" also took away that s in the kidneys.

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Testimonial of A. McBain, Ottawa, Ontario.

Chronic Constipation and Kidney disease Cured by "Fruit-a-tives."



To Fruit-a-tives Limited,
Bank St., Ottawa, Ont.

OTTAWA, Aug. 14th., 1905.

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(Sgd) A. McBAIN,
76 Victoria St, Ottawa.

This is what "Fruit-a-tives" are doing all the time. Not a day passes in which someone, who has tried pills and tablets and salts in vain, does not have the same experience with "Fruit-a-tives" that Mr. McBain had.

"Fruit-a-tives" are a concentrated combination of fruit juices in tablet form. They contain no calomel, cascara, senna, jalap. They are nature's laxative and liver tonic. They cure Constipation in the only way that it can be cured—by making the liver healthy and causing the bowels to receive their daily supply of bile.

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DAILY WITNESS

Cloudy and Milder

VOL. XLVII., No. 41 MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906. PRICE ONE CENT

DISCUSS LOOK-OUT

Parks and Ferries' Committee Held Important Meeting Yesterday

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AND INCLINE RAILWAY UNDER CONSIDERATION.

The principal subject discussed at the meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee yesterday afternoon was the proposed mountain look-out. It arose out of a claim brought by Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne for $500 for preparing plans for a look-out patio in the city, three pergolas, and for $700 for preparing plans for the pergola erection, together with $118 for expenses. Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne signified his willingness to settle the whole claim for the sum of $900.

The secretary said that the city attorneys were of opinion that the city had better settle the claim for the amount offered.

The matter was referred to a sub-committee with instructions to examine into and report upon the question.

The general question of the look-out was then discussed. At the last meeting of the Parks and Ferries Committee, held last year, Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne was asked what amount he would require estimates for the execution of the plans submitted by the Parks and Playgrounds Association for, and he replied that he would do it for $400. His offer was not accepted, however, as the committee came to an end shortly after, and there was no authorization given to him to proceed with the plans. At yesterday's meeting, however, Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne said that he had the estimate made out, and offered to bring it to the next meeting of the committee. He also repeated his offer with regard to price.

Aldermen Houlé, Laviolette and Guay urged that instead of spending only $15,000, the amount the committee had in hand for the purpose, they should, if need be, spend $50,000. Ald. Stearns approved of this.

The chairman explained that the amount in hand would enable the committee to do something worth having on the mountain, if they adopted the plans submitted by the Parks and Playgrounds' Association.

Alderman Laviolette — The site demands that something nice should be erected thereon. I certainly think it would be much better to wait until we have a much larger amount at our disposal, before undertaking the construction of this building.

Alderman Stearns—Do you think the council would be inclined to give us double the sum they have placed at our disposal for this look-out in order that we may put up something decent and permanent there? I would rather wait a considerable time than have anything that would not be, when completed, 'comme il faut.' We want something that will prove of interest to visitors coming to the city.

Ald. Labrecque—I am in favor of starting at once, and spending what we have. We can then add to the building when we have more money at our disposal. We can put up something that may be added to without spoiling it.

The committee decided to examine both the 'pergola' plan of Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne and that submitted by the Parks and Playgrounds Association at the next meeting of the committee to be held next week, after which they will come to a definite decision on the latter. Mr. Beaugrand-Champagne will bring his plan and also the estimate he prepared on his own initiative to that meeting for the inspection of the committee.

The Bar Association of Montreal wrote asking for the loan of civic plants and flowers on the occasion of their annual banquet at the St. Lawrence Hall to-night.

Mr. Pinoteau opposed the granting of the request. He said he thought that it was all right to lend the plants and flowers for civic functions and charity gatherings, but not for ordinary meetings or gatherings. To transport the plants and flowers so often would do them irreparable injury.

Ald. Laviolette—I think we ought to grant the request. The Prime Minister of Canada will be present at the dinner.

The committee decided to decline the application, and the secretary was instructed to write to the Bar Association stating that the plants and flowers were in such a condition that the committee did not see their way to grant the request.

Mr. Henry Miles, secretary of the Montreal Exhibition Association, wrote asking for an answer to the letter sent by him to the committee in August last asking for a site on St. Helen's Island for the holding of the society's inaugural exhibition.

The chairman—I do not know whether we can grant that. The final legal requirements have not yet been completed in connection with the transfer of the property from the government to the city, and the money has not yet been paid over.

Ald. Laviolette—I am dead against it. I would never consent to such a thing. I want to see the island kept clean, not to be spoiled by anything of this kind. That is not the object for which the city bought it, I am sure.

The chairman—I fancy that according to the contract we have with the government, we shall not be allowed to grant such a request.

The committee decided to obtain the opinion of the city attorneys whether the city had the right to loan land on St. Helen's Island, as asked by the association.

The question of the incline railway up the mountain was then brought up by the secretary. The chairman explained that the contract had expired, and that the question before the committee was the removal of the railway.

The secretary said that the company had written asking for a renewal of the contract for 25 or 20 years, if the city were unwilling to take the railway over. The company wanted to sell, but asked $52,000, whereas the report of the expert appointed at the instance of Ald. Ames two or three years ago put the value of the concern at $39,000. If the renewal were granted, the company was willing to pay the city a percentage on their earnings. The council had asked the company to remove their railway three times, but each time, when it came to acting, the city had drawn back because certain people who had stalls on the mountain had represented that the removal of the railway would damage their business.

Ald. Labrecque—The public will certainly criticise us unfavorably if we insist upon the removal of this means of obtaining access to the mountain quickly and easily.

The committee decided to postpone further consideration of the matter until after they had ascertained from the city attorneys what would be the position of the city in case of accident on the railway, in view of the fact that there had been no contract between the city and the company since 1900.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE

PETER DRAKE ARRESTED LAST NIGHT IN AN OPIUM DEN.

Peter Drake, 26 years of age, who gives an address on St. Antoine street, was remanded to-day on a charge of vagrancy. Detectives Sloan and Lebrequet arrested the man last night, on a bench warrant, in an opium resort on Lagauchetiere street. The prisoner was arrested about twelve months ago on a charge of vagrancy, but while on bail awaiting trial he left the city for New York. A bench warrant was issued for his re-arrest and when the detectives heard he returned to the city two days ago they were not wrong in concluding that he would be found in one of the opium resorts.

Drake has a record. He was arrested two years ago, along with Mortimer Gleeson—the man who was shot in St. Lawrence street on Monday night by Special Constable Celis—charged with highway robbery. Drake was sentenced to six months and Gleeson to six months in jail.

Yesterday the detectives found an opium 'layout,' consisting of a pipe, lamp and all the apparatus necessary for cooking the pills, in the room in which Jos. alias 'Kid' Page, who is on remand as a vagrant, has lately been residing.

DUAL CHIEFTAINSHIP

C. P. R. WILL TRY A NEW SYSTEM IN THE ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

It was stated on excellent authority this morning that the appointment of chief engineer of the C. P. R., which, as stated in the 'Witness' yesterday, is a post that it is looked upon as certain Mr. F. P. Gutelius, chief engineer of maintenance of ways, will be called upon to fill, will be confined, so far as that gentleman is concerned, to the company's eastern lines, and that the duties of chief engineer of western lines will be fulfilled by Mr. Busteed, the assistant chief engineer. This is the first time the C. P. R. has tried the system of dual chieftainship of a department.

ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER

MRS. RICHARDS SHOT BY HER HUSBAND, WHO THEN TURNS THE WEAPON ON HIMSELF.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 17.—Mrs. Richards, formerly a resident of Seaforth, Ont., was shot last night by her husband, William J. Richards. Physicians at Grace Hospital, where she was taken, say she is in a critical condition, but believe that she will recover. After shooting his wife and, believing that she was dead, Richards turned the weapon on himself, putting a bullet through his neck, falling beside his prostrate wife. He will recover.

THE CANADIAN OFFICER

'FRONTIER TRAINING' CREDITED TO HIM BY THE 'BROAD ARROW.'

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 17.—Referring to the inter-Imperial exchange of officers, the 'Broad Arrow' says a great thing to remember is, if the colonial officer can learn much from the military training of a British officer, a British officer can learn much from the practical training of a colonial officer. Given the same intellectual training as a British officer, the colonial will always have the advantage of the practical knowledge which he 'learned on the frontier'(!) A striking instance of this is Sir Percy Girouard, who turned to good account in the Soudan and South Africa his Canadian experience of railway building.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, Feb. 17.—A. G. Langton was arrested yesterday morning and confessed to being guilty of flooding the city with forged cheques during the past few days. He is a young Englishman, and was armed with a loaded revolver when captured.

COLONEL HUGHES DEAD

Ex-Chief of Police Passes Away After Prolonged Suffering

HE COMMANDED THE 65TH REGIMENT DURING THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION.

Lieut.-Colonel George Hughes, ex-chief of the Montreal police force, who has been ill for some months, passed away at seven o'clock this morning at his resi-



THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. HUGHES.

dence, 215 Peel street. The last rites of the Roman Catholic Church were administered to him yesterday, after which he became unconscious. He is survived by Mrs. Hughes and two children, Mr. Gaston Hughes and Miss Hughes.

The late Lieut.-Col. George Edward Dumoulin Hughes was the son of the late Mr. Henry B. Hughes, advocate and clerk of the peace at Three Rivers. He was born at Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que., July 5, 1847. He was educated at Nicolet College, admitted a notary public in 1873, and was called to the Bar in 1881. In his youth he served as a pontifical Zouave in Italy. He practiced his profession in partnership with the Hon. J. A. (now judge) Ouimet, in the city of Montreal, until he became Deputy Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of Licenses, Montreal. These offices he resigned on his appointment as brigade-major of militia, No. 6 district, Dec. 17, 1883. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1884, and in 1885 accompanied his old corps, the 65th Battalion, to the North-West, remaining in the field until the termination of the rebellion. Lieut.-Col. Hughes commanded the battalion at the engagement at Frenchman's Butte, May 28, 1885, and for his conduct he received a medal and clasp and was recommended for gallantry for a full colonelcy by General Middleton. He held a first-class military certificate, and was created a Knight of the Roman Order of St. Gregory in 1889. He was appointed chief of police for the city of Montreal in April, 1888, and resigned the position in 1901.

The funeral of Colonel Hughes will take place from the family residence on Tuesday morning, to St. James Cathedral.

EXHIBIT OF BULBS

SUCCESSFUL FLOWER SHOW AT ST. LAMBERT.

The third annual exhibition of bulbs by the St. Lambert's Horticultural Society was held in the St. Barnabas's School last evening and was the most successful exhibition of bulbs held by the society. Mr. J. A. Hardisty was judge and complimented the society on the splendid exhibit, many of the entries surpassing those exhibited in Montreal. Refreshments were supplied by the ladies and a pleasant evening was brought to a close by singing the National Anthem. Mr. H. Bragg, the president, presided, assisted by the vice-president, Mr. Richard Patton.

The following is the prize list:—

Begonia, Gloire de Lorraine—Miss Patton.

Begonia, six plants—First, Miss M. E. Wright; second, Mrs. Wickham; third, Mrs. Dart.

Calla lily—Mrs. Dart.

Cyclamen—Mrs. Patton.

Hyacinth (double)—Mrs. Bale.

Hyacinth (single)—First, Mr. Finch; second, Miss G. Beatty.

Crocus—Mr. Bale.

Oxalis—Mr. Bale.

Tulips, (single)—Mrs. Dart.

Tulips (double)—Miss M. E. Wright.

Hyacinths (single)—Mrs. Dart.

Hyacinth (double)—Mrs. Dart.

Paper white narcissus (special)—Mrs. Cooper.

Azalea (special)—Mrs. Dart.

Daffodils (single)—Mrs. Bale.

Daffodils (double)—Miss G. Beatty.

PRIVY COUNCIL CASE.

London, Feb. 17.—In the Chancery Division of the Privy Council yesterday, the matter of Hudson versus the Princess Royal Mining Company, Limited, and the Hon. William Pugsley, Attorney-General of New Brunswick, was heard. Plaintiff's motion asked that the company might be restrained by injunction from parting with certain considerations payable to Pugsley as one of the vendors to the company, without providing for plaintiff's rights. An injunction was granted.

POST OFFICE THEFTS

Clerk Arrested on Suspicion of Tampering With Mails

INSPECTOR SAYS MANY LETTERS ARE LOST BEFORE REACHING POST-OFFICE.

Alexandre Vermette, 26 years of age, distributing clerk at the Montreal General Post-office, was arrested westerday afternoon, charged with tampering with the mails. It is stated that on Thursday afternoon Vermette was seen in the basement fumbling with a package of letters in a suspicious manner and a clerk afterwards caught him in the act of examining envelopes. These were found unopened, but it is suspected Vermette was trying to ascertain whether or not they contained money.

As reported in the 'Witness' yesterday, the repeated complaints to the Postmaster-General of the loss of letters, etc., in the Montreal Post-office have led to special watch being placed upon the mails.

Inspector Bain says:—'I believe that many letters are lost before they are mailed. Of course, in large post-offices, like that of Montreal, thieves invariably exist. This is why the postal authorities have officials constantly on the watch. Inspection is carried on mostly without the knowledge of the employees, the inspectors being stationed in a place where they cannot be seen. I have known thieves to acquire such ability that they could ascertain the contents of an envelope solely through the sense of touch. When caught, these employees readily admit their guilt. During ten years' experience as an inspector I have met with only two post-office thieves who persisted in denying when found out, but they were nevertheless cordemned like the rest.'

DR. STIRLING APPOINTED

TO SUCCEED THE LATE DR. BULLER AT McGILL.

The appointment of Dr. J. W. Stirling to the chair of ophthalmology at McGill, in succession to the late Dr. Frank Buller, and the announcement of a gift of $350 to the department of pathology, in the faculty of medicine, constituted the important features of the meet-



DR. STIRLING.

ing of the board of governors held yesterday afternoon. The nominations to the chair of ophthalmology was made by the medical faculty two months ago, but did not receive formal confirmation until yesterday.

Dr. Stirling holds an enviable reputation, and has had a highly successful career. He was born in Halifax, N.S., in 1859. Having completed the High School course at Halifax, he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, from which institution he graduated with the degree of M. B., C.M., in 1884. Following his graduation he was house surgeon at the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, under Dr. Argyll Robertson, and also for a time house physician with Sir T. Granger Stewart. Leaving Edinburgh, he spent two years studying in Vienna and Berlin, and was later assistant to Marcus Gunn at the Royal Ophthalmological Hospital, London. He returned to Canada in 1888, and has since made his home in Montreal. In the late nineties he became connected with the now defunct faculty of medicine of Bishop's College, and seven years ago severed his connection with Bishop's to become lecturer in ophthalmology in the faculty of medicine at McGill.

Dr. Stirling now succeeds to a position made known the world over by its tenure by the late Dr. Buller.

As an evidence of the leading position which he occupies among the eye specialists of Canada, he was recently appointed vice-president of the ophthalmological section of the coming congress of the British Medical Association, to be held in Toronto next summer. He is a member of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom, and has been a frequent contributor to the leading medical periodicals on matters connected with his profession.

TO OPPOSE MR. TEMPLEMAN.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 16.—The executive of the Conservatives to-night decided to call a meeting of the party on Tuesday to decide as to the advisability of nominating a candidate to oppose the Hon. Mr. Templeman.

A BANK ABSORPTION

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE PURCHASES MERCHANTS BANK OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Halifax, Feb. 17.—The Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island has sold outright to the Canadian Bank of Commerce. The Merchants Bank head office, in Charlottetown, and branches will be continued as before, with the old staff of officials. The negotiations were conducted by Mr. V. C. Brown, of the Bank of Commerce, and Mr. G. F. Beer, of Toronto, acting for the Bank of Commerce. The Merchants Bank head office is at Charlottetown, and its branches are at Summerside, Souris, Alberton, Montague and Sydney. The shareholders will receive cash for their stock, and the bank announces that there will be no change in policy compared with that pursued by the purchased bank.

By the purchase of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island the Canadian Bank of Commerce extends its system over the only province in which it previously had no branches. It will now have five, in addition to the head office.

The paid up capital of the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island was $360,400; rest, $331,000; circulation, $310,000; deposits, $1,014,000. It paid dividends at the rate of eight percent.

NEW DOCTORS OF DIVINITY

THE REV. R. D. FRASER, PRINCIPAL FALCONER AND 'RALPH CONNOR' TO BE HONORED BY KNOX COLLEGE.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—The Senate of Knox College has decided to confer the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon the Rev. R. Douglas Fraser, editor of the Presbyterian Sunday-school publications. The Rev. Principal Robert A. Falconer, LL.D., of the Presbyterian College, Halifax, and the Rev. Charles William Gordon, pastor of St. Stephen's Church, Winnipeg, who is better known as 'Ralph Connor.'

MAISONNEUVE CAMPAIGN

BOTH CANDIDATES HELD MEETINGS LAST EVENING.

The Labor candidate in Maisonneuve, Mr. Verville, opened his central committee room, at 1143 St. Lawrence street, with a public meeting, last evening. The attendance was very large.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. N. Arcand, general organizer of the Carpenters' Union, commented on the absence of Mr. Grothé from the nomination meeting. He expressed regret that the Hon. Mr. Brodeur should be so unfortunate as to begin his career as Minister of Marine by having to support such a candidate as Mr. Grothé. Mr. Brodeur, in fact, had an elephant on his hands. (Laughter.) They were neither fighting the Government nor the Opposition: their programment nor the Opposition: the programme was simply a programme of rinciles, which meant the needs of the working classes, who demanded representation in parliament through one of their number.

Mr. Vervile was warmly received. He explained that up to the time of the recent Liberal convention, not a word had been said about bringing out a Labor candidate. But the moment they learned that such an unacceptable man as Mr. Grothé was to be imposed on the division they had determined to place a man in the field. He hoped that, if he were returned, his record would be such that half a dozen more workingmen would be sent to the Commons. He promised to ally himself to neither party, and he called upon all electors to cast their vote, whether they gave him their ballot or marked it against him, as he considered the use of the ballot on these occasions to be a sacred duty.

During the meeting the statement was made that the number of voters in the division was about twenty-six thousand, consisting, it was claimed, of workingmen to the extent of eighty percent, and in case of a good poll of this vote, victory should fall to Mr. Verville, on the estimate that at least sixty-five percent of his own class would suport him with their ballots.

Four meetings in the interest of Mr. Grothé were also held yesterday evening; one at Maisonneuve, one at the St. Jean Baptiste market, another at the corner of Duluth and Berri streets, and the fourth on Mount Royal avenue.

At the St. Jean Baptste Market gathering the speaking was in English and addresses were delivered by Messrs. E. B. Devlin, M.P.; J. H. Kelly, M.P.P.; R. Calder, president of the McGill University Liberal Club, and J. Doyle. Mr. Grothé was absent from the meetings and his absence was explained as being due to indisposition. It was also stated that Mr. Grothé's absence from the nomination meeting was due to the fact that he understood that no speeches were to be made on that occasion.

The different speakers all urged the electors to support the candidate of a government that has done so much, and is still disposed to do much more for Maisonneuve. Mr. Grothé was referred to as a representative of the working classes, having himself risen from their ranks, and Mr. Verville was mentioned as being in reality a Conservative candidate under the risguise of a representative of the workingmen.

The Moulders' and Roofers' unions have decided to support Mr. Verville in the Maisonneuve election. He has also been endorsed by the locals of the Boat and Shoe Workers' Union.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Moroccan gunboat 'Sid El Turki' on Thursday chased the French steamship 'Zenith' for landing contraband at Marchica, on the Moorish coast.

Lord Roberts has issued a manifesto to the nation urging that a three or four months' drill be made compulsory in every public school, and that every man during certain years of his life be made legally liable, in any national emergency, to be called out for service.

No news has reached the missionary boards in London of the reported disturbances in Nanking, and they are inclined to think that nothing serious has happened. The rumor that a plot exists for the massacre of foreigners on Feb. 24 is totally discredited in Pekin.

The Duke of the Abruzzi is preparing an expedition to Ruwenzori Mountain, discovered by Stanley between the Albert Nyanza and the Albert Edward Nyanza, and expects to return by way of Egypt and the Nile.

Immigration into Canada during the seven months ending Jan. 31 totalled 157,024, a decrease of 1,351 from the corresponding months of last year, due to the fact that several large parties from the British Isles are being held back until the spring. From the United States there have arrived 20,266, an increase of 976 over last year.

The Great Northern Railway, controlled by Messrs. Mackenzie and Mann, will ask parliament for an extension of time to complete its line from St. Jerome, St. Sauveur, or Lachute to a junction with the Ottawa Northern and Western, in Wright county.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce has purchased the Merchants Bank of Prince Edward Island.

A bill has been introduced into the New Brunswick Legislature providing that all children between the ages of six and sixteen who have not passed the grade examination are to have 120 days' instruction each yearly.

Mr. Justice Andrews died in Quebec last night.

Col. Hughes, ex-chief of the Montreal police, died this morning after an illness of several months.

Alex. Vermette, an employee of the Montreal Post-Office, was before the police magistrate this morning charged with tampering with the mails.

The problem of the Mountain Lookout is again being discussed in the City Council.

CHANNEL LIGHTING

LOCAL COMPANY GIVES DEMONSTRATION BEFORE SHIPPING FEDERATION.

Yesterday afternoon the president and officers of the Shipping Federation visited the offices of the Diamond Light and Heating Company and inspected a system of lighting, which the company recommends for improvement of the channel. Among those present were Messrs. Hugh Allan, J. R. Binning, James Thom, N. H. Gault, W. Cookson and Thomas Robb. Mr. R. C. Miller, president, and Mr. J. R. Bain, secretary of the company, received the members and gave a demonstration of the effectiveness of their lighting system, showing 35, 55 and 84 millimetre lamps and also an automatic occulting light worked on an entirely new principle. A medium-sized light, it is claimed, can be seen by the moriner at a distance of 45 miles.

The members expressed satisfaction with the lights and stated that it would strengthen the hands of the delegation to visit Ottawa next week to know that a Canadian company could instal lights of such power and efficiency.

The inventor of the light, Mr. Sidney Thornton, was also present.

SUICIDE SUSPECTED.

Elmerize Marcotte, a young woman, twenty-four years of age, died yesterday morning from the effects, it is believed, of self-administered poison. At four o'clock yesterday morning Dr. Ricard was sent for, and on examination he found symptoms of poisoning. When the doctor asked her if she had swallowed poison she shook her head, and could not be induced to speak. After administering emetics for poisoning, the doctor left, intending to return if she did not improve. He was hurriedly called again at eleven o'clock, but found her dead. Dr. Ricard thought the girl undoubtedly had taken poison. Coroner McMahon ordered the body to be removed to the morgue for the purpose of holding an inquest to-day. The young woman boarded with Mrs. Marr, who said she had ben there a few weeks, and was employed in an umbrella factory. She told Lieut. Morin, of the Chenneville street police station, that the young woman's family lived at 3131 Notre Dame street, Ste. Cunegonde.

DEATH OF MRS. J. PRENDERGAST.

Mrs. Prendergast, widow of the late Mr. James Prendergast, in his lifetime ccroner for the district of Quebec, has just died in this city, at the age of sixty-eight years. The deceased lady was the mother of Mr. Justice Prendergast, of the North-West Territories; of Mr. Alfred Prendergast, manager of the Semi-Ready Wardrobe, Montreal, and of Mr J. Prendergast, of the Post-office Department, Ottawa. The funeral will take place on Monday next, at 7 a.m., from her residence, 1777 Ontario street, and after a service in the Church of the Gesu, the remains will be conveyed to Quebec for interment by the train leaving the Viger station at 8.45 o'clock.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Notices of births, marriages and deaths must invariably be endorsed with the name and address of the sender, or otherwise no notice can be taken of them. Birth notices are inserted for 25c. marriage notices for 50c, death notices for 25c prepaid. The announcement of funerals appended to death notice, 15c extra; other extensions to obituary, such as short sketch of life, two cents per word extra, except poetry, which is 50 cents per line extra—prepaid.

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

BIRTHS.

McMARTIN.—At 34 Souvenir ave., Montreal, on Feb. 16, 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. E. W. McMartin, a daughter.

ROBERTSON.—At 21 Seymour avenue, on Feb. 16, 1906, a son to Mr. and Mrs. John M. H. Robertson.

MARRIED.

CRAIN—BALL.—At Shingle Cottage, Welland, Ont., the residence of the bride's father, on Feb. 14, 1906, by the Rev. R. Macnamara, rector of St. Alban's Church, Beamsville, Kathleen Hester, daughter of James H. Ball, M.A., Inspector of Public Schools, to George Crain, of Beamsville.

BARCLAY — COOK — At Whitby, Ont., on Feb. 14, 1906, Miss Kathleen I. Cook, of St. John's, Nfld., and Mr. Walter E. Barclay, Mus. Bac., of Toronto, the Rev Dr. Fotbergill officating.

SMITH—FRASER.—In Kingston, Ont., on Feb. 15, 1906, at the residence of the bride's father, W. A. Fraser, 667 Princess street, by the Rev. S. Shibley, Sadie Fraser, to R. F. Smith, Odessa.

STOVER—SNIDER.—By the Rev. Dr. Eby, at the parsonage, on Feb. 14, 1906, P. M. Stover, of Deseronto, to Miss Gertrude Snider, of Kingston, Ont.

DIED.

BLAIR.—Accidentally killed, at Kenora, Ont., (Rat Portage), on Jan. 27, 1906, Roy Nelson, third son of Hugh and Jeanie Blair, of Cummings Bridge, Gloucester, aged 18 years.

BOYER.—In Barrie, Ont., on Feb. 12, 1906, J. J. W. R. Boyer, M.D., aged 62 years.

DUNCAN — Suddenly, on Feb. 15, 1906, Hazel Margaret, eldest daughter of John D. Duncan, aged 10 years and 4 months. Funeral on Saturday, 17th instant, from 75 Drummond street, at 2 o'clock p.m., to Mount Royal Cemetery. Friends will please accept this intimation.

GRAY — On Feb. 13, 1906, at the residence of her nephew, George Maxwell, Cedar Grove, Ont., Janet Hogg, widow of the late Thomas Gray, in her 84th year.

KENNEDY — At Seaforth, Ont., on Feb. 13th, 1906, May, beloved wife of H. P. Kennedy, in her 73rd year.

PENNY.—On Feb. 15, 1906, at Dunnville, Ont., Julia Isabella, relict of the late Henry Penny, in the 85th year of her age.

SADLIER.—On Feb. 14, 1906, at Island Pond, Vt., Mrs. F. R. Sadlier, aged 67 years.

SANDERSON — At his residence, 30 Balmuto street, Toronto, on Feb. 14, 1906, William Sanderson, M.A., aged 49 years, formerly of Peterborough.

WARD—In Glenvale Ont., on Feb. 14, 1906, Joseph F. Ward, aged eighty-four years.

WALLER.—On Feb. 15, 1906, at the residence, 41 Empress crescent, Toronto, Amy Beatrice Waller, beloved wife of Wallace Waller, aged 27 years.

Those sending notices for the above column may send with them a list of names of interested friends together with a one cent stamp for each address, and marked copies of the 'Witness' containing the notice will be promptly mailed. For addresses in foreign countries three cents will be required.

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

TEES & CO'S DESKS

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WINTER IN CANADA.

An Artistic Souvenir of Winter Sports. 50 Pictures of Scenery and Sport.

25c. By Mail 5c Extra.

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It's Tremendously Important

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SNOWSHOES!

The Best Value in the City!
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'THE WIGWAM,'

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Near the Windsor Hotel. Open evenings

OUR PRICE FOR CRUM'S PRINTS IS 11½c yard

which is as low as any store in the world, considering freight and duty..... **11½c yard**

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Store closes at 5.30 daily and 1 p.m. on Saturday during February. Saturday, Feb. 17

SPRING COTTONS

Have Flooded the Main Aisle with a Tide of Beauty and Freshness.

Never before has this store made a display of new Cottons equal to this in beauty and quality and low prices.

From the little 6½c Prints to the most expensive weaves the variety is amazing, and a number of lots are lower in price than is apparently possible, in view of the scarcity of cotton and the many advances in cost.

FROM B UNDLESS PROFUSION WE SELECT THESE LINES

SWISS MUSLINS, 39c

Blowing and blooming on it are all the garden flowers, exquisite colorings.

FIGURED MUSLINS, 14c

New designs for this spring. Open work effects around, in white, blue, gray, black and red.

SCHRINER FABRIC, 14c

Charming. The effect is new. Grounds of navy blue, white, brown and royal. Spots and figures in white and red.

WASH PRINTS, 6½c

Old friends of ours—we sell thousands of yds. during the season. Better than ever. In light blue, pink, navy, brown, etc., with white stripe.

LINEN LAWN, 32c

A delightful new material, that will be immensely popular this season. In ecru with bold designs in black or white.

WASH CREPONS, 13c

They were ordered last July. Otherwise you would not find them here Monday at such a price. In black, royal, brown, red, plum. Dainty spots and figure effects.

RINCOOT GINGHAMS, 11½c

The most popular of all Wash weaves. Exquisite tiny checks, in cool shades of pink, blue, red, navy, black and white as well.

NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS

GRANITE CLOTH, 44 in. In grey, light grey, Oxford grey, green, blue, etc. Splendidly serviceable... 68c

SILK AND WOOL EOLIENNES. Lustrous. Grey, blue, cream, green, hello, garnet, navy, plum. Prices from ..... 50c to $1.20

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame street, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL

THE S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame street, 184 to 194 St. James st., MONTREAL

THOMAS LIGGET, LIMITED,

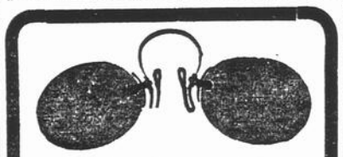
Having purchased the Magnificent Stock and Business in

Carpets, Curtains and House Furnishing of Thomas Ligget,

on favorable terms, they are prepared to offer during the balance of February the entire stock of CARPETS, FURNITURE and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at large discount.

Goods will be stored and in readiness for prompt delivery when required.

THOMAS LIGGET, Limited.



OUR $2.50

GOLD-FILLED RIMLESS

EYE GLASSES AND SPECTACLES

Have not an equal.

No charge for testing the eyes.

All kinds of repairing done at lowest prices. Jewellery manufactured and repaired.

Clocks repaired, called for and delivered. Phone Main 2494.

Watches cleaned, repaired and Warranted for one year, $1.00.

D. BEATTY,

137 ST. PETER (Opposite 'Witness' Office.)

OLD NEWSPAPERS

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

The old Thirty-third, the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, are nicknamed the Havercake lads, because it was once the custom with its recruiting sergeants to carry oatcakes aloft on the points of their swords. This was in 1814, and in a work published by G. Walker there is a plate illustrative of this peculiar custom. Up to 1853 the corps was known as the First Yorkshire West Riding.—London 'Tit-Bits.'

The Daily Witness.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, FEB. 17.

WHY THE DELAY?

Harbor Commissioners Want to Know When Sheds will be Completed

ANOTHER DISCUSSION AS TO HOW THE DOORS SHOULD BE HUNG.

Mayor Ekers took his seat as the representative of the city at yesterday afternoon's meeting of the Harbor Board, and for two hours listened to a discussion on the time-worn controversy about the sheds. This controversy was raised at the start by the motion of which Mr. McFee had given notice, and which took the form of two questions, namely:

1. Why is the work on the wharf sheds practically stopped?

2. Will the first seven sheds be completed by May 1, and if not, why not?

The motion was seconded by Mr. Racine, who thought that all the commissioners would be interested in knowing when the sheds would be completed.

Mr. Bickerdike favored a motion calling upon the contractors to complete the sheds by May 1, while the president pointed out that much progress could not be made in cold weather and short days, but there was evidence that the work was going on. Since the last meeting progress estimates to the amount of $57,800 had been accepted.

Finally, the president was instructed to ascertain if the sheds would be completed on May 1, and if not to report to the board why not.

The shed question, however, was by no means disposed of for the afternoon, for a letter was received from Messrs. Peter Lyall & Sons, enclosing copy of a letter they had received from the Dominion Bridge Co., stating that on July 19, 1904, the two parties entered into a contract, whereunder the latter was to supply the former with, and also to erect the structural steel work for the fourteen freight sheds to be constructed in the harbor, and in that contract was included conveyer galleries, grain towers, etc. The date named for the completion of the contract for the conveyor galleries was Sept. 1, 1905.

At the time this contract was made the letter went on to state, the Dominion Bridge Company had arranged its contracts for the material and for delivery. Through no fault of the company, but owing to changes in design of the sheds, the work had progressed very slowly, and at the present time was far from being completed. The company's metal contracts had expired by limitation, and as in the meantime the metal markets of the world had advanced greatly in price, some material now on order would cost much more. The company looked to the contractors for reimbursement as well as for increase in the cost of labor since the contract was entered into.

The letter proceeded to give details of the present state of the work, particularly pointing out in each case that the longitudinal girders for the doors had not yet been ordered. This brought up the vexed question of how the doors should be hung, and the reports of the three authorities on the question were read.

There was the report of Mr. Kennedy, saying that after visits to other ports, he could find no reason why the doors originally provided for should not be used. There was the report from Mr. St. George, the government engineer, advocating a different style of door altogether, and there was the report of the architect, Mr. J. O. Marchand, who was called in as a sort of umpire, saying that in his opinion the doors originally provided for were too light in construction; that they would be liable to get out of order, and that they would be hard to operate. He suggested that the sliding doors be omitted, and that steel sliding doors be used instead.

Quite a number of motions were proposed. Mr. Bickerdike was of opinion that there was only one kind of door suited to the sheds, and that was the one recommended by Mr. Marchand. Mr. Doran seemed inclined also to this opinion, but said either they must support Mr. Kennedy, and carry out his recommendations, or withdraw him from the work—an opinion in which Mayor Ekers concurred. Mr. Doran therefore proposed that the contractors be ordered to proceed with the construction of the doors and sheds as ordered, the wording of the letter by the secretary to be submitted to the council for approval.

'But what will Mr. St. George say to that,' asked Mr. Brault.

'I don't care a rap what Mr. St. George says' replied Mr. Doran. 'Mr. St. George has been pushing himself where he has no business. His function is to see that the work is carried out according to contract. He has no right to interfere, and never had. A large part of our troubles have been through his unwarrantable interference.'

Mr. Brault suggested that the Minister of Marine and Fisheries be asked to step in and settle the dispute as to the door question, but this was voted down, as was also an amendment that Mr. Marchand's report recommending rolling doors be adopted. Mr. Doran's motion was then carried, those voting for it being the Mayor, Messrs. Crathern, Doran, McFee, Penny, and the president, and against it, Messrs. Bickerdike, Racine and Brault.

On Mr. Doran's motion, the chief engineer was requested to prepare a plan of the harbor forthwith, on the same scale as those of the channel now being published, and the secretary was asked to transmit the same to the Department of Marine, requesting them to publish this chart in connection with the others now being published.

The supervisor of wharfage collections (imports and exports) reported that during the season of 1905 there had been collected a total of, inwards, $187,478, and, outwards, $98,903.

The secretary remarked that all the collections were not yet in, and he expected that the actual total would be about $300,000.

In reply to Mr. Bickerdike, he said that this amount was an increase over that of 1904, when he received $258,446. Up to Dec. 31, last year, he had received $282,500, and since then he had received $6,000, making the actual total up to date, $288,500, or $30,000 in excess of 1904.

A progress estimate, signed by both engineers, of work done by the contractors on the permanent wharf sheds during the past month, amounting to $57,863, was presented, and was ordered to be paid.

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THE VICTORIAN ORDER

A BRANCH ESTABLISHED IN WESTMOUNT.

At a meeting of ladies held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Peter McKenzie, 4492 St. Catherine street, definite steps were taken for the organization of a branch of the Victorian Order of Nurses, in Westmount. Mrs. F. H. Waycott presided. Mrs. J. B. Learmont addressed the gathering, explaining the objects and methods of the order.

The meeting was successful and passed off pleasantly except for one discordant note. The attempt to effect organization encountered the strenuous opposition of Dr. Margaret Currie, wro criticised the order and made the statement that it would be much more profitable for her hearers to devote their attention to curling or playing golf than to be engaged in the work of introducing charity organizations throughout the city. It was, she said, a crying shame for trained nurses to be robbed of their livelihood and have their sphere of work trespassed upon by the order. Moreover, in her opinion the Victorian Order of Nurses was instituted rather with the idea of following fashion than from any of its members being actuated by the motives of usefulness. The address occasioned surprise, and it was obvious that only with difficulty many of the ladies present could restrain their mingled feelings of indignation and amazement.

Mrs. J. B. Learmont, in replying to these objections, pointed out that the order confined their efforts to those families who were utterly unable to afford sufficient remuneration for the services of other nurses, and that in all such cases the attending physician was the judge, who decided whether or not a family could engage the services of a nurse. The order exercised the greatest care not to interfere with those cases, being attended by trained nurses. She believed that the interests of the order and of other nurses were separate and not at variance, and there was sufficient scope for both without the slightest friction. Mrs. P. McKenzie and Miss Lynch, superintendent of the Montreal Branch, followed with brief addresses, explaining that the Victorian Order of Nurses had no desire to intrude upon the territory of the trained nurses.

The following officers were elected to hold office for two months only:—Mrs. Peter McKenzie, president; Mrs. F. H. Waycott, vice-president; Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson, second vice-president; Mrs. E. A. Cole, secretary; and Miss St. Denis, treasurer.

It was decided that one nurse should be maintained at Westmount by this branch, and committees were appointed to visit the different wards and obtain collections.

About thirty ladies were in attendance, and of these twenty-five signed the membership roll. There were present Miss Loudon, Miss M. Loudon, Mrs. Thurston, Miss P. Thurston, Miss McDonald and Mesdames Fisher, McEwan, E. Eaves, Cayword, Hutchinson, Hemsley, Chapman, Henderson, Karley, G. S. Plow, Williams, Carnine, Phillips, McDonald, Noyse, T. Fraser and H. J. Beaman.

THE LATE MRS. E. H. KING.

At the egular meeting of the Board of Management of the Montreal Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, held on Monday afternoon, the 12th instant, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—'That this board, having learned of the recent death of Mrs. E. H. King, one of our "life governors," and a liberal contributor to the several charities under our care, desires recorded in the minutes of this meeting, the loss the institution has sustained; that a copy of the resolution be sent to the deceased's family, expressing our sympathy with them in her removal from their midst.'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH IN RUSSIA.

Sir Charles Hardinge, who presented to the Czar his letters of recall, is one of the few of our diplomatists who can read Russian, and even speak it a little. But the language of the court, on great occasions, is really French, while English is the general medium in the privacy of the family circle. French is all the more necessary at court ceremonials, as many of the Polish nobles cannot speak Russian, while there are but few Russian courtiers capable of the language of Warsaw. German is spoken by most of the higher soldiers, but since the days of Catherine this is a tongue which has never been very much in favor at the Russian court.—London 'Chronicle.'

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

ADDRESS IN REPLY TO SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—In moving the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne in the Ontario Legislature yesterday, Mr. Hugh Clark, Centre Bruce, made a plea for a government enquiry into the financial condition of some of the Canadian life insurance companies. He understood that the Ontario Legislature had some authority in this matter, and could investigate the manner in which certain life insurance companies are being conducted. He described the attitude of the late government as one of 'masterly inactivity.'

YORK COUNTY LOAN COMPANY.

The affairs of the York County Loan and Savings Company should have been investigated, he said, two years ago. Great praise was due the present government for ordering an inquiry into the condition of that company, and also the affairs of the Plumbers' Combine.

The financial condition of Ontario had greatly improved during the year, and a balance of about $500,000 would probably be shown.

THOSE SCOTCH BANK CLERKS.

Mr. Clark deplored the fact that the Canadian Bank of Commerce was sending to the British Isles for young men, instead of employing Canadians. The Ontario School system needed readjusting. More male teachers were needed, and they could only be obtained and retained by increased salaries.

INCREASE IN LICENSE FEES.

Mr. W. H. Boyer, East Kent, who seconded the address, stated that the government would find it necessary to change the Liquor License Act. At present the attorney had said that the present act was difficult to interpret and generally a great bungle.

The government, he expected, would increase the license fees, particularly in the large cities. In Detroit the liquor license taxation totalled $1.95 per head for the whole population of the city. In Buffalo the tax is $5.19 per head, while in Toronto the tax is only about 37 cents, and in the smaller Ontario cities about 25 or 28 cents.

The municipalities should receive one half of the revenue derived from the liquor traffic.

The late Premier had given indefinite answers to the temperance deputations that visited him—so indefinite that the delegates usually quarrelled all the way home as to what the Premier meant.

RAILWAY TAXATION.

Mr. Boyer expected the government would increase the taxation on railways—how much the farmers did not care, because at present the Ontario farmer pays as much taxation on a thousand-dollar farm as the railways pay on four thousand dollars' worth of property.

Mr. George W. Ross, leader of the Opposition, will continue the debate on Tuesday.

Mr. Whitney announced that the debate would be concluded on Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT CAUCUS.

The government caucus, held in the reception room of the Parliament Buildings this morning, was well attended. Brief addresses were delivered by Mr. Whitney and other members of the cabinet and several private members, in which some of the proposed government measures for the session were touched upon. A resolution of sympathy with Dr. Smellie, the member for Fort William and Lake of the Woods, who is ill, was passed. The government whips for the session will be the same as last year—Messrs. A. A. Mahaffy, of Muskoka, and R. F. Preston, of North Lanark.

SHIPPING NEWS

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Name.	At.	From
Madonna	New York	Marseilles
Moltke	Algiers	New York
Patricia	Dover	New York
Merion....	Liverpool	Philadelphia
Bulgaria	Hamburg	New York

LAKE MANITOBA SAILS.

The C.P.R. SS. Lake Manitoba sailed to-day from St. John, N.B., for Liverpool with the following cabin passengers:—Mrs. Bradford, Miss Annie Bramley, Mrs. E. Briggs, Master Stewart Briggs, Mr. A. T. Chapman, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. [illegible], Mrs. Coles, and two children, Mr. W. G. Cotton, Mr. Deacon, Miss C. B. Dennison, Mrs. Harry Green, Miss Gordon, Miss Hodge, Miss Hodge, Mr. W. M. Kendrick, Mr. John McLaren, Mrs. [illegible] and child, Miss E. S. Manigault, [illegible] Pere Norbert, Mrs. M. Roscoe and infant, Mr. H. Reid, Mrs. Reid, Mr. F. W. Sharpe, Miss E. Thomson.

AN AWFUL MISTAKE

MR. J. JORDAN, OF PORT HOPE, TAKES CARBOLIC ACID IN PLACE OF MEDICINE.

Port Hope, Ont., Feb. 16.—Mr. Johnstone Jordan, a well-known boot and shoe dealer of Port Hope, died suddenly to-day, owing to having taken by mistake a dose of carbolic acid in mistake for medicine, both bottles having been similarly labelled. Mr. Jordan, who was sixty years of age, went home at noon to-day, and after dinner took the carbolic acid. A doctor was in the house at the time attending Mr. Jordan's son, who is seriously ill. He did all that was possible, but life was soon extinct. Mr. Jordan leaves a widow and several sons. He was a prominent Orangeman.

THE 'VALENCIA' DISASTER

FORTY-NINE BODIES NOW RECOVERED FROM THE SEA.

Victoria, B.C., Feb. 16.—The provincial police were advised to-night of the recovery of four more bodies of victims of the 'Valencia.' The bodies were all badly decomposed and were buried near where found. The total recovered from the sea numbers forty-nine.

CHINAMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

Regina, Sask., Feb. 16.—Lia Bang a Chinaman on trial for the murder of a lad named Stanley Rose, at Sintaluta, last fall, was acquitted to-day, the evidence showed that the boy had been struck with a piece of iron by accident.

THE PIANOLA PIANO

Distinguished Musicians All Over the World Are Co-operating with the Aeolian Company in Making this Instrument.

INDISPENSABLE TO MUSIC LOVERS.

IN the history of music are occasional instances of some great composer or pianist who has assisted a piano manufacturer by suggesting some valuable improvement in construction. But such cases are rare, and certainly no music house has EVER BEFORE had the active co-operation of such a galaxy of musicians as are represented in the following list.

All of these artists have Metrostyled for the Pianola and Pianola Piano their interpretations either of their own compositions or the works for the public performance of which they are noted. The Pianola roll in each instance bears the fac simile of the artist's certificate that this is HIS PERSONAL INTERPRETATION.

RAFAEL DEACEVES, French Pianist
CARL BOHM, German Composer
CECILE CHAMINADE, French Composer
GABRIEL FAURE, French Composer
GABRIEL-MARIE, French Composer
MAGDELEINE GODARD, Violinist
NATHALIE JANOTHA, Polish Pianiste
JOHN ORTH, American Pianist
FRANCOIS PLANTE, French Pianist
J. DE SANTESTEBAN, French Composer
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA, The March King
ISAAC ALBENIZ, Spanish Composer
FERRUCCIO BUSONI, Concert Pianist
EDOUARD COLONNE, Paris Conductor
ARTHUR FRIEDHEIM, German Pianist
OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH, Russian Pianist
WILHELM GOLDNER, German Composer
ALBERTO JONAS, Spanish Pianist
IGNACE J. PADEREWSKI, Polish Pianist
RAOUL PUGNO, French Pianist
PHILIPP SCHARWENKA, German Composer
RICHARD STRAUSS, German Composer
JOSEPH WIENIAWSKI, Pianist and Teacher
HOMER N. BARTLETT, American Composer
A. BUSTINI, Pianist
FREDERIC H. COWEN, English Composer
JOAN MANNEN, Spanish Composer
LOUIS GANNE, French Composer
EDVARD GRIEG, Norwegian Composer
WANDA LANDOWSKA, Ruselan Pianiste
EMIL PAUR, Orchestral Conductor
CARL REINECKE, Pianist and Composer
XAVER SCHARWENKA, Composer and Pianist
FRANCIS THOME, French Composer
HAROLD BAUER, Concert Pianist
THERESA CARRENO, Pianiste
SIR EDWARD ELGAR, English Composer
LEON MOREAU, Composer
ERNEST GILLET, French Composer
ALFRED HERTZ, Conduc. Met. Op. House
MAURICE MOSZKOWSKI, Composer and Pianist
ISIDOR PHILIPP, French Pianist
ALVA GLOVER SALMON, Am. Pianist and Compsr.
GIOVANNI SGAMBATI, Italian Composer, Pianist
ADELA VERNE, Pianiste

THE above list has a double significance. It shows, in the first place, the GENUINENESS of the praise which the entire musical world has bestowed upon the Pianola. That musicians of the calibre of Strauss and Grieg, Paderewski, and Moszkowski should record their interpretations upon Pianola rolls is only explainable on the ground that they thoroughly believe in the artistic merit of the instrument.

Secondly, this list brings home impressively the enormous power for instruction and entertainment that the ownership of a Pianola Piano represents. THINK OF PLAYING THE PIANO UNDER THE PERSONAL GUIDANCE OF ALL THESE MASTERS OF MUSIC. The greatest conservatory in the world cannot make such an offer

CAUTION!—The **Metrostyle** is found only in the Pianola and the Pianola Piano which are on sale in Montreal at **Nordheimer's Only.**

The **Metrostyle Pianola**, attachable to any Piano, costs $275. The **Pianola Pianos**, containing the genuine Metrostyle Pianola, cost from $600 to $1,000; purchasable on easy monthly payments if desired.

These Instruments are on daily demonstration to the public at the **Nordheimer Wareroom s**, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

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the shredded whole wheat Toast. MADE IN CANADA OF the choicest Ontario wheat—takes the place of white flour bread and crackers and ten times more nourishing—a natural remedy for constipation and all stomach and bowel troubles. Try it toasted with butter.

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'CANADA GAZETTE.'

Great Northern ask for Extension of Time to Complete Branch Line

DOMINION STOVE AND HEATER WORKS, MONTREAL, INCORPORATED.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The Great Northern Railway, which is controlled by Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann, will ask parliament for an extension of time to complete its line from St. Jerome, St. Sauveur or Lachute to a junction with the Ottawa Northern & Western Railway, in Wright County.

The Dominion Stove and Heater Works have been granted incorporation by letters patent with capital of half a million dollars, and headquarters in Montreal. The promoters of this enterprise are L. E. Kimpton, H. L. Mitchell, R. T. Heneker, W. C. Strachan and W. G. Mitchell, all of Montreal.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

PLANS OF MR. EMMERSON TO PLACE THE I. C. R. ON SELF-SUSTAINING BASIS.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—The cabinet has been considering this week a number of suggestions offered by the Minister of Railways by which the Intercolonial Railway may, in his opinion, be placed upon a self-sustaining basis. One point that has already been determined is an increase in the present passenger rates. It is intended also to abolish the season tickets which have hitherto been issued for suburban routes. Instead of these latter, which reduced travel in many cases down to one cent a trip, the I. C. R. will sell commutation tickets at rates that will insure at least a small profit to the road. The minister has decided also to adopt the system of bookkeeping for the various branches of the government railway service that is now in use on the Pennsylvania Railway, by means of which the heads of departments will report from day to day as to the showing they are respectively making. Later on, no doubt, announcement will be made of other plans that the Hon. Mr. Emmerson is putting into practice for the more economical administration of the lines under his charge.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION

FIGURES FOR THE PAST SEVEN MONTHS BELOW THOSE OF SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.

Ottawa, Feb. 17.—The immigration into Canada during the seven months ending Jan. 31 totalled 57,624, a decrease of 1,451 as compared with the corresponding months of the previous year. This is due to the fact that several large parties from the British Isles are being held back until spring. The arrivals from the United States in the last seven months have been 20,266, an increase of 976 over the preceding year. Arrivals from over-sea points have been 37,358, a decrease of 2,327. Of these 24,616 were British, a decrease of 407.

MARKET COMMITTEE

HELD FIRST MEETING AND TRANSACTED ROUTINE BUSINESS.

The meeting of the Market Committee yesterday afternoon was of a purely routine character, with the exception that it was decided to promote Luc Dollaire from the position of sweeper at the Bonsecours market to a clerkship at the east end abattoir.

The following sub-committees were appointed:—

Bonsecours and St. Lawrence markets.—Aldermen Levy, Guay and Turner.

St. James and Papineau Markets.—Aldermen Levy, Martin and Ward.

St. Antoine Market and the Western Abattoir—Aldermen Levy, Seguin and Bumbray.

Hay Market.—Aldermen Levy, Turner and Bumbray.

MAISONNEUVE NOMINATION

LABOR CANDIDATE ADDRESSED THE ELECTORS, BUT MR. GROTHE WAS ABSENT.

The meeting of electors in the St. Jean Baptiste market yesterday, on the occasion of the nomination of candidates to contest Maisonneuve division for parliamentary honors, was very large. As stated in yesterday's 'Witness,' Messrs. L. O. Grothé and Alphonse Verville were nominated.

Mr. Grothé was placed in nomination by the Hon. F. L. Beique, Messrs. L. Boyer, F. C. Laberge, C.E., Frederic Villeneuve, Thomas Gauthier, Joseph Perrault, Romeo Houle, Walter Reed (mayor of Maisonneuve), Dr. J. E. Roy, Ald. Victor Levesque, Ald. E. Major, J. B. Martineau, Ald. N. Seguin, Nap. Massie, O. H. Richer and others.

Mr. Alphonse Verville was nominated by Messrs. C. Gelinas, Mayor of St. Louis; J. H. Oliver, N.P., R. Danoti, Joseph Ainey, Joseph Cinq Mars, A. Martel, Aza Filiatrault, O. Grandmaison, E. Berthiaume, N. Bleau, L. M. Dupont, N. Arcand, J. Baril, George Paliquin, Honore Lauzon, M. Depatie, Peter Howard, and others.

After the nomination, the crowd called for a speech from the labor candidate. Mr. Verville remarked that it was for Mr. Grothé to begin, as he was the first in the field. Mr. Grothé was not there, however, and as the meeting insisted upon a speech from Mr. Verville, the labor candidate addressed the electors. After mentioning that his opponent must have been detained on very important business, Mr. Verville declared that he was an independent candidate, respecting all classes and all political parties alike. If elected, he would work in the best interests of the division, and especially of the working classes of the Dominion. He announced the opening of his central committee rooms, but said that he could not open many committees, as he had not the means. In fact, his reputation was the only wealth he possessed, and he warned all present that he would not allow any one to tarnish that. He asked people of both parties to support him.

Mr. Frederic Villeneuve followed on behalf of Mr. Grothé. He declared that Mr. Grothé had not been forced on the constituency, but was duly chosen by a regularly organized convention, and he called upon the electors to support Mr. Grothé if they considered that the Laurier Government deserved their continued confidence.

Mr. Villeneuve was interrupted several times by people in the crowd asking why Mr. Grothé was not there to speak for himself.

Mr. A. Latreille, a former labor candidate in St. Louis division, also addressed the electors, commenting on Mr. Grothé's absence, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE A.O.U.W.

GRAND LODGE TO TAKE ACTION TOWARDS REDUCING EXPENSES.

Buffalo, N.Y., Feb. 16.—Local officers of the Ancient Order of United Workmen to-day received a call from August Steinbicker, of Syracuse, grand master workman of the Grand Lodge of New York, summoning them to attend a meeting of lodge representatives at Syracuse on March 6. In the call it is stated that the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is such that it is necessary to take action reducing expenses, devising ways and means looking towards the payment of death claims, and making general retrenchments.' Relations with the Supreme Lodge of the United States also will be discussed. In a letter accompanying the call, Grand Master Steinbicker says that unless the Supreme Lodge pays to the state organization the money it has agreed to pay, the state body may find itself in deep water.

BRITISH POLITICS

MR. KEIR HARDIE DECLARES NEW LABOR PARTY IS UNIQUE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 16.—In outlining the policy of the new Labor party at a big jubilation meeting to-night, Mr. Keir Hardie, the leader, held out no hope to the tariff reformers. 'There have been suggestions,' he said 'of comings and goings between tariff reformers and laborites. If they are basing their anticipations on that foundation their hopes are built on sand and their outlook is darker even than their worst enemies predict. The Labor party, having refused to be the tailenders of the Liberals, will not play into the hands of another's party, headed by a man whose whole past life has been one great living lie, and in whose spoken word no reliance can be placed. The Labor party will be separate and distinct from every other party.' Mr. Hardie declared that the straight Labor party, combined with the Socialist Trade Union elements, was becoming more and more Socialistic. The sentiment was vigorously cheered. He predicted in the very near future the Labor party would be a dominant factor in politics, and old age pensions would be the leading demand.

GIACOBINI'S COMET.

Geneva, N.Y., Feb. 16.—The comet discovered several years ago by M. Giacobini, chief astronomer of the Nice Observatory, was observed here for the first time in the western sky to-night by Professor Brooks, at Smith's Observatory. The position was right ascension zero hours, thirty-five minutes, thirty seconds, declination south fourteen degrees, fifty minutes. This comet, first discovered in the eastern morning sky, has since been around the sun, and now becomes telescopically visible in the western sky. The comet is moving north-westerly.

Plague inoculation by the Haffkine method saves over ninety percent of those who, without it, would have died.

Colonial House, Phillips Square.

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Under Charge of Mr. HICQUET, Ladies' Tailor, Miss NOLAN and Miss O'RIELLY.

Orders Executed in the Best Style and at Moderate Prices.

Wall Paper Dept.

Orders taken for Interior Decoration, Paper, Silk and Tapestry Hanging. Tinting and Painting in all its branches.

Spring Stock of Wall Papers being opened up, comprising English, French, German and American Novelties.

Sewing Machine Dept.

HIGH-GRADE SEWING MACHINE At Reasonable Prices.

The product of one of the best manufacturers on the continent, commanding the highest prices paid anywhere for high-class machines.

This Machine is made by the Davis Sewing Machine Co. of Dayton, Ohio, and this with our own guarantee, should be enough to convince customers that they will be perfectly safe in purchasing one of our **New Colonial House Drop Head,** automatic lift, ball bearing stand, wood work in golden oak, full set of steel attachments, price **$32.00.**

NEEDLES of all makes of Sewing Machines, **20c** per dozen.

ALL MAKES OF MACHINES CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

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LARGE VARIETY OF CHOICE DESIGNS.

5 Percent Discount for Cash.

Henry Morgan & Co., Montreal.

DEERFIELD WATER

IS SO POPULAR, BECAUSE

It is palatable; it aids digestion; it is diuretic; it is a mild laxative. It makes bad insurance risks insurable.

It cures and prevents Rheumatism.
It prevents formation of Gall Stones.
It increases Digestive Power.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

J. H. MAIDEN, Agent, Montreal

A NARROW ESCAPE

TORONTO MAN HAS A CLOSE CALL AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, Ont., Feb. 16.—Edward Fenton, a Toronto man, had a thrilling escape from death while at the Falls yesterday. He was walking along the top of the cliff of the gorge, when he slipped on the ice and went over the edge. Just as he was disappearing he seized hold of a thorn bush which grew on the brink of the precipice, and to its toughness he owes his life. He could not get a foothold or help himself in any way, but his companion, Harvey Whetmore, also of Toronto, took off his overcoat and let it down to Fenton, who succeeded in transferring his hold from the thorn bush to the coat, and was gradually drawn up to a place of safety at the imminent risk of both his own life and that of Whetmore. Fenton was completely prostrated by his adventure.

WANTED IN SCOTLAND.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 16.—David Reid, 25 years of age, a passenger on the Dominion liner 'Kastalia,' was arrested to-day by Chief of Police Clarke on a provisional warrant. He is charged with stealing £252 from his late employers, McKee & Son, Scotland.

INTERESTING TO PIANO BUYERS

Never before in the history of the music business have Montrealers had an opportunity from so large an assortment of Grands and Uprights as are now displayed at the NORDHEIMER WAREROOMS.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public to examine this attractive display irrespective of any intention to purchase.

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Manufacturers of the NORDHEIMER PIANO, and the only authorized representatives in Montreal for the METROSTYLE PIANOLAS and PIANOLO PIANOS, which are on daily demonstration.

Weekly Calendar.

ARENA TO-NIGHT

At 8.30

QUEBEC vs. MONTREAL

Band will play 8.00 to 8.30 and at half time.

Seats now on Sale at Star branch office, cor. Peel and St. Catherine Sts.

PRICES—Wood Avenue Entrance, admission 25c; Main Entrance, admission 50c; Reserved Seats 75c; Box Seats $1.00; Boxes $5.00.

INTERMEDIATE C. A. H. L. CHAMPIONSHIP
2.30 THIS AFTERNOON
SHAMROCK vs. WANDERER.
Admission 25c., Children 10c.

EXHIBITION
OF
FRENCH IMPRESSIONISTS
Loaned by MM. DURAND-RUEL & SONS.

TIFFANY FAVORITE GLASS,
Metal Work, Mosaics and Windows.

Admission 25c. ART GALLERY, Phillips Sq.

EMMANUEL CHURCH,
(Cor. Stanley and St. Catherine Sts.)

REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A., Pastor, will preach at both services.

Evening Subject—
"HEROD, THE SCOFFER."

EVERYBODY WELCOME.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH
Cor. ST. CATHERINE and CHOMEDY STS.

Anthem—"Recessional."—De Koven.
Solo—"Jerusalem" (St. Paul).—Miss Griffith.
Anthems—"I waited for the Lord." "Saviour Again to Thy Dear Name." (Ladies' voices.)
Solo—"Amidst the Shadows."—Miss Eveleigh.

EDUCATIONAL SUNDAY.
Preacher—Rev. FRANCIS G. LETT, of Ottawa.

Morning—Solo by Miss LYRE, "He Was Despised." Evening—Bass Solo by MR. FREER.
Sunday Evening, Feb. 25th, will be a Special Musical Evening.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH,
St. Catherine Street.

11 a.m.—Subject: "An Ideal Christian Life, The Baptism of the Spirit."
7 p.m.—Subject: "The Message the World Asks from the Church To-day."
A Special Sermon to Business Men and Students.
REV. Dr. YOUNG will preach at both services.

MEN'S MEETING at close of Evening Service. Mr. C. K. CALHOUN will give an address. Subject—"THE REALITY OF THE CHRISTIAN LIFE." Visitors heartily welcomed at all services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.
SABBATH, February 18, 1906.
The Pastor, Rev. E. E. SCOTT, will Preach at both services.
11 a.m.—"Compulsion to Christ."
7 p.m.—"God's Love Commended."

McGILL GLEE AND MANDOLIN CONCERT
ROYAL VICTORIA COLLEGE,
FRIDAY, February 23rd, at 8 p.m.
Reserved Seats, 75c. *Admission, 50c.*
Seats on sale at Stratheona Hall.

CALEDONIAN SOCIETY
ANNUAL
Children's Social,
In STANLEY HALL,
Friday Evening, 23rd February, 1906.

Children's Choir (250 voices), Mr. J. R. Bain, Conductor.
Juvenile Highland Dancers, In charge of Mr. W. Johnston.
And numerous other attractions.

The greatest Children's event of the season.
Admission—Adults, 25c; Children, 10c. Tickets may be had from Committee, or W. C. McALLISTER, Hon. Secretary, 93 St. Francois Xavier street.

WINDSOR HALL—Monday Evening, 26th.
Only appearance of the greatest Violinist,
JAN KUBELIK.
Seats on sale at Shaw's 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION,
75 Inspector Street. JOHN CURRIE, Pastor
TEMPERANCE TEA MEETING,
SONGS, MUSIC and SHORT ADDRESSES
Mr. S. J. CARTER will speak at this meeting.
Topic: "Why I am a Temperance Crank."
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 17th, 1906, 1.30 o'clock.
TICKETS 35c each, can be bought at the door.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

MEETING FOR MEN
ASSOCIATION HALL,
Sunday, 4 p.m.,
REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP,
Pastor St. Martin's Church.
Mr. W. A. CURRY, Soloist.
BIBLE STUDY, Sunday, 3 p.m.
YOUNG MEN'S MEETING
Saturday, 8 p.m., addressed by
REV. H. P. PLUMPTRE,
St. George's Church.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

MEN'S OWN,
CALVARY CHURCH, GUY STREET.

SUNDAY, 18th February, 3 p.m.
Speaker—REV. E. MUNSON HILL, D.D.
Soloist—MISS LOORE.

To the Members:—There are quite a number of men in your neighborhood who would enjoy these meetings. Ask them to come with you.

THE EASTERN MEN'S OWN
will meet in TAYLOR CHURCH at 3 o'clock, SUNDAY. A bright and stirring Address will be delivered by the Rev. ROBT. BALLANTYNE, of St. Andrew's.
All are welcome.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Y. W. C. A.
SCHOOL OF COOKERY.
896 Dorchester street.
Demonstration, MONDAY, Feb. 19, at 3 p.m.
A DINNER.
ADMISSION .. .. 10 CENTS.

Weekly Calendar.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Metropolis.
ONE MORE
—OF THE—
Knox Church. R. T. of T
GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS
In Knox Church Lecture Hall,
—ON—
MONDAY, Feb. 19, 1906, 8 p.m.
Chairman, - W. H. GOODWIN, Esq
Speaker, Rev. C. T. SCOTT, B.A., Of Douglas Church.
Instrumental and Vocal SOLOS, RECITATIONS, etc., during the evening.
EVERYONE COME. YOU ARE WELCOME.
Collection for Expenses.

The State Concerts

NOTICE—The audience attending the State Performance in His Majesty's Theatre, Monday, February 19th, are requested to be Seated prior to 8.15 p.m.

CHARLES A. E. HARRISS
(Director.)

THE STATE CONCERT

There are plenty of good seats in all parts of the Theatre to be had for the State Concerts on application at His Majesty's Theatre Box Office. The rumor that all the seats are sold is erroneous as there are a number of choice seats left at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 for both Monday and Tuesday nights.

W. J. HEALY, Secretary.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20

THE BOYS' HOME OF MONTREAL.

The Anniversary Meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, 1906, at 8 o'clock, in the Hall, 121 Mountain street. Friends are respectfully invited to be present. Reports for the year and speeches on Past, Present and Future.

CHAS. T. J. PHILLIPS,
Sec'y-Treas.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21

MISSIONARY MEETING
WOMAN'S AUXILIARY,
SYNOD HALL, 75 University St.,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21st, 8 p.m.
Addresses by
MRS. PLUMPTRE,
"The Resources of the Church."
REV. S. H. CARTWRIGHT, of Corea,
"COREA—The Hermit Nation."

—THE—
CANADA ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY

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. 87 Notre Dame street west, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of February, instant, at Twelve o'clock noon, for the transaction of such business as may properly come before the meeting.
T. H. HUDSON, Secretary and Manager.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22

The Charity Ball,
(In aid of Montreal Maternity),
WINDSOR HALL,
Thursday, February 22nd

Tickets—Ladies, $5.00; Gentlemen, $5.00. To be procured from R. Moat & Co., 40 Hospital street; Mrs. H. S. Holt, 297 Stanley street; Windsor Hotel; Shaw's Music store, 2274 St. Catherine street. Reserved Gallery seats, $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00; also special supper tickets at $2.50 each, to be had at Shaw's.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9

CONCERT

To be given in the Lecture Hall of the Church of the Ascension, Park avenue, Annex,

MONDAY, Feb. 26th, 8 p.m.

A first-class vocal and instrumental programme is assured. Proceeds in aid of the Choir Fund. Tickets, 25c.

The greatest living 'Cellist
GERARDY
with MISS RANKIN, Contralto.
Stanley Hall, Tuesday, March 6th.
Sale opens at Nordheimer's and Archambault's next Saturday. .50 to $2.00.
Mr. Veitch's Management.

TICKETS NOW ON SALE
at Nordheimer's and Shaw's for
MR. DAWSON'S
PIANO RECITAL
Y.M.C.A., Friday, March 2. 50c and $1.00
Mr. Veitch's Management.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE

HOCKEY

THOMAS WESTWICK DISCHARGED.

Ottawa, Feb. 16—In the Police Court this morning, Thomas Westwick, of the Emmett Hockey Club, was up on a charge of assault upon Joseph Duffus that arose out of rough work in last week's game between the Emmetts and the Ottawa Colleges teams. Westwick had been accused of smashing his opponent over the head with his hockey stick, but was discharged—the evidence being of a most conflicting character.

THE W. R. BROOK CO. VS. D. MORRICE SONS & CO.

A hotly contested game of hockey was played at the Victoria rink last night, between teams representing the above mentioned firms. After a very exciting finish, the score stood five to four in favor of the D. Morrice Sons & Co. team.

ARENA FIXTURES

MONDAY.
10 to 11 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House School.
4 to 5 p.m.—High vs. Berthelet.
5 to 6 p.m.—Sovereign Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Jr. Shamrock.
8 to 9 p.m.—Sr. Victoria.
9 to 10 p.m.—Wanderer.
10 to 11 p.m.—Westmount vs. Athenaeum

TUESDAY.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Westmount vs. Wykeham House. Intermediate.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Jr. Montreal.
8 to 9 p.m.—Sr. montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Sr. Shamrock.
10 to 11 p.m.—Jr. Victoria vs. Jr. Shamrock.

WEDNESDAY.
11 to 12 a.m.—Windsor Hotel.
12 to 1 p.m.—Shortell's Academy.
3 to 4 p.m.—Berthelet School.
4 to 5 p.m.—Crichton vs. High. Sr.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
8.30 p.m.—Wanderer vs. Victoria.

THURSDAY.
11 to 12 a.m.—Westmount Ladies.
1 to 3 p.m.—Loyola College.
3 to 4 p.m.—Wykeham House School.
4 to 5 p.m.—High School.
5 to 6 p.m.—Quebec Bank.
7 to 8 p.m.—Int. Wanderer.
8 to 9 p.m.—Sr. Montreal.
9 to 10 p.m.—Sr. Shamrock.
10 to 11 p.m.—Jr. and Int. Victoria.

FRIDAY.
11 to 12 a.m.—Windsor Hotel.
3 to 4 p.m.—Senior School.
4 to 5 p.m.—St. John's vs. Westmount. Senior.
5 to 6 p.m.—Bank of Montreal.
6 to 7 p.m.—Sovereign Bank.
8 to 10.30 p.m.—Skating, V.R.C. Band.

SATURDAY.
8 to 9 a.m.—Westmount Schools.
9 to 10 a.m.—Crichton School.
10 to 11 a.m.—Westmount vs. Senior. Jr.
11 to 12 a.m.—St. John's School.
8.30 p.m.—Ottawa vs. Shamrock.

SHOOTING

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Feb. 16.—Sensational shooting in the champion match by W. A. Tewes, of Jersey City, N.J., marked the third day in the tournament of the indoor rifle league of the United States. Tewes shot fifty times, and made 1,242 points. His total score was 2,453. During his fifty shots he made 23 consecutive 25's. He will continue his shooting to-day and finish his match.

In yesterday's shooting he was only eight points from a perfect score. Last year Tewes won the Wimbledon cup, which in the United States, compares with the King's cup in England. C. Smith, of Hoboken, N.J., stands second in the championship match with a score of 2,448 and J. A. Huebner, of Pittsburg, third, with 2,446.

INDOOR BASEBALL

Windsor, Ont., Feb. 16.—In a game that will be long remembered by the crowd that filled every inch of space in the big armories, the Spalding's Indoor Baseball team of Chicago, took the second game in their series of three with the Fusiliers' team last night. Score, 12 to 8.

WRESTLING

GOTCH DEFEATS SAMSON.

By winning two consecutive falls within an hour over the much-vaunted Alex. Samson, the Swede, at Sohmer Park last night, Frank Gotch, one of the leading, if not the leading aspirant to the wrestling championship of America, easily demonstrated that he is much the superior of the coterie of wrestlers who have as yet visited Montreal this season. There were thousands of spectators, and it was evident that many of them expected the Swede to win, particularly after disposing of Dan McLeod and staving off Apollo. It was partially due to the lack of fulfilment of this expectation that caused the disturbances and lively scenes which were so much in evidence last night. The match was mixed styles, the first, catch-as-catch-can, being won by Gotch in 36.40, while the second, Graeco-Roman, lasted only seven minutes with a similar result. Throughout the bouts Gotch was the aggressor, and kept after his man from the outset. It was only for two minutes at the close of the second bout that Samson had Gotch on the defensive, and then not dangerously. In fact Gotch was not in the least semblance of danger at any moment. The first sign of any coming disturbance was given after the first fall, when Ald. Gadbois announced his decision. It was easily seen that a large section of the crowd favored Samson, and when Dr. Gadbois gave his decision there was a strenuous protest, and loud jeers. There was also present that rowdy element, which has of late made itself so conspicuous at hockey matches, and it exerted every effort to create a furore. While both men were in their dressing rooms certain sections of the spectators nursed their feelings. When Ald. Gadbois appeared to announce the conditions of the bout at Graeco-Roman, he received such a contemptible reception on the part of the spectators that he refused to officiate. The better element, however, called loudly for him, and after considerable delay he was persuaded to return. The bout proceeded, and as Gotch succeeded in obtaining a bar hold, which brought Samson to the mat, maddening cries of 'hammerlock' filled the park. A portion of the crowd hooted at the referee's decision, and endeavored to prevent Gotch from giving a brief address. Ald. Gadbois made every effort to induce Samson to participate in another bout, and asked if he considered himself wrongly treated, but the Swede said 'he had had enough.' Gotch later demonstrated how he had won the second fall by means of the bar-hold. He told the crowd that he was willing to meet any man in America, and that when defeated he would be the first to congratulate his victor. Lively scenes followed, several of the spectators coming almost to blows, but at length peace was restored, and all peacefully departed.

Gotch won the first bout by a quarter Nelson and head hold.

CURLING

MONTREAL CURLERS WIN GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AND JUBILEE TROPHIES.

The finals for the Governor-General's trophy brought about considerable excitement at the Montreal rink yesterday afternoon. The Montreal and Ottawa clubs were left in the competition at the conclusion of the semi-final round. It is customary to play off the concluding game on the open air ice at Rideau Hall, but as His Excellency happens to be in Montreal this year by request it was played here.

The lead gained by Montreal in the early stages of the game gradually diminished until at the last end they were only one point to the good; the scores being 22 to 12 in favor of Ottawa on the rinks skipped by Messrs. Stewart and Williamson respectively, and 22—11 in favor of Montreal on those skipped by Messrs. Southam and Scott.

His Excellency the Governor-General arrived at the rink at 5.30 and witnessed the progress of the games, being forced to leave, however, by reason of another engagement, before the end.

When the result was seen the Montreal curlers were enthusiastic in their mutual congratulations and for a few minutes the rink presented a lively spectacle.

The Governor-General's trophy, a handsome silver cup, was presented on behalf of His Excellency, by Mr. R. Tyre, the president of the Quebec branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club. Mr. J. T. McCall, the president of the Montreal Curling Club, received the trophy and made a few appropriate remarks in which he also paid a tribute to the good playing of the Ottawa curlers.

Three hearty cheers with musical honors, for the Governor-General, brought the afternoon to a close.

Summary—

Montreal.	Ottawa.
Geo. Darling	E. L. Horwood
W. Brown	W. J. Beatty
T. Williamson	I. F. Maingy
D. Williamson	W. Stewart
(skip)—12	(skip)—22
O. N. Evans	W. J. Glover
D. J. Rattray	J. D. Wallis
C. W. Dean	G. C. Anderson
T. N. Southam	C. S. Scott
(skip)—22	(skip)—11

M.A.A.A. TROPHY.

The first draw for the above trophy resulted as follows:

Heather vs. St. Lawrence.
St. Lawrence vs. Caledonia.
Montreal vs. Lachine.

Competition will be played next Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Five city clubs will play 10 rinks each and Lachine four.

ON ST. LAWRENCE ICE.

The following doubles were played in the Rubenstein-Dryedale competition:

A. W. Gardner	G. H. Porteous
O. W. G. Dettmers	H. M. Watson
— 5	—10

Finals for the President's prize will be played on Monday night between rinks skipped by H. Drysdale and A. Milne.

SHERBROOKE WINS.

A friendly match was played last night between Sherbrooke and Montreal curlers, on Caledonia ice, the former winning by a majority of five points.

Summary:—

Sherbrooke.	Montreal.
A. E. Odell	C. E. Neill
C. E. Thompson	D. McGill
James Craig	Thos. Brown
N. T. Truell	J. F. Mundle
Skip—15	Skip— 9
O. M. Howard	E. Darling
L. A. Bailey	C. Saxe
C. W. McKee	F. C. Brown
A. H. Foss	S. A. McMurtry
Skip— 7	Skip— 8

SAYER MEDAL GAME.

In a Sayer medal game last night on St. Lawrence ice, Mr. D. Guthrie's rink defeated Mr. G. Van Taesel's by a majority of twelve points.

Summary:—

A. T. Taylor	L. C. Lewthwaite
A. Milne	R. Drysdale
Laz. Rubenstein	A. St. Amand
D. Guthrie	G. Van Taesel
Skip—17	Skip— 5

DETROIT VS. WINDSOR.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 16.—There was some fine curling last night between Detroit and Windsor in the semi-finals and finals for the Ford trophy. Windsors won by scores of 12 to 8 and 11 to 8 and will take the trophy across the river.

In the final for the Jubilee trophy the Caledonians won handily by 19 points. The services of Mr. R. Tyre were again requisitioned to present the trophy to the winners, Mr. James Simpson, the president of the Caledonia Curling Club, receiving it on their behalf.

Summary:—

Caledonias.	Montreal.
G. W. T. Nicholson	D. McCallum
R. J. Tooke	W. K. Macdonald
T. O. Lyall	G. H. Wood
J. H. Robertson	D. W. Ross, jr.
Skip—18	Skip— 7
W. H. Murphy	W. E. Cushing
R. Scott	A. Thomson
H. R. Hutchison	C. Tofield
W. R. J. Hughes	W. B. Hutchison
Skip—18	Skip—10

INTERNATIONAL BALLOON CUP

New York, Feb. 17.—A challenge was cabled to the Aero Club of France yesterday by the Aero Club of America for the international balloon cup recently offered by James Gordon Bennett to stimulate international competition in aerial locomotion. Italy is the only other country that has thus far challenged.

One of America's competitors for the cup will be Santos Dumont. Santos Dumont is a native of South America, but has just been elected a member of the Aero Club of America, and has [illegible] to act for America in the cup contest. [illegible] second contestant will be Frank [illegible] ther of Lieut Lahm, instructor in [illegible] practice at West Point.

The club whose representative wins the contest, will hold the trophy for [illegible] while the victor himself will receive a purse of $2,500.

McGILL VS. VARSITY

Varsity captured the wooden [illegible] night at Victoria rink, when they defeated to McGill by 5 goals, the score 12 to 7. The game was splendid exposition of how hockey should played; even the small crowd of in attendance seemed not to be work up any enthusiasm over it. ondy half was a little better than and some pretty individual rushes made, but anything like good was conspicuous by its absence. sionally there would be a burst play, but evidently none of the were in condition to stand a game. As happens so frequently teams in poor condition meet, the inclined to be rough and quarrelsome fight occurred, and the referee had little difficulty in separating the cuts, and then when they were they opened hostilities once more credit of the official be it said awarded both players long penalties and fifteen minutes respectively. a pity that college boys cannot play key without fighting, whatever the may be. And it seems an additional that when they do fight, they should allowed to go on playing in the game.

Chambers scored early in the [illegible] ment of the game, and two more were on in quick succession. Then Davidson who played a star game for 'Varsity ed.

Patrick got the next for McGill, with a fine individual run, and then Chambers scored again. Davidson put in three succession, bringing the score 5 to 4 and for a while it looked as though might even up. But just before half Chambers got in another, bringing the score to 6-4.

The second half started off well, but McGill had it practically all their own way as far as the scoring went. 'Varsity got the puck down time and again, but their shooting was erratic to a degree. Lindsay, in goal, stopped a few hard ones, but the majority of shots were away off the goal.

The McGill defence played a somewhat slack game as the half progressed, when a little following up of the forward line might have kept the play almost entirely at 'Varsity's end. Patrick put in some good individual work, but some hard checks received early in the game seemed to have told on him.

The teams were:

McGill.	'Varsity.
Lindsay ..... Goal	Kerr
Stephens ..... Point	Hickey
Ross ..... Cover	Bradford
Chambers ..... Centre	Clark
Patrick ..... Rover	Martin
Gilmour ..... Right	Thomson
Raphael ..... Left	Davidson

Referee, T. Church, Victoriaas.

Summary:—

1. McGill	Chambers
2. McGill	Raphael
3. McGill	Chambers
4. Toronto	Patrick
5. McGill	Patrick
6. McGill	Chambers
7. Toronto	Davidson
8. Toronto	Martin
9. Toronto	Davidson
10. McGill	Chambers
Second Half—	
11. McGill	Patrick
12. McGill	Chambers
13. Toronto	Martin
14. Toronto	Clarke
15. McGill	Raphael
16. McGill	Patrick
17. McGill	Patrick
18. McGill	Chambers
19. Toronto	Martin

McGILL NOTES

A meeting of the McGill Rugby Football Club will be held in Strathcona Hall on Wednesday evening next at eight o'clock.

The second round of the inter-year basketball games will be continued at McGill this afternoon, when the Freshmen and Sophomore quintettes will strive for victory.

Three interesting hockey matches will be played this afternoon at McGill. Between the classes of the various faculties the season the competition is unusually keen and the league standing will depend largely upon the issue of these games. The Freshmen and Sophomores in Arts will play at 1.30 o'clock, and after the victors have been decided, they will be followed by Seniors and Juniors of the Science Faculty. The third game, which will be played later in the afternoon, is between the fourth and third year Meds., who always finish an interesting, if not Stanley Cup variety of hockey.

EARL GREY VISITS M.A.A.A.

His Excellency the Governor-General visited the M.A.A.A. club house on Peel street, yesterday afternoon. He was accompanied by Colonel Hanbury Williams and Captain Leveson-Gower, and was received by Messrs. Victor Buchanan, president of the M.A.A.A.; Leslie Boyd and Springings.

A thorough inspection of the building was made, from the rooms on the top floor to the bowling alleys on the ground floor on which His Excellency tried his hand. A large attendance of members was present and a hearty reception was given the distinguished visitor, who expressed himself as being surprised and at the same time pleased with all that he saw.

TENNIS

AMERICANS CHALLENGE FOR DAVIS CUP.

New York, Feb. 17.—At a meeting of the challenge committee of the National Lawn Tennis Association here yesterday it was decided to formally challenge for the Davis cup, now held by Great Britain. The United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the date required, March 1. It was announced that it was the intention of the association to raise funds by subscription among the clubs and members of lawn tennis to defray the expenses of the challenging team.

CARTIERVILLE BOATING CLUB.

The president and directors of the Cartierville Boating Club are preparing for their second annual dance to be held on Wednesday next in Victoria Hall, Westmount. The tickets have been taken up by the members of the club and their many friends, and a very enjoyable time is anticipated.

DO NOT NEGLECT

Our Removal Sale of



PIANOS

DURING the great Sale) which precedes our removal into our new building) we are offering special prices and terms on nearly every line of goods.

The stock offered comprises, among other goods—

Several	New	CHICKERING GRAND	PIANOS
Two	New	CHICKERING UPRIGHT	PIANOS
Three	New	HEINTZMAN & CO. -	PIANOS
Five	New	LINDSAY - -	PIANOS
One	New	HOWARD - -	PIANO
Three	New	WORMWITH - -	PIANOS
One, used,		FISCHER GRAND -	PIANO
One, used,		BELL UPRIGHT -	PIANO

Fourteen new and second-hand reed organs, one second-hand pipe organ.

Several automatic piano-players.

C. W. LINDSAY, Limited,

2366 St. Catherine Street

(Near Peel Street.) 40 2

The Case of the Eyes

is so important that to enlarge upon its necessity is impossible. At the first indication of trouble you should act promptly and do as others do—have your eyes examined by

FRANK C. FOX,

Refracting Optician

Appointments. TEL. UP 1185.

32 McGILL COLLEGE AVE.

With $150,000 Property

back of our Wall Hanging Department, the firm has made the Largest Plans in its history for the Decorative Needs of the homes of the Dominion.

Saturday, February 17th, we will have a number of Exhibits on view from Messrs. W. & J. Sloan, New York, showing suggestions for entrance hall in Italian Renaissance Salon Louis XVI.

Elizabethan Living Room,
Adams Reception Room,
Dining-Room, Jacobean Style,
Elizabethan Inglenook.
Library, Italian Renaissance,
Salon Louis XV.
Dining-Room Eighteenth Century.
Entrance Hall, Tapestry Treatment.
And many modern ideas.

LOVERS OF ART INVITED.

THE G. A. Holland & Son Co.

2411-2413 St. Catherine Street.

REMARKABLE ANALOGY

MILITARY CONDITIONS OF PRUSSIA IN 1806 COMPARED WITH THOSE OF BRITAIN TO-DAY.

London, Feb. 17.— The 'Times' this morning publishes a curious article by its military correspondent, dealing with the reasons that led up to Prussia's stupendous military disaster in 1806, and drawing a parallel between the military conditions and the spirit of the age in Prussia in 1806 and those of Great Britain in 1906. The correspondent contends that the analogy is remarkably close and pointedly true, and asks whether it is the will of the British people to carry on the analogy to its final and inevitable termination.

BRITISH ARMY REFORM

TRAINING OF SCHOOL BOYS ADVOCATED BY LORD ROBERTS.

London, Feb. 17.—In pursuance of his campaign for the betterment of the army, Lord Roberts to-day has issued a manifesto to the nation, advocating that drill in the use of rifle be continued in all the public schools, that every youth be obliged to undergo three or four months' training, and that in an emergency every man during certain years of his life, shall be legally liable to be called out for service in the United Kingdom.

RECEPTION OF JAPANESE ARMIES

Tokio, Feb. 16—A second grand reception was given to the victorious armies of Japan. The celebrations were very bright.

MOROCCAN CONFERENCE

France and Germany Reach a Point Where Neither will Yield

M. MORET, HOWEVER, FEARS NO IMMEDIATE RUPTURE.

Madrid, Feb. 16.—Premier Moret, in an interview yesterday on the subject of the Moroccan conference, said that the fear of an immediate rupture had disappeared for the moment, but that he did not see a way to any adjournment. France had reached the limit of her concessions and Germany would not yield an inch in her demands, which were constantly increasing.

Paris, Feb. 16.—The Foreign Office continues to take an optimistic view of the result of the conference at Algeciras, but this is coupled with the statement that France will not yield upon the essential question of the control of the police. This position appears to indicate that any German propostions based upon France relinquishing her claim for police power over Morocco, are likely to meet with failure. However, there is no evidence of serious Franco-German tension. On the contrary it is significant that a dinner occurs at the German embassy here on Monday night at which Prince Von Radolin, the German ambassador, wil lentertain the three leading members of the French Cabinet, M. Rouvier, Premier; M. Etienne, Minister of War; and M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, thus indicating the most agreeable outward relations.

The semi-official 'Temps' to-night sharply rejects the idea that certain ambassadors representing outside powers shall try to play the role of arbitrators at Algeciras. The paper strongly approves of resistance to the German suggestions and asks that the theatre of this resistance be changed from private conversations between the ambassadors to open declarations before the conference.

FOR LANDING CONTRABAND

French Steamship 'Zenith' Chased by Moroccan Gunboat

THE 'SID EL TURKI' THEN SHELLED THE BELGIAN FACTORY AT MARCHICA.

London, Feb. 16.—A despatch from Gibraltar to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that the Moroccan gunboat 'Sid El Turki' yesterday pursued the French steamship 'Zenith' for landing contraband at Marchica on the Moorish coast. The French cruiser 'Lalande' intervened and stopped the pursuit. The 'Turki' then shelled the Belgian factory at Marchica, and the 'Lalande' fired four shells at the 'Turki.' Both then returned to Melilla. The Moorish commander then protested, but the French captain forbade any firing upon the factory until French subjects had withdrawn. It is understood that Spain has ordered the cruiser 'Extremaduro' to protect the 'Turki,' using force if necessary.

London, Feb. 16.—Apparently the 'Marchica' incident has been magnified by Spanish correspondents, who are opposed to the French. It is difficult to learn the truth of the matter, but it seems that the 'Lalande' did not fire at the 'Sid El Turki.' It is stated that the latter vessel was manned by Germans, and that she played her own hand, it is alleged, illegally, because she is not entitled to coerce Europeans in Morocco without previous reference to their consuls.

M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Madrid, has conferred with Premier Moret regarding the incident. A Spanish cruiser has been ordered to establish etheric communication with Melilla, and to watch and report on events.

MR. JUSTICE ANDREWS DEAD

SUPERIOR COURT JUDGE PASSES AWAY AT QUEBEC.

Quebec, Feb. 17.—Judge Andrews, of the Superior Court, who has been ailing for some time, died at midnight.

The late Frederick William Andrews was the eldest son of the late Frederick Americus Andrews, Q.C., of Quebec, and was born there in September, 1835. He was educated at the Quebec High School and was called to the Bar in 1856. He practiced for a number of years as partner with his father and Sir Adophe P. Caron. In 1882 he was created a Q.C. by the Marquis of Lorne, and in 1885 he was raised to the bench as a puisne judge of the Superior Court. The year following he was appointed by the British Government deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court at Quebec. He married in 1862 Agnes E. Campbell, daughter of the late Daniel Campbell, St. Armand.

RICHMOND PRESBYTERIANS.

(From a Correspondent.)

Richmond, Que., Feb. 16.—At the annual congregational meeting of Chalmers Church which was held here recently, the pastor, the Rev. H. Carmichael, occupied the chair. The usual reports were read, and proved most satisfactory, in fact, very encouraging. The secretary's statement showed a surplus contributed toward's the pastor's stipend of $110. The Ladies' Aid cleared some $350, which helps to pay for the recent extensive improvements to the manse. Too much praise cannot be given to the president of the society, Mrs. C. J. Hill, or to the indefatigable, capable and energetic secretary, Miss A. Dunton. The meeting decided to engage an organist, and granted the board of managment a sum of money for this purpose. During the past three years several new families have become associated with the congregation, and everything now points to a period of success. All the officers were re-elected.

MINISTERS VICTIMIZED

THE CLERGY WARNED AGAINST A PERSISTENT FRAUD.

The public in general and ministers in particular are warned against giving money to a certain Irishman, who is about twenty-five years of age, about five feet eight inches in height, fairly stout, with reddish hair and a very strong Irish accent. This man is going around among the ministers of Montreal telling a very pitable tale and asking for money. At one time he says he is a Baptist, at another time a Methodist, and again a Presbyterian. He has victimized the Rev. J. Salton, Tabernacle Baptist Church, Delorimier ave.; the Rev. W. D. Reid, Taylor Presbyterian Church; the Rev. J. R. Webb, Baptist minister, Point St. Charles, and other ministers.

The Rev. Mr. Salton stated to a 'Witness' reporter yesterday that the man gave his name as Morrison, and until recently lived at 111 Dorion street. He attended the Tabernacle Church for some little time, and one day he called on the pastor, said he had obtained a position on the Grand Trunk Railway, and asked Mr. Salton if he would lend him $10 to make up $25 it was necessary he should have to meet his expenses. The reverend gentleman advanced $10, Morrison promising to return the money in two weeks' time. Four weeks passed, and on the minister calling at 111 Dorion street he learned that the man had left the boarding house, and that he owed the landlady some $25.

Morrison called at the Rev. Dr. Gordon's house with an appeal for money, but Dr. Gordon was away from home and the man failed to call again, as requested. He, however, proceeded to Point St. Charles and saw the Rev. J. R. Webb, pastor of the Baptist Church there. He was accompanied by a young woman, of whom he spoke as his wife, and after telling a plausible story that he was a good Baptist and wished to live at Point St. Charles, he asked Mr. Webb to be security for a house he wanted to rent. The minister expressed willingness and afterwards gave the man some money. Subsequent inquiries led to the knowledge that the man is not married, and that his story about taking a house is only part of his scheme to obtain money by false pretences.

QUEBEC CENTRAL RAILWAY

PROPOSAL TO CONNECT ITS LINE WITH THAT OF THE TEMISCOUATA.

The Quebec Central Railway proposes to connect its existing lines with that of the Temiscouata Railway, which is partly under the same control. It is asking the Legislature for power to construct a railway to be known as the Quebec Central Chaudiere extension by diverting and rebuilding that portion of the present line from Beance Junction to Beauceville, and building a line from Beauceville to the river Famine, thence following the Famine to its water shed near the village of Langeville, and thence following the water shed of the river St. John through the southern portion of the counties of Beauce, Dorchester, Montmagny, L'Islet and Temiscouata, to or near a point on the Temiscouata Railway at or near Cabano station, in all a distance of about one hundred and seventy-five miles.

A HORRIBLE CRIME

HUSBAND, WIFE AND TWO CHILDREN BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

Sydney, N.S., Feb. 16.—A horrible tragedy is believed to have occurred at Dominion Mine No 1, early this morning. Four charred and blackened corpses —those of Antoine Stetka, his wife and two children—were found among the ruins of his burned dwelling. Mystery surrounds the occurrence, and so far the details are meagre, but the circumstances point to a crime of the most desperate character. The fire was discovered by Conductor Cathcart, who came through Dominion in charge of a train of empty cars. He gave the alarm and the trainmen rushed up to the burning building and rapped on the door. The house was burning fiercely inside, and the flames were just beginning to break through. Receiving no response, and seeing nobody about the place, the trainmen supposed the inmates had made their escape. At three o'clock the walls of the house fell in, and after a search among the ruins four bodies were discovered. The children were locked in each other's arms and the skulls of the wife and children were found to be broken and the head of the husband entirely removed. An axe was found between the two beds. Stetka and his wife were Austrians, and had been in the Dominion for three years. The children were a boy and a girl, aged four and two respectively. About six months ago they purchased a house and had practically paid for it, but during the past few days they expressed a desire to return to Austria. This is said to be due to something that occurred about three months ago. On a pay night, during the absence of her husband, Mrs. Stetka was the victim of an attempted criminal assault made by a Newfoundlander, named Snelgrove, who was subsequently arrested and committed to the Supreme Court. He is now in jail, awaiting trial. His mother lives near the home of Stetka. The neighbors believe that the whole family was murdered by enemies.

ANOTHER BRIDGE FOR NIAGARA.

Albany, N.Y., Feb. 16.—A bill to incorporate the Niagara Frontier Bridge Company was introduced in the Assembly to-day. The company is to erect a bridge over the Niagara river from a point in the state mine reservation to the Canadian side. The situation is to be left to a commission comprising Messrs. Wm. E. Burleson, Edcard H. Taylor, George W. Knox, A. Arthur Constantine, Charles H. McLaughlin, Burt Van Horn, C. Hilton Schribner, Ralph K. Hubbard, L. O. Ivey, and Wm. C. Edwards, of New York; Francis A. Hilton, James P. Murray, and A. E. Osler, of Ontario, Canada, and Williard P. Whitlock, of New Jersey. Erection of the bridge must be begun in good faith on or before Dec. 31, 1916, and continued to completion without unnecessary delay.

GOSEPEL TEMPERANCE MEETINGS

The temperance mass meeting held monthly under the auspices of Metropolis Council, Royal Templars and the C. E. Society of Knox Church, will take place on Monday evening in the lecture hall of Knox Church. The Rev. C. T. Scott will deliver the address and Mr. W. H. Goodwin will preside. A suitable programme of music and recitations has been arranged and a very enjoyable time is promised. The temperance meeting, held every Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the lecture room of the East End Methodist Church, Bertrand street, under the auspices of Orient Council, R. T. of T., will be addressed to-morrow by the pastor, the Rev. W. H. Stevens. A suitable programme will be presented.

HEIR TO CHINESE THRONE.

Pekin, Feb. 16.—A son has been born to Prince Chyna, the Emperor's brother. It is believed that this child is most likely to be designated as heir to the throne. An imperial decree bestows upon him the name of Public.

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, Feb. 16.—Antonin Dubost, the senator from Isere, was elected President of the Senate to-day, in place of M. Fallieres, recently elected President of France.

BEFORE

Showing our new Spring Goods, we are determined to clear out all balances of passing season's lines, and will put them at such very low prices that will ensure a speedy clearance.

All our Heavy Wool and Cashmere men's Half Hose, worth 35c to 75c a pair,

4 Pairs for $1.00

A lot of Men's and Boys' Soft Bosom Cambric Shirts, worth 50c to 75c; Boys' sizes, 12 to 14; Men's, 16 to 17½ only

35c Each

Men's Fancy Knitted Wool Vests, $1.50 to $5.00, at HALF-PRICE.

All our British Fur Felt Hats, stiff and soft, black and colors; worth $2.00 to $3.00, for

$1.50 Each

Now is the time to prepare for Spring and save money.

JOHN W. REID & CO.,

2095-97 St. Catherine St.,

One door from Bleury.

Bargains.

FOR SALE — A BARGAIN, TWO HANDsome front doors, with bevelled plate glass panels, and two vestibule doors to match, with stained glass panels. 1035 Dorchester street.

FOR SALE, KINDLING WOOD — GOOD dry box cuttings make the cheapest kindling wood; delivered within city limits for $1.75 per load. Call up Phone Main 3647. G. & J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; cut any length; also, Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 488.

Rooms Wanted.

WANTED, TWO FURNISHED ROOMS for gentleman, wife and daughter; central, with kitchen privileges for breakfast preferred. Address J.B.S., 'Witness' Office.

Houses Wanted.

WANTED, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, OR flat of 5 or 6 rooms, situated in the Annex. Occupation previous to May desirable. Address, stating rent, etc., to H.M.P., 'Witness' Office.

Miscellaneous.

PROVENCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Montreal. No. 569. Superior Court. W. Mann et al., Plaintiff, versus Dame Josephine Ethier, Defendant. On the 29th day of February, 1906, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the domicile of the said Defendant, 88 St. Denis street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of household furniture, etc.

G. A. LAFONTAINE, B.S.C.
Montreal, February 14th, 1906.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET A 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. John Dougall & Son, 'Witness' Building.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED, A BOY FOR WHOLESALE Office. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and references to P.O. Box 960.

WANTED, AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN or village in Canada to take orders for Men's Tailor-made Garments to measure. Good commission. Great selection of samples. CROWN TAILORING CO., Toronto, Canada's best Tailors.

GOOD PAY FOR EARNEST WORKERS everywhere distributing circulars, samples and advertising matter. No canvassing. CO-OPERATIVE ADVERTISING CO., New York.

WANTED, MAN TO BUILD UP CITY membership of Fraternal Society. Five dollars for every accepted candidate. J. R. BAIN, 750 Craig street.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS GENERAL Servant or Cook. Apply, with references, to 79 Mackay street.

GIRLS WANTED TO WORK AT CELluloid and Paper Collar Making. Steady employment. Good wages. Apply to MILLER BROS. CO., Limited, 30-38 Dowd street, Montreal.

WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS GENERAL manager for a supply house, one speaking English and French fluently and with good all round knowledge of builders' and founders' requirements. Excellent prospect for a man of ability to secure an interest in a live going concern with connections in Quebec, Ontario, North-West and Maritime Provinces. Apply, with references, to P.O Drawer 2230, Montreal.

WANTED, A WORKING FARMER, with knowledge of gardening, for a small emplacement near Montreal; married man, speaking English preferred. Apply, G. J. ESPLIN, 126 Duke street.

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

WANTED.

A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE CHEF to manage a First Class Lunch Room.

Address, W.G.C., 'Witness' Office.

STENOGRAPHER.

YOUNG MAN AS STENOGRAPHER in Railway Office. Must be first class shorthand writer, and also write good long hand. Good salary and best of prospects.

W.R.S., 'Witness' Office.

Employment Wanted.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A position as useful companion. Address COMPANION, 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, SEWING BY THE DAY; Ladies' or children's dresses, by experienced hand; cut and fit. Address MISS M. PURSE, 713 Clarke street, Annex.

WANTED, BY EXPERIENCED TABLE-maid, employment by the day or week. Address A. 100, care Chapman's Book Store, 2407 St. Catherine street.

For Sale.

FOR SALE — LARGE LOTS OF ODD Pieces Carpets. THOMAS LIGGET, LIMITED.

FOR SALE — A GREAT VARIETY OF Sample Pieces. THOMAS LIGGET, LIMITED.

FOR SALE — BEDS, MATTRESSES AND Bedding. THOMAS LIGGET, LIMITED.

FOR SALE, 5 H.P. GAS ENGINE, ONLY 18 months in use; perfect condition. Can be seen working at 15B Bleury street. Apply to W. A. WOOD.

Teachers Wanted.

OUR TEACHERS' AGENCY, OPERATING under the auspices of the Saskatchewan and Alberta Teachers' Associations, requires a number of Protestant and Roman Catholic teachers holding First or Second Class professional certificates for schools opening between February first and May first. Send copies of testimonials when replying. Address J. F. MIDDLEMISS, General Manager, Wolseley, Sask.

Lost, Strayed and Found.

GLASSES—LOST, YESTERDAY, ON BEAver Hall or Dorchester street, double lenses, gold filled. Finder rewarded on returning to 'Witness' Office.

WANT ADS.

FOR THE 'WITNESS,'

may be left with

A. T. CHAPMAN, Bookseller, 2407 St. Catherine st
WM. DRYSDALE & CO., Booksellers and Stationers, 2275 St. Catherine Street.
Or with R. TURNER, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Secondhand Articles Wanted or For sale.

20 Words for 10c.

½c for each additional word. Six insertion for the price of four.

Property For Sale or To Let, Other Articles For Sale.

25 Words for 25c.

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

Personals, Agents Wanted.

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps will be Accepted.

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

No charge made in our books for any advertisement of less than five agate lines space.

The Daily Witness.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

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

CLUBBING RATES.

Two or three publications to the same address

	worth	only
Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'.....	$4.50	$3.60
Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.....	3.40	3.00
Daily 'World Wide' and 'Messenger,'	2.90	2.50
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'....	2.50	2.00
Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'.....	1.40	1.30
Weekly 'World Wide' and 'Messenger,'	1.90	1.50

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

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

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

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

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

F.Q. 1 F.M. 9 **FEBRUARY** L.Q. 15 N.M. 23

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1906.

The presentation of Imperial medals to long service post-office employees in this city the other day brings into prominence a principle of the utmost value to people in all walks of life. To be decorated is a desire cherished by most men, as witness the stars, crosses and insignia with which the members of the various fraternal orders and knighthoods bedeck themselves, which are only in imitation of those with which the mighties of the earth are decorated by its princes. These jewels represent something the wearers are proud of or they would not wear them. Decorations for long and faithful service are more of an honor than many of those which sound larger and which are often more due to adventitious conditions than to personal worth. There is no work, be it ever so humble, but is ennobled by the conscientious doing of it, when he who works is a free man. This is the lesson conveyed in the bestowal of these imperial medals.

The arrest of a Brooklyn jeweller charged with coining counterfeit silver dollars, calls attention to a peculiar phase of the silver question. It is well known that counterfeit coiners can make as pure silver dollars, fifty and twenty-five cent pieces as are turned out by the mint, and make a hundred percent profit. Government detectives have a lively time hunting down the artists. Silver is so cheap that its double value as currency is a temptation, and the only apparent way in which governments could remove this obvious temptation to easy counterfeiting would be to issue coin of an intrinsic value approaching to their nominal value. That would, however, make our silver coinage twice as big, and, by so much, less commodious. Mexico, which till lately was upon a silver standard, and whose dollar was worth half a dollar in gold, has, in adopting the gold standard, done so on a basis of approximate parity, as merchants doing business with that republic and with Oriental silver currency countries have long been in the habit of doing. In the United States, Canada, and other countries, the fact that the silver is practically redeemable in gold makes it pass for the value printed on it, though it is only worth half as much.

For years Russian Liberals have been clamoring for the establishment of a system of popular compulsory education. This is one of the reforms sanctioned by the Czar. But the official idea of compulsory education, as disclosed in an order issued by the Governor of Odessa, instead of gratifying has struck terror into the hearts of the people, as well it might. A translation of this order appears in the current number of the 'Anglo-Russian.' It is dated January 17, and commands all schools, public and private, which have been closed since the riots in October last, to be opened on the twenty-fifth of January. Should this not be done, or the pupils in any way show themselves disobedient to the severe rules laid down, appearing without uniform, or going on strike, then not only the pupils but also their whole families will be exiled, because, as the order reads: 'undoubtedly such conduct is the 'result of the influence of the family cir-'cle.' The Russian words translated 'whole families,' include fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts and babies. This assertion that the imitative pranks of children are necessarily inspired at home is nonsense. A schoolful of children will plunge together into imitating almost anything that they hear about. When there is a war between, say, Turkey and Russia, the children in the schools at the ends of the earth will fight out daily battles as Turks and Russians. When strikes are general school children will think it incumbent upon them to strike. The law by which the 'inflexible' will of the Czar is officially interpreted is therefore preposterously cruel. The 'Anglo-Russian' thinks, however, that the very severity and excessive punishment decreed by this order will defeat its purpose. There are sure, it says, to be many violations of it, and, to carry out the penalty would mean an exodus into exile of many thousands of the inhabitants of Odessa.

A very interesting question is expected to come before the New Brunswick Legislature for decision during the session now in progress. Since the meeting of the Legislature last year, several serious disputes have taken place relating to international treaty rights on the upper St. John, disputes as to the rights of companies to erect dams, booms and other works which might be construed as obstructions to navigation, and to the operations of lumber drivers. Many Canadian authorities hold that under the Ashburton treaty the St. John river, where it found the international boundary, must be kept free and clear of obstruction, and the action of the New Brunswick Legislature will now be awaited with anxiety, since property and lumber rights valued at many millions of dollars are involved. The controversy between the clashing interests has been bitter, and has gone so far in Maine that the Maine Legislature has asked Congress to repeal the Pike law, which was passed at Washington in 1866. The Pike law allows lumber cut in Canada from United States logs to be admitted to the United States free of duty, and the concession was made because at that time the only outlet from the extreme northeastern lumber district was by way of the St. John river. United States lumbermen now maintain large mills in St. John, and it is calculated that about a hundred million feet of logs are annually brought down the river from Maine, sawn in New Brunswick, and sent across to the United States. A new outlet for the lumber was made when the Bangor and Aroostook railway was constructed, and, says the Boston 'Transcript,' certain Maine interests now maintain that the Pike law is no longer a necessity. The repeal of the law would seriously affect thousands of workmen employed in the St. John and Fredericton mills, so that great anxiety is naturally felt both in New Brunswick and Maine. It will be a pity if some better way out of the difficulty cannot be found than cutting each other's throats.

OLD AGE AND ACCIDENT.

The principle of old age pensions finds approval in high quarters in the present British Government. There are those who want these old-age pensions to come, like everything else, out of the imperial exchequer—apparently thinking that by that process it will come down from the sky. The more practical see that if men are to have pensions in old age they must earn the money in the days of their strength. Taking the people as a whole there is of course no other way. Wealth is not created out of nothing. The proposal is therefore a very practical one, that a system of old-age benefit should be instituted by government which may be compulsory on all, or on certain classes, or may be made voluntary, and that after a certain age those who have contributed shall be able, on certain conditions, to make demand upon the fund. It would be wise, we think, to make the age of making demand voluntary, and to give the beneficiary the advantage of all the years he works after sixty or sixty-five, as the case may be. To force people to stop work at sixty would be as nearly as possible carrying out in earnest what Dr. Osler proposed as a joke. For to throw a man out of his calling would be practically to asphyxiate him. He would have no use for life after that, and would soon die.

If the old men were not forbidden to work the receipt of a pension would only have the effect of enabling them to work for less money than they could without the pension, and would make them still more of a drag on the labor market. There would be one element of unfairness in the compulsory pension system. It would be a sort of prize for the robust and long-lived, at the expense of the weak and sickly. There are many men who do not live to sixty, and these are the least able to contribute to an old-age pension fund. Something would need to be done to combine the old-age benefit with a sick benefit. Of course there would be those who will say that the working man should not pay the premiums on the pension at all. Others will say he should only pay half of them. This, however, would make no difference. Labor conditions right themselves in spite of all artificial interference. In the long run, men get just what their labor is worth, and, if there was a burden placed upon that value, it would come out of that value in some way. We should soon be back upon the fixed principle that labor would pay what was paid to labor. That account, taken as a whole, will always balance.

A cognate subject is the compulsory accident insurance for which legislation is now being introduced at Quebec, laying the most onerous burdens on certain forms of enterprise, somewhat arbitrarily chosen. It is held that any harm that happens to an employee, where steam or electricity is used—though the dangers from horse power are proportionately far greater—the employer shall make good to an extent that might easily break his fortune. It would add enormously to the vicissitudes of business, and would make many businesses mere lotteries, should this principle prevail without a concurrent system of insurance. There would be needed a wealthy insurance company or benefit society, or the government would have to provide a system of insurance in which every employer could insure his men against accident to the heavy extent demanded by this bill. Not to have such insurance would be equivalent to not insuring against fire; but it would cost much more. This, no doubt, looks to the promoters of the bill like gaining so much for the worker. It might do so at first, but its inevitable working would in time be that labor, with that burden on it, would be worth just that much less in the market. Those establishments that could not face the tax would go under. Men would be out of work and things would be readjusted, so that labor would pay for what labor got. If labor wants to secure the benefits of capital its only way is to acquire capital, and that is, fortunately, in these days, and in this country, within the reach of most handicraftsmen.

A SOUDAN OUTLET.

The recent opening of a railway between Port Soudan, on the Red Sea, and the junction of the Rivers Nile and Atbara marks at once the completion of a splendid engineering feat and the establishment of a civilizing influence of the very first order in this out of the way country. The railway was begun some twenty-nine years ago in the days of Ismail Pasha and about the time when Great Britain came to recognize the strategic value of the Suez Canal, when fifty miles had been constructed at the cost of half a million sterling the work was discontinued on account of the bankrupt condition of the Egyptian treasury and the unsettled state of the country. From that time until the rout of the Khalifa and his forces, the commercial and industrial development of Egypt was almost at a standstill. At the time of Lord Kitchener's campaign the possibility of completing this railway from Suakim to Berber, on the Nile, by which troops for Khartoum would save a thousand miles of land and river travel, was a question of prime importance and the ground was anxiously surveyed at that time. But though it was never positively given up, there were engineers familiar with the route who regarded it as impossible, through the almost complete absence of water in the interior. Lord Cromer, however, whose confidence in Egypt's possibilities is enormous, never lost sight of the importance of the enterprise, and to him has just fallen the pleasant duty of declaring the line open as a public highway.

The road as built from Port Soudan to Atbara Junction is over three hundred miles long and traverses 'a waste and howling wilderness,' broken by hills rising here and there to the altitude of three thousand feet, and by wadys, or large hollows, in the desert. This difficult country was surveyed and the railway completed in fourteen months. The necessary water was laboriously carried inland from the sea and distilled. The greater part of the material had to be imported from Great Britain and other countries difficult of access. The climate was exceedingly severe on Europeans. The superlative summer heat tried the endurance of the officials to the utmost, autumn and winter rains again and again destroyed bridges and roadbed, but all these difficulties and many more were conquered by the stubborn refusal to yield to circumstances, which seems to characterize men of British blood, and which is the great wonder and astonishment of the fatalistic eastern mind. This railway will give ready access to the interior of a country which from time immemorial has been cut off from the rest of the world by leagues of burning desert and by bands of robber Bedouins. In conformity with the liberal policy which has been followed in all Great Britain's dealings with Egypt both port and railway will be open on equal terms to the trade of all the world. There will be no differential rates or duties to favor the trade of one nation more than any other.

Lord Cromer, in declaring the railway open, regretted that in addition to the blessings of civilization which would certainly come to the country, the railway would possibly also bring the drink-seller, the usurer and the commercial adventurer. He thought, however, that methods could be adopted which would in a great measure nullify their power for evil. The Soudan, which from the days of the Pharaohs until our own, was a chronic sufferer either from official oppression or barbarian rapine, from ignorance, famine and pestilence, is rapidly being brought into line with the improved condition of its neighbor, Egypt. Schools and law courts have been established, a successful fiscal system inaugurated, and the newly constructed railway is intended as the first step in the gradual execution of a large and comprehensive scheme of public improvement.

Keep ye the law—be swift in all obedience,
Clear the land of evil, drive the road and bridge the ford—
Make ye sure to each his own—
That he reap where he has sown,
By the peace among our people let men know we serve the Lord!

This is Kipling's version of the charter of the British peoples, surely a nobler one than the truculent jingo philosophy so popular a few years ago. This spirit—instanced alike in such men as Lord Cromer and in the unknown engineers who constructed the Berber Railway—is our greatest imperial asset. It is certainly more valuable—even from the view point of practical statesmanship—than volume of trade or strength of army or navy. In its cultivation the newly-formed British government will find important employment, and in its development subjects of the empire everywhere will discover a fine task for their patriotism.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP.

As long ago as 1887, the membership of the Board of Trade was thirteen hundred and sixty-two. The membership had been very largely increased from the previous year, as it was arranged to impose an entrance fee during 1887, and those who joined early escaped the fee. For 1905, the membership only amounted to nine hundred and seventy-six. That is a falling off of three hundred and eighty-six, or more than twenty-five percent in eighteen years, during ten of which the country and the city have greatly increased in prosperity. In 1901 the membership had fallen off to eight hundred and fifty-six, which was the low-water mark, and strenuous efforts were then made by the council and the secretary's staff to add to the membership roll. Those efforts were so far successful that the membership rose for 1902 to a thousand and twenty-seven, the premium being held out of escaping heavier burdens that would come into effect later. The membership declined to a thousand and twelve for 1903, to nine hundred and eighty-eight for 1904, and to nine hundred and seventy-six, as already said, for last year. What is the reason for such marked declines in the membership of such an indispensable institution in our city as the Board of Trade; and that during a period when our merchants and manufacturers have so greatly increased and prospered. It will probably be found to be largely owing to the entrance fee of a hundred dollars.

Many of the members of the Board of Trade have no occasion to visit the Exchange floor, and the benefit of membership does not seem to them to be very direct. Still they continue to pay their annual subscription because of their sense that a Board of Trade is necessary in a city such as Montreal, and that it is their duty to support it. There are doubtless many other merchants in the city who cannot see that membership would benefit them directly, but who would be willing in like manner to pay an annual subscription of ten dollars on general principles. As, however, they would scarcely ever go on 'Change, or use the trade information provided by the Board, they are disinclined to pay a large entrance fee. Recognizing this, apparently, and to induce an increase of membership, the council has ordered that all lapsed certificates now in the possession of the Board shall be re-issued at thirty-five dollars, so that with a transfer fee of five dollars, and ten dollars for the current year's membership dues, the total cost to a new member will be only fifteen dollars for member will be only fifty dollars for the first year and ten dollars a year thereafter. This, it is hoped, will enable the present council to realize its ambition and increase the membership to at least two thousand. Such a membership would, after all, be only a very moderate one for a city of such financial and commercial importance as ours, and should be attained if each member of the Board would go to work in earnest.

The greater the membership the greater is the weight attaching to the Board at home and abroad. More important, however, than membership to this end is the success of the Board in giving voice and effect to a real public opinion. At one time the members of the Montreal Board of Trade were called together quarterly. This custom has lapsed on account of the small numbers who attended. Without such meetings, however, the Board can hardly be counted a live institution; nor can the merchant who has no use for the floor of the building count himself to have any practical relationship to it. One reason why those meetings were small was because in the old exchange building it was impossible to hear what was going on. Another was that in old times subjects of general interest were not brought up. Discussion kept itself very much within the technical lines of trade. It was not till the Chambre de Commerce was discussing the broad interests of the country that the Board of Trade began to take an enlarged interest in things in general. More publicity would certainly evoke a wider interest. Possibly more could be done than is done in the way of attracting the membership to taking part in the affairs of the Board. The discussions of the Chambre de Commerce are very easy of access.

'THE ARTFUL DODGER.'

The City Council has discovered that the Montreal Street Railway Bill, which has passed the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and is now before the Legislative Council, is inimical to the interests of Montreal. The Street Railway took advantage of a time when everybody else was preparing for the municipal elections to present the bill to parliament, and the poor aldermen are naturally very angry thereat. It was also a time when the law department of the city was being reorganized, and, by this and by that nobody seems to have been aware of the fact, until the other day, that the Railway Company's bill gives it power to take over charters giving it immense power and practically a monopoly of our streets for ever—that is, if the city does not, in self-defence, have to buy out the octopus at an enormous price over what was paid for all its belongings and privileges. It was at the inaugural meeting of the City Council that Ald. L. A. Lapointe and Ald. Lavallée put their momentous questions concerning the bill, and expressed their fears of it. A special delegation of aldermen was at once appointed to go to Quebec to watch the city's interests in connection with legislation affecting the city, and this delegation actually included Alderman Carter, a member of the Montreal City Council, a member of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, and the representative of the Montreal Street Railway Company before the legislature in connection with the company's bill, the presentation of which was entrusted to him. How far Alderman Carter can reconcile this action with his position as an alderman, avowedly opposed to trusts and monopolies, it is difficult to discern, but one thing is certain—his inclusion in the special delegation was, under the circumstances, a very curious proceeding. The taxpayers of Montreal will doubtless await with considerable interest the next act in this strange history. The delegation was able to persuade the Legislative Council to postpone proceeding with the bill until next Tuesday, but we understand there is little hope that it will be rejected, as everything seems to have been arranged for its passage. Great is the city's law department!

CANADIAN CABLES

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Feb. 16.—The prospectus of an issue at par of £125,000 sterling, six percent consolidated debenture stock, by the Dawson, Grand Forks & Stewart River Railway, shows that the corporation controls the Klondike Mines Railway Company, which has an authorized capital of two and a half million dollars, and borrowing powers of $2,520,000. The railway is to connect the Dawson City gold district and the Yukon and Stewart rivers.

London, Feb. 16.—The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, wheat dealers, is considering the purchase of 100,000 acres in Saskatchewan and opening a branch in Winnipeg. A recommendation to this effect has been made by a

LORD STRATHCONA GIVES £500.

London, Feb. 16. — Lord Strathcona has contributed £500 sterling to the fund of the Imperial Service College Institutions, destined to prepare students for the Imperial Service.

SERIOUS STRIKE IN AUSTRIA.

London, Feb. 17.—Special despatches from Vienna to this morning's papers, report that strike riots occurred at Fiume, and that the military fired upon the strikers.

KEATS.

Far in the glimmering dusk and utter peace
Of their enchanted grove the old gods brought
This dreamer of their dreams, so young yet bold;
Deep of their wine they gave him, with a he caught,
Himself like some young god of ancient Greece,
Their lofty speech in lines of fadeless gold.
In his young heart the old gods kindled love,
And in his eyes a hunger which became
A passion that his brief years left unquell'd—
Yet shall not beauty, nay, nor love forget
To mingle their bright spirits with his fame,
Long as the soul of time himself is young
By that melodious spirit of the grove
Which in his deathless song is singing yet.

J. C. M. DUNCAN.

ROADS COMMITTEE

INAUGURAL MEETING.

There was a full attendance at the first meeting of the new Roads Committee held yesterday afternoon, and a good deal of business was gone through before the members adjourned at half past six for the day.

In opening, the chairman, Ald. Laviere extended a hearty welcome to both old and new members.

Ald. White asked for a statement of the work which it is proposed to do during the coming year. The chairman supplied the members with copies of the annual estimates, explaining that all the money voted so far was for expenses of administration only, and that nothing would be voted for new works until May.

Ald. Duquette appeared before the committee to present a petition regarding certain improvements in St. Denis ward.

The chairman said that a lot of money had been spent in constructing sewers to Back river, and that although plans would be prepared, he rather thought the cost would be too heavy to allow the committee to effect all the improvements for which Ald. Duquette asked.

NEW ELECTRIC LINE MAY ENTER THE CITY.

A letter was read from the Railway Department at Ottawa in the following terms:—'I am directed to inform you that an application has been made by the Montreal and Southern Counties' Railway for permission to enter the city of Montreal by an electric line from the south shore of the St. Lawrence river, over Victoria Bridge, and via Riverside street and Mill street into the city, crossing the Lachine canal and Black's Bridge. This application is now under consideration, and the object of the Department in writing you is that should the city of Montreal be interested in the matter they may be afforded an opportunity of expressing their views before action is finally taken.'

On the suggestion of Ald. White, the committee decided to ask the civic Law Department to report on the powers of the company, and the City Surveyor was also instructed to prepare a plan showing the width and other details of the streets the company proposes to cross.

The Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company wrote asking permission to place certain post-indicators on their water-valves, in connection with their sprinkler system, on Dalhousie street.

The committee, though not anxious to grant the permission, resolved to do so if the company would, in return, remove certain poles which the City Council had asked them to take away.

OPPOSING INTERESTS.

A letter was read from the Grand Trunk Railway asking permission to extend their siding along St. Patrick street to a junction with their main tracks.

The C. P. R., in another letter, strongly opposed the application. They said that they had a line in course of construction on the same street and between the very points between which the Grand Trunk Railway asked permission to construct their siding extension. They also said that the G. T. R. had already asked to be allowed to put a line in the same place, but that the City Council of Montreal had decided that two lines could not be constructed along the same street, and the Board of Railway Commissioners had also decided that the petition of the C. P. R. be granted and that of the G. T. R. be refused. They further alleged that the object of the G. T. R. in making the application was solely to deprive them of participation in the business of the industrial establishments south of their present proposed line, and was not affected or made in the interests of the community or in the hope of increasing the general development of industrial traffic. They were willing, they concluded, to give the C. P. R. running powers over their tracks on the south side of the Lachine canal, including the bridge on St. Patrick street, on the same terms as the G. T. R. permits them to run over tracks on the north side of the canal.

Both letters were referred to the Law Department for consideration and report.

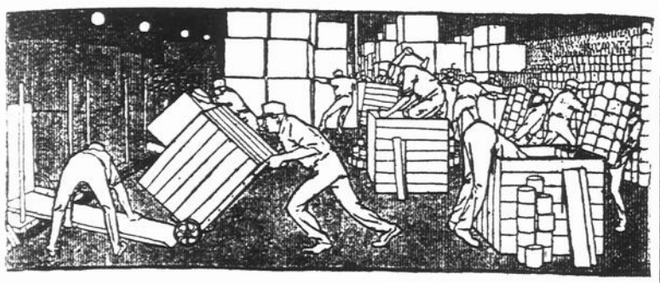
COMPULSORY INSTRUCTION

BILL INTRODUCED IN NEW BRUNSWICK LEGISLATURE.

St. John, N.B., Feb. 17.—Mr. [illegible], Provincial Secretary, introduced a compulsory instruction bill yesterday in the Legislature. All children between the ages of six and sixteen who have not passed the grade 7 examinations are to have 120 days' instruction yearly.

The John Murphy Company Limited

This Store Closes daily at 5.30 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 17th, 1906



The Opening Up of New Things.

We have applied the attractiveness of new things to make our window displays entertaining to you to-day.

The New Tweeds that teach us what a hold gray and gray mixtures have on the mind of fashion.

The New Muslins that will make such pretty effects so little.

The Evening Gowns with all their accessories ready for any emergency.

The New Irish Lace Boleros which Royalty herself has honored.

The Flower Windows particularly, showing new Hat Shapes wrought out of New Flowers with a Flowered Muslin Accompaniment.

All of which go to illustrate the newness of things that is changing the appearance and character of all our stocks. Fresh from the looms of the world they are pouring in upon us every day in such abundance as shall give to the Ladies of Montreal a variety of choice they never before have experienced.

NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS AT .12 1-2.

Just to show what we can do for you in New Muslins at .12 1-2, we shall place on sale Monday over 100 designs you have never seen before any one of which will give a style and sprightliness to your new spring dress that you certainly would never expect for that money. You may see some of them in the windows to-day.

Small Floral Allover and Stripe Effects, Spots and Figures, in 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 tones on grounds of White, Cream, Helio, Pink, Fawn, Cardinal, Cerise, Navy, Brown and Black. Selling commences sharp at 8 o'clock Monday morning. Price .12½

(Remember they are all distinctively new goods from England just opened up.)

THE BEST WAY TO BUY LITTLE THINGS.

Get a lot of them at a time like we do. For instance, when you can get for the same money a dozen shoe laces instead of a pair, and twice as many pins and needles, hose supporters, sleeve protectors, tape measures, scissors and combs, and hundreds of other things.

Evertidy Combs, with fancy tops. Regular .50 and .65. Sale Price .25

Lace Pins, with fancy tops. Regular .5 dozen. Sale Price .3

Pad Hose Supporters, made with large satin pad and fancy frilled elastic. Regular .50. Sale Price .31

Sleeve Protectors, made of fine checked material. Regular .25 a pair. Sale Price .15

Hat Pins. Sale price, 5 dozen for .5.

Pin Trays and Pin Tablets combined. Regular .10. Sale price .5

Buttons in a large range of styles and patterns, including metal, bone, jets, etc. Regular .10 to .25. Sale price .5 doz.

Shawl Pins. Sale price, 2 dozen for .5.

Tape Measures. Regular .5. Sale price, 2 for .5

Leather Belts in a large range of styles, colorings and leathers; balances of broken lines. Regular .50 to .75. Sale price .19




THE STRAIN AND WORRY OF CONTINUOUS

DAILY EYE TESTING

Will tax the nerves of the strongest man. To preserve my health I have resolved to limit my hours, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

APPOINTMENTS: TELEPHONE UP 1332,

PROF. GRANT, B.O.A., Professor Physiological Optics, Optical Institute of Canada.

2172 ST. CATHERINE STREET, opposite Bible House.

STRIKE IN STORMONT COTTON MILL.

Cornwall, Ont., Feb. 16.—The Stormont mill, one of the Canadian colored cotton goods company's factories, is practically closed for a few days by a strike of some twelve or fourteen 'beamers.' The men complain that they have had bad work for some time past, and that this has materially reduced their earnings. The company claim that they had arranged to recompense the men for this, but that the 'beamers' are asking increased wages. As the yarn has to pass through the hands of the beamers, their strike has caused the whole mill to be closed.

RUSSIAN SITUATION

Struggle Between Reactionaries and Progressives in the Government Reaching a Crisis

MUST SOON END, SAYS CORRESPONDENT, IN RESIGNATION OF EITHER DURNOVO OR WITTE.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Information has reached the Associated Press that the desperate struggle which has been raging in the government between the reactionary and the progressive forces is approaching a culmination and must end within a few days in the resignation of M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior, who is leading the movement for thoroughgoing repression, or of Premier Witte and several of the members of the cabinet.

The question at issue is the withdrawal of the extraordinary powers confided in governor-generals throughout the Empire, which, in many cases, it is alleged, have been exercised for the repression, not only of political disorders, but also of political activity of the liberal parties. The discussion has reached such an acute and passionate stage in the cabinet that no other issue than the fall of one faction or the other is possible. The chances of victory incline to the side of Count Witte, who insists that the governor-generals must be deprived of their extreme powers within a fortnight in order to remove the restrictions upon a free electoral campaign. M. Kutler, Minister of Agriculture, the Associated Press has been informed on excellent authority, has resigned. The announcement of the acceptance of his resignation, which was due to influential opposition to his project for expropriation of private lands and their division among the peasants, may be expected shortly. It is stated that M. Kutler, who, like his predecessor, M. Yermoloff, is possessed of exceedingly strong progressive tendencies, will leave the state service entirely, not even receiving the usual 'promotion' to the Council of the Empire, the body which is reserved for discarded ministers.

Rumor is busy with other changes to follow the first break in the cabinet of Count Witte. The most persistent story is directed at the Premier himself, who, according to general report, is credited with having bluntly informed the Emperor Nicholas that he must choose between him and M. Durnovo, who, through his control of the police machinery of the Empire, has been pushing repression to the extreme and throwing all the elements of society into opposition to the government. The Associated Press was authorized to-day at Count Witte's Chancellory to positively deny the report that Count Witte had already resigned, but the words of an official who had the Premier's confidence that he could vouch for the fact 'that at the present moment the report is untrue,' indicate that there may be something in the wind.

The project of M. Kutler, who next to M. Timiroazeff, Minister of Commerce, is the most liberal member of the cabinet, struck to the heart of the agrarian problems, which the Zemstvoists, who are liberals but land owners, found too ticklish to handle at the last congress. It provided for the expropriation of private estates in excess of a maximum acreage at a price dependent on actual market values, and their distribution on easy terms of payment to the peasantry, whose hunger is too intense to be satisfied with the promised partition of Crown and church lands. M. Kutler held that this was the only means of preventing augmentation of the agrarian troubles, whose rising billows are the chief source of peril to the government. But his proposal not only awakened the intense opposition of the rich and powerful Camarilla at court, but also was too drastic to suit the marshals of nobility, who sent a deputation from the convention to Moscow to demand explicitly of Premier Witte whether he intended to accept the Kutler scheme. The Premier responded that the project was only a tentative suggestion of the individual member of the cabinet, and that the agrarian problem was too important to be settled without reference to the National Assembly. However, the mere fathering of the proposition seems to have been fatal to M. Kutler.

Should M. Kutler not be nominated to the Council of the Empire it will be the first instance of the kind since the retirement of M. Krivoshein from the Ministry of Railways, who a decade ago was dismissed in disgrace for stealing.

A STRANGE STORY

ST. PETERSBURG SECRET POLICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INCITING MURDER.

London, Feb. 17.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the 'Times' says that a distinguished official vouches for the correctness of the following story:—A few days ago Premier Witte learned that the secret police were printing an enormous number of proclamations drawn up by General Bogdanovitch and General Trepoff, inciting the people to murder the Liberals and Jews. Count Witte, accompanied by Minister Filsofoff and Prince Urosoff, went to the police offices and found unmistakable evidences of the fact. A stormy scene followed between Count Witte and M. Durnovo, Minister of the Interior. The former subsequently went to Tsarkoe-Selo, but failed to obtain the expected support from the Czar.

It is stated that Prince Urusoff and several high officials of the Ministry of the Interior will resign.

It is semi-officially stated that the Minister of the Interior has instructed the provincial authorities to forcibly levy taxes. The arrears exceed $15,000,000.

MANY FAMILIES HOMELESS.

Somerset, Pa., Feb. 16.—Niverton, a small mining town, was almost entirely burned to-day, and about thirty-six families are homeless, 18 double houses going up in the flames caused by an overheated stove. Loss $25,000.

EXPEDITION TO 'KING OF THE CLOUDS'

THE DUKE OF THE ABRUZZI PREPARING TO START FOR EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Turin, Feb. 16.—The Duke of the Abruzzi is personally superintending the preparations for and the entire new equipment of the expedition which he has planned to Ruwenzori Mountain, in eastern equatorial Africa, which is sometimes called 'The King of the Clouds.' The Duke will be accompanied by ten Italians, three of whom were with him on his Polar expedition. The party will be escorted by 250 natives, who will leave the expedition when it reaches a certain altitude, the natives being unable to withstand the cold of the mountain regions. The Duke expects to return along the Nile and by way of Egypt.

PAT CROWE ACQUITTED

HAD BEEN CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING AND ROBBERY.

Omaha, Neb., Feb. 16.—Pat Crowe, charged with the robbery of Edward A. Cudahy, the Omaha packer, of $25,000 in connection with the kidnapping of Mr. Cudahy's son, five years ago, was acquitted to-day. The jury was out 15 hours.

The kidnapping of Eddie Cudahy, on Dec. 19, 1905, and his release on payment by his father of $25.000 ransom, created a great sensation, and the search for the kidnappers was stimulated at the time by the offer of a reward of $50,000 by Mr. Cudahy. Last October Crowe was arrested in Butte, Mont. He was put on trial on Feb. 7. There was no evidence positively to identify Crowe as one of the kidnappers, so he was acquitted.

BROOKLYN SEWER SCANDALS.

New York, Feb. 16.—Five indictments in the Brooklyn sewer scandals were handed down by the grand jury to-day, making in all eleven indictments for an alleged conspiracy, by which, it is charged, the city was defrauded out of several hundred thousand dollars. James J. Millard, a prominent Brooklyn politician, was among those indicted to-day. The city was robbed, it is alleged, by fraudulent claims for damages from flooded sewers.

Auction Sales.

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RETURNS RELIABLE.
PAYMENTS PROMPT.

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Advances made and estimates given.
Parties consigning goods to us can rest assured that goods will be displayed to best advantage.

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We have received instructions from

The Canadian Paoific Railway Company,

to sell by Public Auction, a quantity of Unclaimed Baggage, Personal Effects, and other sundries.

Sale will take place at
NO. 46 CRAIG STREET WEST,
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21ST,
Commencing at 10 a.m.
M. HICKS & CO.,
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Your New Year Resolutions **cannot fail** if you use

THE MACKAY TREATMENT

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In connection with the Canadian Probation System, the **Mackay Treatment** as administered by order of the Judges in Courts under Government Authority, **has publicly proven its unqualified success,** and the remarkable results obtained are matters of common knowledge throughout the Canadian Provinces.

An essentially scientific **Treatment,** it requires no hypodermic syringe or other apparatus for administration, is taken by mouth, and permits the patient taking it to pursue his usual vocation without the slightest inconvenience or publicity. **The desire for liquor is entirely removed in a few hours after the first dose, and in 21 days the patient is CURED.**

IT IS QUICKEST IN RESULTS OF ALL REMEDIES.

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SERGE SUITS Black and Blue $18 $20 $22

WORSTED SUITS from $16.00 to $22.00

PANTS From $4.00 Up.

FANCY VESTS—Hand-knitted, all styles and colors a specialty.

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FOR BREAD AND FOR PASTRY.

Whole Wheat Flour and Graham Flour for Brown Bread.
BREAKFAST CEREALS of all kinds.
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10 and 12 Bleury Street.

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

Auction Sales.

Walter M. Kearns.

Important Catalogue Sale of

BOOKS.

The collection is rich in Canadiana Americana, Rare and Standard Authors. First issue of McKays Montreal Directory, Albany Directory, Hawkins' Quebec, Bourne's Picture of Quebec, Relations des Jesuits, Christie's Canada, Withrow's Canada, Richardson's War of 1812, Dent's Upper Canada Rebellion, Gen. Brock's Autograph, Bishop Mountain's Red River and Hudson Bay, and Songs of the Wilderness.

STANDARD AUTHORS.

Sets of Ruskin, Macaulay, Green, Prescott, Bryant, Gibbon, Hume, Motley, Irving, Milton, Dante, Hallam, Scott, Carlyle, Bancroft.

ART WORKS.

Beauties of England and Wales, 25 vols.; Boydel, Shakespeare, Gallery, Lodge's Portraits, 12 vols.; Studer's Birds of America, Morris's British Birds, Encyclopaedia Britannica and Chambers', Knights Gallery of Architecture.

Books on view two days before sale.
Sales at the undersigned Salesroom, 248 NOTRE DAME STREET WEST,

FRIDAY EVENING, At 7.30, Continuing SATURDAY Afternoon at 2.30 and Evening 7.30, February 23rd and 24th 1906.

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Evacuation of their Present Premises on May 1st Next.

Consequently, nothing remains but to announce that every effort must be made to reduce this immense stock of

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A visit will convince intending purchasers of the unprecedented opportunities, arising from this removal—the first in twenty-five years.

M. HICKS & CO., 1821 and 1823 Notre Dame St.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Her Excellency the Countess Grey is holding a second reception to-night at 1157 Dorchester street.

The Bishop of Ontario and Mrs. Lennox Mills will be in the city for a few days.

The Hon. George Bryson, Fort Coulonge, is registered at the Place Viger Hotel.

Mrs. W. R. Miller is giving a luncheon at which the guest of honor is Mrs. Hanbury-Williams.

Miss Stikeman, Drummond street, is entertaining at luncheon in honor of Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn Grey.

Sir Charles and Lady Ross have sailed for Canada, and are due to arrive in the course of two or three days.

Mrs. Baumgarten will give a luncheon on Wednesday, in honor of Lady Sybil and Lady Evelyn Grey. Covers will be laid for fourteen.

Mr. W. J. Morrice and Miss Morrice entertained at dinner last evening for Mrs. Alloway, Miss Ramsay, Col. Starke and Mr. J. Elmsley.

Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Chapman are leaving to-day, to sail for England, where Mr. Chapman will visit his father in Birmingham. They return to Canada about April 1.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Baumgarten, McTavish street, entertained at dinner last night for Colonel and Mrs. Hanbury-Williams. Covers were laid for twenty-four. The table looked very pretty, decorated with pink roses, a bunch of sweet peas being placed at each cover, for the ladies. After dinner the host and hostess and their guests attended the reception held by Her Excellency the Countess Grey.

Mrs. Hugh Watson, 'Hillcrest,' entertained very pleasantly yesterday afternoon, when her daughter, Miss Watson, received with her. The floral decorations of the rooms were arranged very prettily, pale pink roses in the drawing-room, and daffodils in the library, with here and there a cluster of violets. The tea-table, which was done in red, with carnations and shaded candelabra, was presided over by Mrs. Howard Wilson and Mrs. S. Haskell Ball, assisted by Miss Florence Budge, Miss Jessie Hannah, Miss Anna Birks, Miss Agnes Costigan, Miss Evelyn Gillean, and Miss Margaret Henderson. Mrs. Watson also entertained in the evening for the young ladies who assisted at the tea, and a few others, some gentlemen coming in to make up a small party.

TEA AT THE CHATEAU.

The tea at the Chateau de Ramezay, given by the Women's Branch of the Antiquarian Society, yesterday afternoon, was well attended. The Louis XIV. room looked particularly inviting on a winter afternoon, with a fire buring clear and bright in the grate. A framed photograph of the Countess Grey, the honorary president of the society, has been hung in this room. The programme, which was rendered in the habitant room, was much appreciated. Mrs. F. W. Heath played a piano solo, 'Autumn' (Chaminade). Mrs. J. G. H. Bergeron sang 'O dry those tears,' and a pretty little lullaby, 'The slumber boat' (J. L. Gaynor). Mr. Edouard Lebel sang a song of Saint-Saens, and was heartily encored. Miss Cecile Quirk recited 'The rights of true womanhood.' Miss Lottie Graham gave three songs, one of them 'I trust the happy hour will come' (Templar).

Tea was served at the conclusion of the programme, from long tables decorated with flowering plants. Mrs. Roswell Fisher and Mrs. Domville poured tea and coffee, and refreshments were handed round by Mrs. R. D. Savage, Miss de Bellefeuille Macdonald, Miss Ritchie, Miss Hanson, Miss Thais Lacoste and Mrs. Robert Taschereau. There were present Lady Lacoste, Miss Roddick, Mrs. Alexander Murray, Miss Ludington, Miss Lacoste, Mrs. Charles Bouthillier, Miss E. Power O'Brien, Miss Holmström, Mrs. R. C. Smith, Mrs. E. Cornwallis Monk, Mrs. M. Davis, Mrs. C. T. Hart, Mrs. Wall, Miss Evelyn Wall, Mrs. T. L. Morrisey, Mrs. Tylee, Miss Ross, Miss Ashford, Mrs. T. A. Crane, Miss Thornton, Mrs. Towers, Miss Maud Sexton, Mrs. P. W. St. George, Mrs. C. Handyside, Miss V. Macdonald, Mrs. John Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Massey, Miss Ethel Massey, Miss F. Simms, Mrs. Alex. Burnett, Mrs. F. C. Routh, Miss Blanche Routh, Mrs. Alex. Bonin, Mrs. M. L. Durnford, Miss Goltman, and others.

MISS ROOSEVELT MARRIED

A THOUSAND PEOPLE ATTENDED THE WEDDING AT THE WHITE HOUSE, TO-DAY.

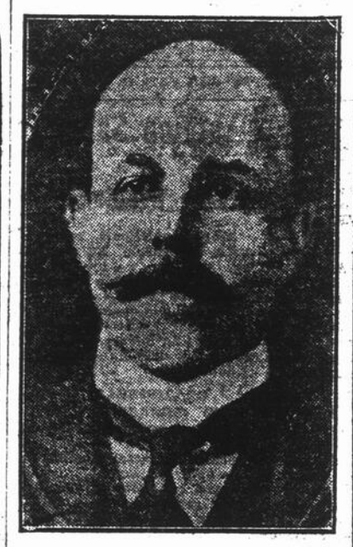
In the East room of the 'White House,' Washington, shortly after noon to-day, Bishop Satterlee performed the ceremony which united in marriage Miss Alice Lee Roosevelt, eldest daughter of President Roosevelt, to Mr. Nicholas Longworth, Representative in Con-



MRS. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

gress. The East room, which is done in white and gold, was decorated with masses of lilies, American Beauty roses and bride's roses. Preceded by the ushers, and escorted by her father, the bride entered the room, which was almost filled with guests to witness the interesting ceremony. The march from Tannhauser was played as the wedding party entered.

The bride wore a gown of heavy white satin, the court train of white brocade embroidered with silver marguerites. Lace which had been worn on her mo-



MR. NICHOLAS LONGWORTH.

ther's wedding gown trimmed the bodice and finished the elbow sleeves. Chiffon and tulle completed the trimming. A voluminous veil was worn over the face and floated about the bride. The twelve ushers, among whom were Theodore Roosevelt, jr., separated at the platform into two lines, between which the President and his daughter passed to the raised platform, where waited Mr. Longworth and his best man, Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, Boston, and the marriage service proceeded. White satin ropes were stretched from each side of the entrance to the platform. Back of the platform were banked palms, fringed at the base with japonica, and mingled with Easter lilies to form a background of green and white. Above the platform were festoons of smilax and asparagus, amid which nestled bride's roses. Seats for the families were reserved on the platform. Mrs. Roosevelt wore a superb gown of cream-colored brocade, figured with blue and brown, with threads of gold. The trimmings were of brown chiffon, embroidered in blue and gold.

After the ceremony the assembled guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Longworth o nthe platform beenath the floral bower. President and Mrs. Roosevelt also received in the blue room. The wedding party then proceeded to the state dining-room. The table extending almost the entire length of the room, was decorated with vases of American Beauty roses, bride's roses, and ferns. During the breakfast and reception an orchestra played.

The green room, which was decorated with pink carnations and ferns, and the blue room, in which the decorations were of Easter lilies and greenery, were filled with guests. In the main corridor, the Marine Band Orchestra was stationed behind a screen of purple and pink Rhododendrons.

The wedding presents are magnificent. The groom's gift was a necklace of selected diamonds, and these were the only jewels worn by the bride. King Edward sent a gift. President Loubet of France sent Gobelin tapestry. The gift of the Emperor William was a bracelet. The Emperor of Austria gave a diamond and pearl pendant. The Emperor of Japan sent two chased vases of silver, also Japanese embroidery. The King of Italy presented a mosaic table. The King of Spain gave antique jewellery. The Empress Dowager of China sent a chest containing rare articles. The Republic of Cuba gave a string of pearls.

THE CROWN STORE.

O. LEMIRE & CO.,

1163 St. James Street, Cor. Fulford.

(WHERE ALL CARS TRANSFER.)

CASH ONLY. — Bell Tel. Up 2739, Merch. 1207. — ONE PRICE ONLY.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY REDUCTION SALE

If you really want the best value for your money Monday and Tuesday, come to the O. Lemire & Co. Store. We have endeavored to please everybody, for you'll find money-saving opportunities in every one of our Departments. Come early.

SILK BLOUSES

1 lot of Ladies' good quality Silk Blouses, Black and White, very nicely made. The real prices of these Blouses is $4.00 to $5.00. Our price for Monday and Tuesday only.. **$1.98**

JACKETS

33 1/3 Per Cent On all our Ladies' Winter Coats we will give Monday and Tuesday discounts of 33 1-3 percent and 50 percent. **50 Per Cent**

SLIPWAISTS

10 doz. of good English Cotton Slip Waists; value, 25c and 30c. Price for Monday and Tuesday **19c**

GINGHAMS

1 big lot of Colored Ginghams in Remnants, all assorted colors; value 15c and 18c. Price for Monday and Tuesday **8c**

SHIRTS

50 doz. of Men's and Boys' good quality Shirts, Negligee or Starched, in all colors and all sizes; value 75c and $1.00. Our price for Monday and Tuesday..... .. .. **39c**

TWEEDS

3 pieces of good Navy Blue Tweed. Heavy, 54 inches wide; value, 75c. Price for Monday and Tuesday **39c**

DRESS GOODS

20 pieces of Shaded Lustre for Shirt Waist Suits, latest novelty; value 75c. For Monday and Tuesday **50c**

BASEMENT.

35 dozens of Frying Pans, best quality blue granite real value 35 price for our Monday and Tuesday sale (only one to each customer), and no telephone or mail orders.

10c



Large Tin Dippers, 3 quarts, value 10c for ....
5,000 Milk Terrines, value 12c, for ....
3,000 Baster Spoons in Granite, value 12c, for ....
Carpet Tacks, value 5c pk., for Monday and Tuesday, 2 for.
2,000 gross Clothes Pins, value 3c, for 5 doz. for ....
2,000 Potato Peeler Knives, value 15c, for ....
5,000 Rolls of Toilet Paper, value 10c, for ....

5c

O. LEMIRE & CO., 1163 St. James St., Cor. Fulford.

CHATEAU DE RAMEZAY

1705-1905.

Bi-Centenary Commemoration, Conversazione and Reception to His Excellency the Governor-General and Lady Grey,

will be held at the Chateau, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb'y 21st, at 8.30

A Commemorative Medal, struck for the occasion, will be presented to all guests present.

A limited number of tickets admitting Lady and Gentleman, at $2, can be had at the Chateau, or from the Treasurer, GEO. DURNFORD, Esq., Canada Life Building.

(R) DORVAL

FOR SALE OR TO RENT

FURNISHED.

House of 12 rooms, bathroom, etc.; also stable, coachhouse, gardener's lodge, etc. Tastefully laid out grounds, with large river frontage. P. S. ROSS & SONS, 142 Notre Dame street West.

(R) 6 Union Avenue.

This Central Property, 57 x 101 feet, is for sale. Full particulars from P. S. ROSS & SONS, 142 Notre Dame st. West.

(R) 176 UNIVERSITY ST.

FOR SALE OR TO LET

ON LEASE.

This commodious family residence, containing dining-room, drawing-room, library, parlor, 5 bedrooms, one with dressing-room; 2 bathrooms, kitchen, servants room; wine and other ample cellarage and storage; all fittings; in splendid order.

— ALSO —

Stable, coach house and harness room. For particulars and card to view, apply P. S. ROSS & SONS, Sun Life Building.

THE CHINESE SCARE

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY AT FU CHOW SAYS THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

London, Feb. 17.—The Church Missionary Society's secretary at Fu Chow, China, replying to an inquiry regarding the alarming reports of unrest in China, cabled this morning that there was no cause for anxiety. The secretary of the society at Shanghai cables that all is quiet there.

CARL JOUBERT DEAD.

London, Feb. 17.—Carl Joubert, the well-known writer on Russian subjects, died in London last night, following a surgical operation.

MR. BALFOUR'S OPPONENT.

London, Feb. 17.—Mr. L. S. Montague, son of Sir Samuel Montague, the well-known banker, will be the Liberal candidate for the City of London against Mr. Balfour.

CLOUDY AND MILDER

In the stillness of the night gloom, when the fire is dim and low,
As the dying embers flicker with a weird, unsteady glow;
When I hear its magic cadence in the night wind as it nears,
All my being thrills in pity and my heart is touched to tears.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Feb. 17, 11 a.m.—The following are the maximum and minimum temperatures:— Victoria, 52, 44; Calgary, 44, 18; Edmonton, 36, 28; Qu'Appelle, 26, 2; Winnipeg, 8, 4 below; Port Arthur, 26, 20; Parry Sound, 28 10; Toronto, 28, 10; Ottawa, 24, zero; Montreal, 20, 2; Quebec, 14, 2; St. John, 22, 6.

Forecasts—Moderate winds and fine weather. Sunday, southerly winds, cloudy and comparatively mild.

1628 Notre Dame street, Montreal, Feb. 17, 1906.—Readings by Hearn & Harrison's thermometer — noon

	Max.	Min.
Yesterday, 30.39; 11 a.m. to-day, 30.45.		
To-day	10	—1
Yesterday	14	0

The Good Oldfashioned "China" Teas.

FIRST IN TASTE. FIRST IN QUALITY ALWAYS.

'SUPERBLY CHOICEST LAPSENG SOUCHONG" Tea, $1.00 per pound.

'EXTRA SOUCHONG' Tea, 75 cents per pound.

The 'RUSSIAN KARAVAN,' BREAKFAST CONGOU TEA, very choicest early spring picked, $1.00 per pound.

The above constitutes a trio of the very finest 'CHINA' Teas imported into Canada.

And are in demand with our fine trade from Halifax to Vancouver. We import them in original Half Chests of about 80 pounds each, and repack them in 5, 10 and 20 lb. Caddies and Tins.

All orders for Teas, Coffees, General Groceries, Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Table Délicacies etc., etc., to the value of $25.00 OR MORE, DELIVERED FREE, to any railway station in Ontario, Quebec, or the Maritime Provinces.

WEISEL'S, MILWAUKEE, HIGH GRADE SAUSAGES.

Equal, if not superior, to the imported Frankfurter, and without any exception, the very finest Sausages made in America.

WEISEL'S HIGH GRADE MILWAUKEE SAUSAGES.

Weisel's Fresh Frankfurters	20 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Vienna Sausage	20 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Lache Ham	40 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Brunswick Liver Sausage	25 cents per pound
Weisel's Truffled Liver Sausage	40 cents per pound
Weisel's Tongue and Blood Sausage	20 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Mortadella Sausage (With Pistachio Kernels).	25 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Meat Cheese	20 cents per pound
Weisel's Fresh Bologna Sausage	20 cents per pound
Weisel's No. 1 Salami Sausage	20 cents per pound

EXTRA SELECTED SALT MACKEREL (Messed). Heads and Tails removed The finest extra quality Salt Mackerel, in 10 lb. Kits, $2.00 per Kit.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, Established ..... 1836.

The Nordheimer Building, 207, 209 & 211 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

NOW, do **YOU** realize the importance of **LIGHT?** It will pay you to get **OUT** your pencil and figure a little on this question. Don't forget to charge up the eye strain at its full value.

THAT'S where Acetylene comes in strong. No **EYE STRAIN,** but economical and satisfactory.

WHY not make arrangements now for the lighting of your summer house. Let us help you in this matter. Address

THE CONTINENTAL HEAT & LIGHT CO., MONTREAL

GARMENT WORKERS STILL OUT.

A report was circulated last evening among the striking employees of the John W. Peck Company, who had assembled in Empire Hall, to the effect that a settlement had been reached, and the men were to return to work this morning. Latr, however, it was learned that the report was unfounded, and had arisen from some misunderstanding; that the company would not accept all the demands made on them, and that the men would not return to work. A meeting of officers of the Garment Workers' Union was held, which lasted well on into the morning, and to-day the strike is still in progress.

CATHEDRAL CHOIR DINNER.

The annual dinner of Christ Church Cathedral choir was held last night at the Queen's Hotel. Mr. J. B. Norton presided, the guests being the Rev. Dr. Symonds, Miss Greta Symonds, the Rev. F. I. Sawers and Mr. W. J. Learmont.

ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

Hormisdas Therrien, retaurant keeper, St Lawrence street, was walking along Dumarais street, between nine and ten o'clock last night, when he was attacked by several young fellows who knocked him down, kicked him about the face and head and robbed him of his gold watch, valued at two hundred dollars. Therrien has no idea as to the identity of his assailants.

DUTRISAC REMANDED.

Venance Dutrisac, blacksmith, 241 St Dominique street, who was arrested yesterday on a charge of having attempted to murder his wife, has been remanded on the charge until Wednesday next for enquete.

FOR SALE OR TO LET BY AN ESTATE

Large Modern Residence and Garden,

Near the Corner of Sherbrooke and St. Denis Street, on the brow of the hill.

22,000 Feet of Land. House contains 17 Rooms.

A rare chance to acquire a homestead. A fine, comfortable property, with 22,000 feet of land. House is well built, almost like 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 south-west, and three spare building lots to the east of the house which might 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.

Luxurious Place for a Small Outlay.

Apply to R. McGLAUGHLIN,
672 CRAIG STREET, COR. OF ST. PETER.

Is for sale at $15,300
Which could be reduced by sale of spare lots by, say.. 6,000
Leaving Net Cost of House and Garden **ONLY $9,300**



WE OFFER YOU A HOME.

Nearer Montreal than any other property ever offered at such remarkably low prices. Located at WESTMOUNT PLATEAU and opened with the greatest rush of appreciated Homeseekers and Investors ever known in the history of suburban real estate. An unprecedented sale is now taking place, as every visitor finds the property exactly as represented, HIGH, DRY and LEVEL. Not miles away in obscure villages; not in the wilderness, but a beautiful RESIDENCE PARK, within five minutes' walk of the BEAUTIFUL TOWN of Westmount.

NO MORTGAGES, NO INCUMBRANCE, NO RISK TO THE BUYER.

We guarantee a perfect title to every purchaser. Beautiful Home Sites can still be purchased on such streets as Western avenue, Sherbrooke street, Cote St. Antoine Road, Highland and Plateau avenues, for $375 and up, on the easiest terms of payment—$5 per month pays for two lots. Do not put off until to-morrow; remember that values are increasing, and while you can buy at these prices this week, you may not be able to next.

When you go further away, you get the promise of more feet for a dollar, but what is it worth to-day and when will it be worth more? BUY WHERE YOU CAN DOUBLE YOUR MONEY NEXT SUMMER. BUY NOW AT WESTMOUNT PLATEAU; this is the opportunity of a lifetime.

GEO. MARCIL & CO., Head Office, 180 St. James St.

Branch Offices on the Property, cor. Sherbrooke and Minto Ave.; cor. Upper Lachine Road and Highland Avenue. Open every afternoon. Five minutes west of Victoria Avenue.
St. Henri Branch—3671 Notre Dame street. Open from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Evening Offices—202 St. Denis street, and 282 Duluth Avenue.

MEDICAL INSPECTORS

THEIR APPOINTMENT CONFIRMED YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

The first meeting of the new Hygiene Committee was held yesterday, Ald. Dagenais presiding. The appointments of medical school inspectors are to stand, according to an opinion given by Mr. Archambault, city attorney.

This question arose from a protest made by Ald. Nault, who complained that the physicians appointed were all from the east end of the city, while the western sections, which contained twenty-five schools, had no medical men on the board.

To find out the committee's position it was necessary to go through the minutes of the previous meetings, and after this had been done an effort was made to have the whole question reconsidered.

On this point the chairman, Dr. Dagenais, suggested that it would be impossible to do so except in the manner usual on such occasions, by notice of motion. In order to settle the discussion Mr. Archambault was sent for. He quoted the members the council rule on such proceedings, saying that in his opinion a month's notice would be necessary before bringing up a motion for reconsideration.

Afterward Mr. Archambault read the motion, which had originally been passed and the letter which had been sent to the seven physicians named was given to him. This letter informed the recipient that he had been appointed a member of the city's Board of Medical School Inspectors, the appointment to date from March 1. After reading the letter Mr. Archambault said that the appointments were definite.

Dr. Gadbois said that the positions being new it would require some time before the staff would attain a degree of usefulness. He thought that they should be instructed in their duties and paid for their time while being so instructed.

Ald. Ward did not consider this a businesslike proceeding.

Dr. Dagenais said that these men being trained physicians should know how to proceed about school examination.

Ald. Ward feared that the examinations would be a prefunctory affair, and perhaps result in so much of the city's money being thrown away.

On this subject there was a letter from Mrs. Smillie, of the Woman's Club, suggesting that the chairman, Dr. Dagenais, and Dr. J. E. Laberge should go to New York and take notes of the methods of school inspection in vogue there. Dr. Dagenais declined to act in that capacity, but the committee agreed to send a representation to New York and inspect the manner in which the medical men there perform their duties, and the report made by them will aid in the formulation of rules to govern the inspection in Montreal.

Dr. Laberge informed the committee that there was not any unusual large number of contagious diseases. To show the number of contagious diseases reported during the period of seven years, Dr. Laberge had prepared a statement, which he gave out as follows:—

Year.	Cases reported.	Deaths.
1899	260	48
1900	647	123
1901	720	130
1902	329	86
1903	503	90
1904	574	94
1905	392	55

Dr. Laberge added that during the month of January of the present year 96 cases had been reported, and of these there had been 17 deaths. The committee accepted Dr. Laberge's statements and the matter dropped.

MR. STUYVESANT FISH RESIGNS.

New York, Feb. 16.—Mr. Stuyvesant Fish resigned to-day as a member of the committee which the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company appointed on Oct. 25 to make an investigation of the company. Mr. Fish's resignation was tendered to Messrs. W. H. Truedale and John W. Auchincloss, his associates, from whom he accepted his appointment.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto

Dr. Chase's Ointment.

FOR SALE AT WESTMOUNT
CLAREMONT AVENUE

A well built, pressed brick, two story corner house of nine bright living rooms, with cemented basement, hot water heating, open plumbing, electric light, and small conservatory. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. PRICE, $6,500.

The Cradock Simpson Company,

205 ST. JAMES STREET.

House Letting Placards, &c.

The following announcements, printed on good paper, are For Sale at the 'Witness' Office.

Many of them are in both the French and English languages:

BASEMENT TO LET.
CELLAR TO LET.
CLOSES AT ONE O'CLOCK.
COTTAGE FOR SALE.
DRESSMAKING DONE HERE.
DWELLING TO LET.
FLAT TO LET.
FACTORY TO LET.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET.
FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.
FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET.
HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.
HOUSE FOR SALE.
LEASE FORMS.
LOT TO LET.
LOT FOR SALE.
LOWER DWELLING TO LET.
LOWER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
MEALS AT ALL HOURS.
NO SMOKING.
OFFICE TO LET.
OFFICES TO LET.
PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.
ROOM TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET.
SHOP TO LET.
SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET.
STABLE TO LET.
STORE TO LET.
STORE AND DWELLING TO LET.
TABLE BOARD.
THIS FLAT TO LET.
THIS PROPERTY FOR SALE.
TRESPASS NOTICES.
TO LET.
UPPER DWELLING TO LET.
UPPER PART OF HOUSE TO LET.
UPPER FLAT TO LET.
YARD TO LET.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, PUBLISHERS,
Cor. Craig and St. Peter sts., Montreal.

INCINERATION COMMITTEE

A MOST UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF AFFAIRS REVEALED AT THE FIRST MEETING YESTERDAY.

A rather peculiar condition of affairs was revealed at the first meeting of the Incineration Committee at the City Hall yesterday afternoon. Prior to the commencement of the ordinary business Ald. Duquette brought up the question of the duties of the purchaser attached to the department, and asked whether his work was clearly defined. It transpired that the superintendent was purchasing iron, wood, horses and supplies, while the purchaser, who should have bought these, had confined his purchases to minor details, and had, moreover, not fulfilled any of the inspecting duties which were provided for in his appointment.

Ald. Major, the chairman, remarked that he was greatly surprised to find that the resolution passed in May last, specifically defining the purchaser's appointment, had not been considered at all.

The matter will be investigated by a special sub-committee to be appointed at the next meeting next week.

Mr. Leguerrier, the superintendent, was then called in, and underwent a severe and most unpleasant cross-examination at the hands of the committee, especially Ald. Gallery. Questioned whether he had any relatives working under him, he denied the suggestion at first, but when pressed admitted that one of his sons was working in the department.

This question will be handled similarly to that first mentioned.

The improper use of municipal horses by the rag-picker attached to the department also attracted the attention of the committee, and this also will be carefully looked into.

The superintendent's annual report for the past year was presented. It showed the following items: Salaries, $67,557; supplies for Amherst street shop, $2,913; food for horses, $12,705; and purchase of horses, $2,670.

The superintendent was warned to be more careful in the observance of the regulations of the department, as far as the duties of officials was concerned, in the future.

To Let.

TO RENT, HOUSE AT LONGUEUIL, semi-detached, River Front, No. 4 Bord de l'Eau; furnace, bath, w.c., warm. Above flood level. Past tenants all occupied for long terms. Rent $300. J. WIDMER NELLES & BRO.

TO LET — TWO NICE LOWER TENEMENTS, overlooking the Montreal lacrosse grounds, Nos. 67 and 71 Hallowell street. Apply Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co., 260 St. James street.

TO LET—SUITABLE STORE on St. Catherine st., between Guy and St. Matthew. Apply 604 Temple Building.

TO LET, ELEGANTLY DECORATED, 7 and 8 roomed apartments, hardwood floors, electric fixtures, gas stoves, refrigerators, janitor's services; hot water all year round. Apply on premises, 445 Grosvenor avenue, or W. H. CREED, 730 Mance street. Phone East 2759.

TO LET — AT STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, close to C.P.R. depot, an 8-roomed house, in good order, large yard, planted with fruit trees; stable and hay loft; possession 1st of May; rent $125 for the year. E. R. GAREAU, Room 68, Alliance Building, 107 St. James street. Call between 9 and 12 a.m.

HOUSE TO LET, SEVEN ROOMS, WITH w.c., yard and shed; electric light and fixture; rent, $13.50 per month. Apply 223 Delisle street.

TO LET, ON KINKORA AVENUE, 6 AND 9 roomed Cottages; also 6 roomed Flats. Apply No. 2, or Phone Up 4198.

TO LET, HOUSE NO. 13 TUPPER Street, nine rooms and bathroom, hot water heating, modern plumbing. Three or five years' lease to suitable tenant. Apply, Mr. GAUNT. (Tel. Main 3604), care Mark Fisher Sons & Co., Victoria square.

HOUSE TO LET, SEVEN ROOMS, WITH w.c., yard and shed; electric light and fixture; rent, $13.50 per month. Apply 223 Delisle street.

SHOP TO LET AND OFFICES, HEATED, in 'Witness' Annex, with immediate occupation. Apply to MANAGER, 'Witness' Office.

LITTLE METIS.

Merlinwood Cottage to let, $200 00 for the summer; commodious, unsurpassed view, beach, locality, and well, recently furnished. For full particulars apply to Mr. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

FOR RENT,

166 Mansfield street, 6 rooms. Rent, $32.50
166a, 168a Mansfield street, 8 rooms. Rent, $36.00
Heat and water included.

WESTMOUNT.

224 Wood avenue, Middle Flat, 8 rooms. Rent $26.00
228 Wood avenue, Lower Flat, 8 rooms. Rent $22.50
230 Wood avenue, Middle Flat, 8 rooms. Rent $26.00
236 Wood avenue, Lower Flat, 8 rooms. Rent $22.50
Tinted and painted for three years' lease.
Apply—
W. L. MALTBY, 309 St. James.

INSURANCE.

The very best kind of Insurance—i.e. provision for the FUTURE as wel as the PRESENT is a Savings Account in

THE SOVEREIGN BANK OF CANADA

Interest paid FOUR TIMES A YEAR.

$1.00 will open an account.

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

Main Office—232-236 St. James street.
Uptown Branch—2608 St. Catherine street, corner Guy street.

GOOD REAL ESTATE PURCHASES.

A House on University street, above St. Catherine, only requires some decoration and toning up.

A House and Garden, Westmount, in a side street. Owners want an offer.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building.

HANDSOME MODERN HOUSES FOR SALE.

Close to Western avenue, two moderate priced houses and one large and very handsome house, all for possession in May.

H. L. PUTNAM,
1st Floor, Temple Building

PROPERTY FOR SALE, ON BREWSTER ave., Lachine; House, with large garden and sheds, water in house, bath, etc.; convenient to railway and electric cars. About 1½ acre of land if desired. Price low for quick sale. Small amount down, balance on mortgage. CAMPBELL & HOWELL, Temple Building. Tel. M. 2178.

FOR SALE, POSSESSION NOW, WESTmount, above Sherbrooke street, pressed brick house on steel girders, finished in oak; 7 bedrooms, 3 mantels; offer solicited; also cut stone front double house, Dorchester street, for 70 percent of its value. H. J. ROSS, 180 St. James street.

FOR SALE, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED up-to-date, nearly new house, Rosemount avenue, Westmount. Apply to H. A. HUTCHINS, Temple Building. Telephone Main 2118.

FOR SALE, AT WESTMOUNT HEIGHTS, Building Lot, situated cor. Mount Pleasant and Westmount avenues, measuring 250 feet frontage by 110 feet deep; price, 40 cents per foot. Or will exchange for built property. ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James street.

FOR SALE, AT ST. LAMBERT, HOUSE, with 11 rooms and sheds, hot and cold water, Daisy furnace, electric light, telephone, lawn and garden, good drainage, all in good order; immediate possession if required; terms easy. Apply to JAMES WRIGHT, Prince Arthur street, St. Lambert, or 204 St. James street, Montreal.

FAMILY RESIDENCE, IN GARDEN, FOR Sale by Trustees, at a bargain. Modern, well-built house, sunny rooms and verandah, splendid view; central, healthy location; Daisy furnace, modern plumbing. R. McGLAUGHLIN, 140 St. Peter street, or Telephone Main 4090.

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TO LET, MODERN NEW FLATS, 81 TO 83B Waverley street, Annex, Daisy furnace, open, nickel, plumbing, 6, 7 and 8 rooms each, well finished, no dark rooms. Address M. G. EDSON,, 672 Mance street.

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DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a distribution of one and three-quarters percent, being the Quarterly Dividend on the Cumulative Preferred Stock of THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, has been declared payable on

THURSDAY, the 1st Day of March, 1906, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 17th day of February, 1906.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th of February until February 28th, 1906, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
SHIRLEY OGILVIE, Secretary.
Feb'y 14, 1906.

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MATTERS MUSICAL

THE STATE CONCERTS.

The State Concert on Monday is announced for 8.15 p.m. The audience is expected to be seated before the arrival of their Excellencies, who will be greeted with the strains of 'God Save the King,' the assemblage standing.

The following is the corrected programme for next Monday and Tuesday:

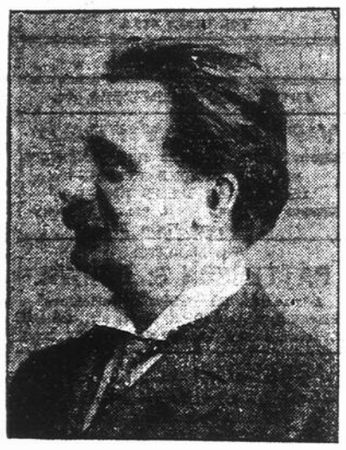
'God Save the King'!
Siefried's Funeral March.. .. .. ..Wagner
From the Music Drama,
'Die Gotterdammerung'
(In Memoriam)
His Late Majesty the King of Denmark, died Jan. 29, 1906.
Canadian Rhapsody, Opus 67—Mackenzie
(By request; First time in Canada.)
Air, 'O tu Palermo.. .. ..Verdi
Mr. Herbert Witherspoon.
Choric Idyl—'Pan'.. .. ..Harriss
Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, Mr. Clarence B. Shirley, Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, the Philharmonic Chorus and the Pittsburg Orchestra.
(a) Symphonic Poem, 'Burial of Ophelia' .. ..Bourgault-Ducoudray
(b) Symphonic Poem, 'Les Preludes'.. .. ..Liszt
Intermission.
Two movements from Symphony, 'From the New World'.. .. ..Dvorak
Larghetto
Three Songs with piano.
(a) 'Songs my mother taught me'.. .. ..Dvorak
(b) 'O let night speak of me'..Chadwick
(c) 'The lark now leaves his wat'ry nest'.. .. ..Parker
Mr. Clarence B. Shirley.
Prelude, 'Die Meistersinger'.. ..Wagner
Conductor, Emil Paur.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Overture, 'Leonora,' No. 3— —Beethoven
Ballad, 'Lord Ullin's Daughter—MacCunn
The Philharmonic Chorus and the Pittsburg Orchestra.
Symphony No. 5, E minor—Tschaikowsky
Andante—Allegro con anima
Andante cantabile (con alcuna licenzo)
Valse
Finale.
Intermission.
Motett, 'Hear my prayer'—Mendelssohn
Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey, the Philharmonic Chorus and the Pittsburg Orchestra.
Love Scene from the opera 'Feuersnoth' (Fire Famine).. .. .. Richard Strauss
Songs with piano:
(a) 'Standchen'.. .. .. ..Richard Strauss
(b) 'Long ago'.. .. ..MacDowell
(c) 'Old English Song'.. .. .. ..Arne
Mrs. Corinne Rider-Kelsey
Prelude and closing scene from the Music Drama, 'Tristan and Isolde'.. .. ..Wagner

WILL INTRODUCE NEW SONG.

Those who remember the delightfully artistic singing of Mrs. Rollie Borden-Lowe at one of last year's Symphony concerts will not be surprised at the very favorable reception accorded her shortly after that by the London critics. The London 'Standard' said of her:—'She has a pleasing voice, bright and fresh in quality, and evidently possesses an artistic temperament.' On Friday next when she appears here again with the orchestra, she will introduce a new song by Widor, which has attracted much favorable attention.



MR. JOS. SAUCIER.

On this occasion there will be two soloists, the other being Mr. Joseph Saucier, the well-known local baritone.

ALBANI'S FAREWELL TOUR.

Madame Albani is to return to Canada to give a farewell tour before concluding her most wonderful musical career. She will be here in March or April, and bring with her a magnificent concert company. Among the artists is Miss Eva Gauthier, who is a young French-Canadian, and possesses a very good contralto voice. She is a protégé of Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier, who take a great interest in her welfare. She has been in Europe studying for more than two years, first in Paris, and lately in London, with the talented master, William Shakespeare. Her voice is very sweet and sympathetic, with plenty of power. She has sung at several of Mme. Albani's concerts lately in England, always with success.

RUBINSTEIN THE PIANIST.

Arthur Rubinstein began playing the piano at the age of two years. To-day he is a world renowned player. His recent great success in New York led to his engagement by Mr. Veitch, for a concert here, at Stanley Hall, on March 14. He was born in Lodz, which has been the scene of so much trouble in Russia, but lately his home has been in Warsaw. He studied in Berlin under Joachim, and recently made a tour of Germany, France, Italy and England. In London, three weeks ago, he played at a great soirée given by the Duke of Connaught. At four, young Rubinstein improvised and appeared at a public recital. Herr Joaquim took charge of his musical education. His European career has been most successful, and he comes with high endorsation for American recognition. The subscription list is now open at the music stores.

THE CALEDONIAN CHILDREN.

Hundreds of children are looking forward to next Friday evening, when the annual concert of the Caledonian Society's children's choir will be given. The children have been practising for weeks



HAROLD KERR.

Who will recite at the Caledonian concert.

under Mr. Bain's tutelage, and something remarkably good is expected when the eventful night arrives. There will, of course, be the songs of Auld Scotia, which fire the patriotic spirit of the young people, and there will be something lighter to please old and young. Among the attractions will be young Master Harold Kerr, a talented pupil of Mrs. Belle Rose Emslie, and the Bell family, well-known to Scottish audiences. The concert will this year be held in the new Stanley Hall.

ORATORIO SOCIETY.

Sir Edward Elgar's 'Dream of Gerontius' is causing widespread interest in musical circles, judging by the large 'patrons' list published below. A subscriber of five dollars (and upwards) is entitled to two $1.50 or three $1 seats for each concert, and their names are printed on the official programmes of the Oratorio Society as patrons. Since Feb. 1 the following names have been received, which is most gratifying to the society: Lady Drummond, Sir Montagu Allan, Messrs. Hugh A. Allan, James Ross, Charles Cassils, W. J. Morrice, William Hanson, the Hon. J. K. Ward, J. C. Holden, J. B. Learmont, Charles Gurd, Dr. Gurd, W. S. Lyshie, George Olds, R. B. Angus, A. R. Creelman, W. Godbee Brown, John G. Savage, Charles M. Alexander, H. L. Jordan, H. W. Ashby, A. W. Cole, E. Dowsley, R. J. Kennedy, Geo. Luckhurst, T. J. Drummond, A. F. Shuttleworth, F. Telling, A. McDougald, W. B. Smith, W. H. Nolan, Dr. Byers, Lachlan Gibb, Sidney P. H., John Baillie, J. W. Palmer, Wm. Tees, Richard Tees, C. T. Williams, P. S. Ross, G. J. Crowdy, E. J. Coyle, Hugh Paton, R. A. Becket, N. Cauchon, R. R. Stevenson, W. W. Craig, C. S. Fosberry, F. W. Heath, Jas. Baillie, S. O. Shorey, B. W. Grigg, W. A. McKay, Geo. Weir, Fred Fowler, H. A. Hodgson, J. R. Walker, R. H. Bryson, F. H. Blair, W. S. Marson, W. A. Duff, A. R. Oughtred, Mrs. J. N. Greenshields, Mrs. C. T. Shaw, Mrs. H. L. Rutherford, Mrs. J. A. Bell, Mrs. W. J. Benallack, Mrs. John A. Tees, Mrs. J. C Duckett, Mrs C. L. MacAdams, Mrs. Philip Lahee, Messrs. J. H. Stanton and A. T. Lawrence. The list will remain open until April 1, by which time the society expects to have a list of two hundred patrons.



THE BELL FAMILY.

Who will apppear at the Caledonia concert.

MONTREAL GIRL'S SUCCESS.

(From 'Musical America.')

Miss Pauline Lightstone, known to the musical world as Mlle. Donalda, is an example of an artist having achieved rapidly a reputation in the operatic field of Europe. Five years ago a concert was advertised in Montreal by a young girl of whom nobody knew anything. The affair came off without any special stir outside the circle of her friends and acquaintances. To-day she is under contract with Covent Garden, London, and with the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels.

Miss Lightstone was born in Montreal, on March 5, 1884. When she was seventeen years old, Mrs. Meldola De Sola, of this city, was struck with the fine quality of the girl's voice and obtained from Sir Donald Smith (now Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Can-



PAULINE DONALDA.

ada in London), founder of the Royal Victoria College, a pension for the pursuance of her musical studies. Miss Lightstone entered the Royal Victoria College, where she was under the tuition of Miss Clara Lichtenstein during five months previous to leaving for New York. The girl students of this institution are called the 'Donaldas,' and it was in recognition of Sir Donald Smith's generosity that the young artist chose the name Donalda as a stage patronymic.

At this time she was brought to New York and presented to Thomas Salignac, of the Metropolitan Opera House, who heard her and at once called in Eugene Duriche. Both predicted a great future, advising at the same time her immediate departure for Paris, and recommending her to Edmond Duvernoy, of the Paris Conservatoire. The celebrated professor admitted Mlle. Donalda to his cours particulier; Paul Lherie, another professor of the Conservatoire, taught her the mise-en-scene; Pierre Berton gave her lessons in diction, and Mlle. Theodore, professor of dancing at the Opera, became her teacher.

She made her debut at Nice, on Dec. 31, 1904, obtaining instant recognition. The engagement had been contracted for two months, but Monsieur Sangy, the director, renewed it for the balance of the season. During this time she sang Marguerite, Juliette, Thais, Manon, Micaela, and created a part in Leoncavallo's 'Chatterton.' Andre Messager then signed Donalda for three years at Covent Garden, and Messrs. Guide and Kufferath engaged her immediately for the Theatre de la Monnaie.

Mlle. Donalda is at present resting at the Villa Felicie, Grasse, France. She will return to London in May.

CHAMBER CONCERTS.

The fourth chamber music concert to be given by the Mendelssohn Trio will take place in the Art Gallery, on Thursday evening, March 1, at 8.15 o'clock. The soloist will be Miss Becci Kellert, who sang at the last Symphony concert. Two trios will be given, one by Schumann and another by Paul Viardot, a French composer, still living in Paris. Mr. Taranto will play Max Bruch's C minor concerto for the violin, which was given by Marie Hall, in her first concert at Windsor Hall. The great success of the Mendelssohn Trio concerts will, undoubtedly, bring a large crowd at the fourth concert on March 1.

MR. DAWSON'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme for Mr. Dawson's piano recital at the Y. M. C. A., on Friday, March 2:—

Bach-D'Albert—Passachaglia, in C minor
Brahms—Intermezzo, Op. 76, No. 6.
Ballade, Op. 118, No. 3.
Beethoven—Sonate Pathetique, Op. 13, in C minor.
1. Grave.
Allegro di molto e con brio.
2. Adagio cantabile,
3. Allegro.
Chopin—Etude, Op. 25, No. 12.
Nocturne in D flat, Op. 27, No. 2.
Mazurka in B flat min., Op. 24, No. 4
Waltz in C sharp min., Op. 64, No. 2
Schutt—Pizzicato Valse, Op. 38, No. 1
Ole Olsen—Papillons.
Liszt—12th Rhapsodie.

GERARDY THE 'CELLO GENIUS.

No event of the current season has attracted more interest than the approaching appearance, at Stanley Hall, on March 6, of Jean Gerardy, the great 'cellist. When Gerardy last appeared here he was scarcely more than a rather well developed prodigy. Gerardy has played with unqualified success in every civilized country. He is as well known in Australia as in England; as highly esteemed in Russia as in America; as great a favorite in Germany as in France. Wherever the violoncello is appreciated Gerardy's genius is recognized. His achievements have been many and notable. Associated with Gerardy will be Miss Jeanie Rankin, Montreal's popular and accomplished contralto, who will sing several numbers to Mr. Gerardy's obligato. Sale of seats opens to the public on Saturday, Feb. 24.

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KUBELIK SCHOLARSHIPS.

WILL BE ESTABLISHED FOR STRUGGLING VIOLINISTS.

Jan Kubelik, the great, though young, Bohemian violinist, remembering the struggles of his poverty stricken youth, and, now that he has risen to fame and affluence, wishing to assist talented students who are as poor and possibly as gifted as he was then, has decided to establish scholarships in several of the important music schools of Europe and America. The new institute of music in New York, the National Conservatory in New York, are to benefit liberally by this generosity, as will the New England Conservatory of Boston and the Cincinnati Conservatory. As a boy, Kubelik did not have the means to develop his magnificent talent, his father being a poor flower gardener. Since rising to celebrity he has made a large fortune with his bow. His wife, the



KUBELIK.

Countess Czaky-Szell, is very wealthy in her own right, and she will second her famous husband in the good work.

Kubelik is to be heard at Windsor Hall, on Monday, Feb. 26, and the sale of seats for this concert opened to-day.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

McGILL GLEE AND MANDOLIN CONCERT NEXT WEEK.

Great interest is being taken by the students and their friends in the coming concert of the University Glee and Mandolin Club, which will be held in the Assembly Hall of the Royal Victoria College, on the evening of Friday, Feb. 23. The club has already achieved great success this season, and is the best organization of this kind of which the college has been able to boast within the past six years. In January the students made a most successful trip, giving concerts at Morrisburg, Brockville and Smith's Falls. At all three places their entertainment was enthusiastically received, the press comments being most favorable.

The programme to be rendered next Friday evening is an extensive and varied one, including glees, mandolin selections, quartettes and vocal and violin solos. The Glee Club will render the Sullivan-Brewer arrangement of 'The Lost Chord,' and will also repeat Franz Abts famous 'Laughing Song,' a selection which has become deservedly popular wherever it has been heard.

The club is exceedingly fortunate in having been under the direction of Mr.



MR. HORACE W. REYNER,

Director of the McGill Glee Club.

Horace W. Reyner since September, and shows evidence of his careful training. Mr. Reyner's musical reputation in Montreal will be a sufficient guarantee of a high class entertainment.

The solo work of Mr. Murray Brooks and Mr. David Manney, B.A., which has called forth favorable comment in Montreal and elsewhere, will form a prominent feature of the programme.

A sufficient tribute to the club's merit is found in the fact that it has been invited to sing before their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey, on Monday afternoon, in the Royal Victoria College.

Already the sale of seats for next Friday's concert has been very large, and those who propose attending should endeavor to secure their tickets not later than Monday afternoon.

The plan is open at Strathcona Hall, at the corner of Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.

CORNWALL GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Cornwall, Feb. 16.—The reports presented at the annual meeting of the Cornwall General Hospital, held on Tuesday night, show that this worthy institution has in the eight years of its existence grown to considerable proportions. Since the opening of the hospital in January, 1893, 3,021 patients have been admitted, including 1,581 free patients, and 1,211 operations have been performed. During the past year 510 patients were admitted, including 267 free patients. Four hundred and ninety-four were discharged, 19 died, and 23 remained in the hospital on Dec. 31, 1905, as against 26 on Dec. 31, 1904. Of the 19 deaths, six occurred within twenty-four hours after admission. Deducting these as practically hopeless, the death rate was only 2.55 percent of the patients admitted. The total receipts of the year on maintenance account were $8,811.95, an increase of $1,035.61 over last year. The expenditures for maintenance was $8,048.07, an increase of $153.60.

The floating debt of the trust has been reduced $1,437.04, and the cash balance increased $524.47 since Dec. 31, 1905, showing a net improvement in the financial condition of $1,965.51. The surplus of assets over liabilities is $83,514. Deducting the legacy of $15,000 left by the late Mr. John Purcell this shows that $18,514 has been contributed over and above the cost of maintenance. The trust now numbers 170, an increase of fourteen in the year. There are now 86 honorary and life governors. The governors for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—

W. J. Wallace, J. T. Kirkpatrick, G. C. Smith, N. J. Fraid, William Dingwall, Duncan Monroe, A. A. Smith, D.C.L., D. B. Maclennan, K.C., S. Greenwood, Colonel R. R. McLennan, S. J. Keys and J. C. Johnstone.

The following officers were chosen:

President and treasurer—J. T. Kirkpatrick (re-elected).

Vice-president—Colonel R. R. McLennan.

Secretary—W. J. Wallace (re-elected).

Auditors—J. A. Cameron and A. F. Birchard.

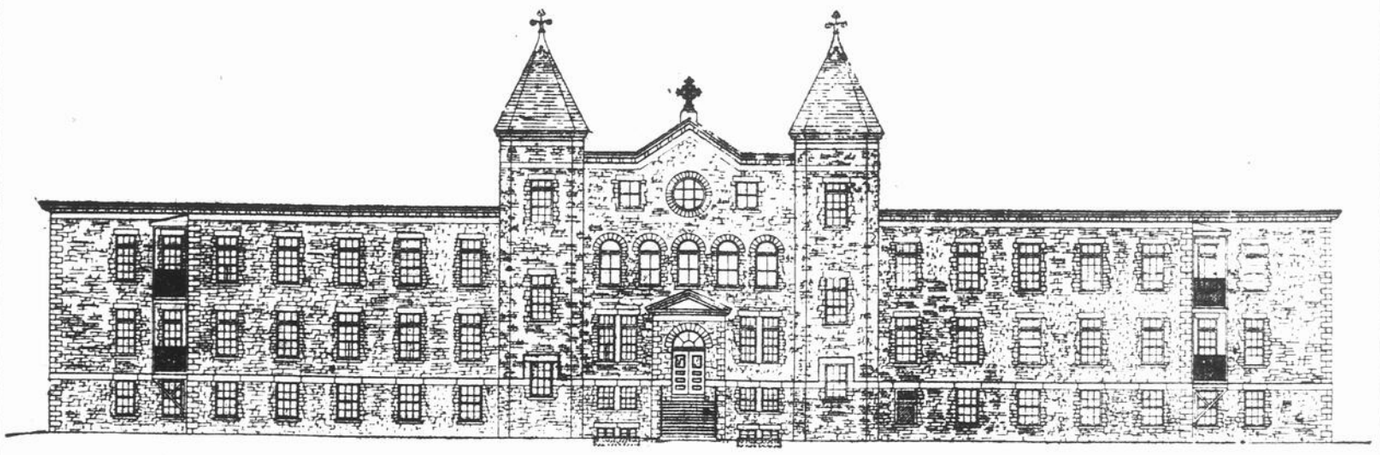
THE LATE MR. D. WILSON.

The following letter of sympathy was sent by the secretary of the Builders' Exchange to the widow of the late Mr. Daniel Wilson:

'Dear Madame,—At the request of the president and executive board of the Builders' Exchange I beg to tender you our sincere sympathy at the loss of your late honorary member, ex-Ald. D. Wilson, who was elected to that office as far back as the year 1899. [illegible] press to yours and [illegible] your family our respectful sympathy in the sorrow you have sustained by your recent deep bereavement.

'I beg to remain, madame, respectfully, J. H. LAUER.

ST. PATRICK'S NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM.



The above design shows the front elevation of the new St. Patrick's Orphans' Home, to be erected in the spring, at Outremont. The plans for this immense structure have been prepared by Mr. W. E. Doran, architect, of this city. The building is intended to be the most complete and commodious of its kind in Canada, and will have accommodation for over two hundred boys. It is to be four stories in height, and will be constructed of iron, stone and brick, while the interior will be arranged so as to give the best possible ventilation and comfort to the inmates. The building, it is said, will cost between eighty thousand and one hundred thousand dollars when completed.

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Atlantic City, N. J.



Virginia avenue, facing the Boardwalk and ocean. Best location on the beach Special fall and winter rates; steam heat. Rooms with bath. $12.50 per week up. American plan. Fine a la carte cafe. Full orchestra. Magnificent new sun parlor. Booklet.

JOHN CRUSE, Prop.

HOTEL JACKSON,

Virginia ave., facing the Broadwalk and ocean. Special fall and winter rates; steam heat; rooms with bath: $12.50 per week up, American plan: fine a la carte cafe; magnificent new sun parlor; full orchestra. Fireproof. Atlantic City, N.J.

JOHN CRUSE.

THE PENNHURST,

Ocean end Michigan ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Rooms en suite with baths. Long distance phones in rooms. Elevator to street.

WM. R. HOOD.

GALENHALL

Hotel and Sanatorium.

Atlantic City, N.J.

Elegant new building, with every convenience for comfort and health. Over seventy medical and other baths given. Sea water used.

F. L. YOUNG, Gen'l Mgr.

HOTEL PONCE de LEON.

Atlantic City, N.J., Virginia Ave., at the Beach. Few yards from steel pier. Best location. Always open. Capacity 350. Modern in appointments. Elevator, baths, sun parlor, etc. First-class cuisine and service. Special spring rates—$10 up weekly. Booklet. S. E. SWEENY.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

On the beach at Virginia ave., Atlantic City, N.J. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. New Dutch cafe and grill rooms. Orchestra. Phones in rooms. American plan $3.00 per day and up. $17.50 per week and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up. Write for Booklet.

Osborne & Painter.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N.J.

Best location on the ocean front; every comfort including sea water baths, elevators, golf, etc.

F. P. COOK & SON.

HADDON HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Always Open. On Ocean front.

Courteous Attention. Homelike Surroundings. Every Comfort.

Booklet and Calendar on application.

LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

CENTS FOR SALE AT THE 'WITNESS' OFFICE.

HOTEL STRAND—Fireproof.

Directly on the Ocean Front.

Entirely re-furnished, re-decorated and improved throughout. Fresh and sea water baths, with shower attachments, private and public. Automobile meets trains. Write for booklet and special winter and spring terms. Under same direction.

H. L. FAIRBAIRN, Manager.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

GREEN'S HOTEL.

On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.

Entire new management.

Newly and handsomely furnished. Most delightfully located between the two famous Piers—Centre of all attraction. Three hundred magnificent rooms. One hundred hot sea water baths, with all the modern appointments. Elevators, steam heat, phones in rooms, music. Terms, American plan $2.50 per day up. Special weekly. European plan $1.50 per day up with separate dining-rooms and service. Booklet. Coach meets all trains.

CHAS. E. COPE, Prop.

Also Kittatinny Hotel, Delaware Water Gap, Pa

THE LORAINE.

On the ocean front between the two piers. Atlantic City, N. J. Unexcelled in location and appointments. Unobstructed view. Fresh and sea water baths, private and public. Running water in rooms. Superior in its table and service. Special winter and spring rates. Automobile meets trains. Booklet.

CHAS. E. WAGNER.

NEW HOTEL PRINCESS.

Atlantic City, N.J. (Fireproof.) Ocean end So. Carolina Av. Close to piers. Capacity 400. Newest and best. Superior in its table and service. Luxuriously furnished. Private baths, extensive sun parlors, etc. $12.50 up weekly. American and European plans. Booklet. CHAS. B. PRETTYMAN, Owner and Proprietor.

THE HOLMHURST.

After extensive alterations, presents an entirely new hotel. Situated in the most central and yet most select section, Pennsylvania Ave. close to the ocean. Capacity 300. The very latest and every high-class hotel appointment. Private baths, running water in rooms, spacious porches, amusement halls, elevator to street, etc. Booklet and Spring terms upon request. HENRY DARNELL.

Washington, D.C.

The Shoreham

Washington, D. C.

American and European Plan.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

Within five minutes walk of the White House, Treasury, State, War and Navy Departments.

Absolutely modern and high class in every detail.

John T. Devine, Prop.

THE REV. MR. TROOP TO MEN.

A meeting of unusual interest for men will be held on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject of Mr. Troop's address will be 'Self control' and will be especially helpful to young men. Mr. W. A. Curry will sing.

SENT TO FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

The infant found on the steps of the parsonage of Dominion Square Methodist Church the other day was sent to the Foundling Hospital, 43 Argyle avenue, not to the Grey Nunnery, as stated at the time.

THE WOMEN'S CLUB.

Dr. D. J. Evans will speak to the Montreal Women's Club next Monday on 'The care of the nervous child during childhood and adolescence.' The meeting will be in charge of the home and education department, and will be held in the Y.M.C.A. building, Dominion square.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Owing to the extraordinarily low level of the water in the river, the turbine wheel at the Water Works stopped working. One of the reservoirs was nearly empty, and the other had only sufficient to be a safeguard against fire. The supply of water was stopped to the whole of the city for one afternoon, and for some time longer carters supplied the upper part of the city with water drawn from the river.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. John Morley was appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

A mutiny broke out on board the British naval training ship 'Arethusa,' lying in the Thames, off Greenwich, and a detachment of police had to be sent to her assistance.

Three hundred and fifty-nine Presbyterian congregations in Ireland, numbering 381,000 persons, adopted resolutions denouncing the project of establishing home rule.

A MILITARY BALL

GIVEN BY THE LADIES' AUXILIARY OF THE MONTREAL MILITARY ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION.

A military ball was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montreal Military Engineers' Association on Wednesday evening last (St. Valentine's Day) in the armory of the association, and was very much enjoyed by all present. One of the enjoyable features of the evening was a valentine waltz-lancers. The ball room was prettily and tastefully decorated for the occasion with flags and bunting and refreshments were served at small tables in the balcony.

Amongst those invited were: Major Stuart Howard, Captain Harrison, Staff-Sergeant J. O. Richardson; Lieut. M. O'Brien, Lieut. D. O'Brien, Lieut. Robt. Wilson, Ven. Archdeacon Ker, D.D., Captain F. L. Whitley, Quartermaster-Sergeant Townsend, Lieut. Geo. McMillan, Lieut. Geo. Tait, Corp. W. Surgeon, Sergt. J. Doherty, Corp. W. Brownrigg, Corp. O. Brownrigg, Corp. W. Dunn, Corp. F. Noseworthy, Corp. T. Thompson, Corp. H. J. Page, Lieut. C. W. McLean, Captain Steacie, Captain H. W. Reynolds, Colonel Smart, Lieut. H. Clark, Sergt. T. Cunningham, Captain Ross, Lieut. A. S. Morrison, Lieut. W. Alexander, Sergt.-Major Lisle, Staff-Sergt. Beardsley, Sergt. F. White, Sergt. F. Adams, Sergt. J. Adams, Sergt.-Major C. E. Ward, Lieut. A. D. Wilcox, Messrs. H. Call, A. E. Veary, A. McLean, Captain W. Lessard, Messrs. F. E. Starke, F. Richmond, A. C. Paquette, F. Payette, F. Holman, W. Hynes, N. Kinsella, R. Beckett, T. and J. Erskine, F. E. Cunningham, C. F. Mason, M. and J. Rutherford, S. Simpson, J. Riddle, J. Doherty, jr., E. Wilson, J. Ogilvy, Kyle, W. Jehu, G. T. Jenkin, W. C. Jenkin, F. Corner, K. Halliday, G. Brooks, F. LaBrish, J. Asselin, E. Asselin, A. Ritchie, W. Hostler, F. White, K. Morrison, W. Snelgrove, A. Milligan, P. Z. Milette, E. A. Wilson, M. Maver, C. Hadley, Messrs. J. A. Wilson, R. McMichael, G. Larkin, Minette, A. McManus, Suprenant, D. Oliver, G. P. Cains, F. Hamilton, G. Morrison, C. Marshall, W. Yetman, G. Rollo, W. Harrison, F. E. Hunt, J. Turnbull, J. Pierrie, W. Blore, H. E. Hinton, H. A. Dawson, Walker, Dr. G. Hall, Dr. H. P. Adams, Dr. Bradley, G. Wilson, R. Rogers, R. May, Ashcroft, Dr. Dixon, G. Green, G. Berridge, R. Trudel, Letch, Bishop, Cohn, W. Cooper, T. K. Ker, P. O'Brien, A. O'Brien, Mesdames Corner, McLean, Dutton, LaBrish, Richmond, Trudel, Lessard, Hinton, Ashcroft, Asselin, E. Wilson, Dixon, H. Clark, Brooks, Cohn, Misses McLean, B. McLean, E. Corner, Dickson, E. Dickson, Kyle, Veary, Wilson, Jenkin, N. A. Colins, M. Morrison, A. Morrison, Clarke, E. Cooper, F. Johnston, M. Johnston, Whittall, Maver, Hamilton, S. Mason, M. Mason, Washer, Miller.

DOMINION ALLIANCE.

CONVENTION OF QUEBEC BRANCH CALLED FOR MARCH 15.

The Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Alliance, has issued the following letter calling the annual provincial convention to meet in Montreal on March 15:—

'We beg to call the attention of our friends to the twenty-seventh annual convention of our Alliance, which will be held in Montreal on March 15, of which further particulars will be advertised.

'The committee of management are desirous that there shall be a grand rally. We earnestly request that all the churches, temperance organizations, W. C. T. U.'s, Royal Templars, Good Templars, Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues, and young people's societies will send two or more delegates to the convention.

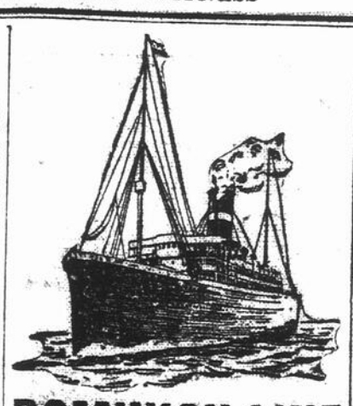
'Arrangements will be made as far as possible for reduced railway rates. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have kindly engaged to furnish the delegates and friends with supper. The best available talent will be secured for the public meeting.

'In these days of arduous and aggressive temperance work, we need the mutual sympathy and co-operation of the friends of the cause both in the country and in the city.

'The pastors of the churches are cordially invited, and will be heartily welcomed to our anniversary. Our work is for God and home and native land. Let there be a large attendance.'

MR. JUSTICE ST. PIERRE.

It is rumored in Court House circles that Mr. Justice St. Pierre may be transferred from the district of Beauharnois to the district of Montreal, where he would take the place of Mr. Justice Lavergne, who was recently promoted to the Court of King's Bench.



DOMINION LINE

STEAMSHIPS

PORTLAND TO LIVERPOOL.

Weekly Sailings.

"Welshman".....Feb. 3 *"Southwark .....Mar. 3
"Irishman".....Feb. 10 *"Welshman".....Mar. 10
*"Dominion".....Feb. 17 *"Kensington"...Mar. 17
"Cornishman".....Feb. 24 *"Dominion".....Mar. 24

*These steamers carry passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

FIRST CLASS—$55.00.
SECOND CLASS—$40.00.
THIRD-CLASS—To principal ports in Great Britain $27.50.

For all information apply to

DOMINION LINE,

17 St. Sacrament Street, Montreal.

Cement, Drain Pipes, &c

DRAIN PIPES,

PORTLAND CEMENTS,

AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

W. & F. P. CURRIE & CO.,

345 St. James Street

200 PAIRS

SNOW SHOES

On Sale To-morrow at

$1.50, $1.75, $2.10, $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.00 less

10%

Moccasins, 50c, 85c, $1.25, less 10%

THE G. A. HOLLAND & SON CO.,

2411-2413

St. Catherine Street.

PASTOR ASKED TO REMAIN.

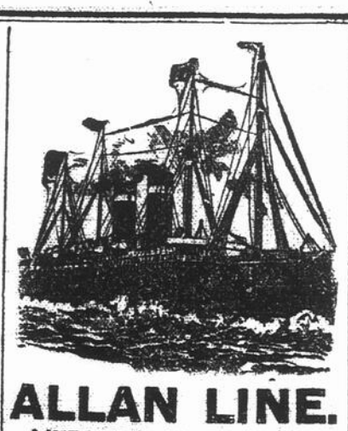
Hudson Heights, Que., Feb. 16.—At a meeting of the Quarterly Board, Hudson Circuit, held last week, a cordial and unanimous invitation was given to the Rev. D. B. Wyman to remain as pastor for another Conference year. The invitation was accepted, subject to the stationing committee.

THE ALEXANDER FUND.

The 'Witness' has received one dollar from 'A friend' for the Alexander Memorial fund.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Obstinate Coughs and Colds.—A cough is an exceedingly troublesome symptom of various diseases. It may arise from irritation of the air passages, Bronchial Tubes, the lungs, from aneurism or heart disease, and also from stomach disorders. The source of most coughs is most frequently in the lungs, and it is therefore wise to rid yourself of a cough as quickly as possible. After a few doses of Psychine the ordinary cough disappears, but where the cough is obstinate and the throat sore with frequent coughing, Dr. Slocum's Coltsfoote Expectorant, a soothing, healing cough syrup, should also be used, and disease germs easily eradicated, the extension of the seat of disease to the Bronchial Tubes and Lungs rendered impossible. Psychine and Coltsfoote Expectorant can be purchased from any druggist.



ALLAN LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA MOVILLE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Liverpool.		St. John.	Halifax
1 Feb.	PRETORIAN ..	17 Feb.	19 Feb.
8 Feb.	NUMIDIAN... .	24 Feb.	26 Feb.
15 Feb.	CORINTHIAN. ..	3 Mar.	5 Mar.
22 Feb.	TUNISIAN .	10 Mar.	12 Mar.
1 Mar.	SICILIAN	17 Mar.	19 Mar.

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

The steamers sail from ST. JOHN, N.B., after arrival of C.P.R. train leaving Montreal 7.25 p.m., Friday. From HALIFAX on Monday after arrival of the Intercolonial (Mail) and C. P. Ry. trains, which leave Montreal at Noon and 7.35 p.m. Sunday.

Midship saloons, spacious promenade decks electric lights throughout.

FIRST-CLASS, $50 and upwards.

Reduction for round trip tickets.

SECOND-CLASS, Liverpool or Londonderry $45. Return tickets at reduced rates.

THIRD-CLASS Liverpool London or Glasgow. $26.50 and $27.50.

HALIFAX to HAVRE.

POMERANIAN..24 Feb. SARMATIAN..24 Mar.

Only Second-Class passengers carried.
Rate to Havre—$40. to Paris, $43.75.

Apply to H. & A. ALLAN.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.

MANCHESTER LINERS LIMITED.

ST. JOHN AND MANCHESTER

From Manchester.	From St. John.
Feb. 1—MANCHESTER IMPORTER	Feb. 24
Feb. 20—*MANCHESTER TRADER	Mar 13
Mar. 1—MANCHESTER SHIPPER	Mar. 24

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

CANADA-SOUTH AFRICA JOINT SERVICE TO CAPE TOWN, PORT ELIZABETH, EAST LONDON AND DURBAN.

*ORIANA .. ..Mar. 18
*WYANDOTTE .. ..Apl. 18

*Fitted with Cold Storage.

For further particulars apply to

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

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN, 14,500 tons (bldg)
EMPRESS OF IRELAND, 14,500 tons (bldg)
18½ knots sea speed.

From ST. JOHN, N.B., to LIVERPOOL.

LAKE MANITOBA .. Feb. 17th Mar. 31st
LAKE CHAMPLAIN. Mar. 3rd Apl. 14th
LAKE ERIE .. .. ..Mar. 17th Apl. 28th

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin to Liverpool, $47.50 and $50.00 and upwards, according to steamer and accommodation. Round trip tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin to Liverpool, $40.00; to London, $42.50. Round trip at reduced rates. Third class to Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry and Queenstown, $26.50. From Liverpool, London or Londonderry, $27.50, to St. John, N.B.

ST. JOHN, N.B., to LONDON.

†LAKE MICHIGAN .. ..Mar. 13
*MONTROSE.. .. ..April 7

†Carries 3rd class passengers only.

Rate to London, $26.50; to other points at lowest rates.

*Second Cabin only. Rate to London, $40.00.

Dates of sailings of Freight Steamers to Liverpool, London and Bristol not shown above, furnished on application.

Apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES,

Board of Trade Building, St. Sacrament street, Montreal.

Reford Agencies.

DONALDSON LINE GLASGOW WEEKLY SERVICE.

ST. JOHN, N.B., TO GLASGOW.

SS. SALACIA .. ..Feb. 10
SS. ALCIDES .. ..Feb. 17
SS. KASALIA (cold storage).. .. ..Feb. 24
SS. ATHENIA (cold stogarge) .. ..Mar. 3

THOMSON LINE LONDON WEEKLY SERVICE.

PORTLAND, ME., TO LONDON.

SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Feb. 10
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Feb. 17
SS. FREMONA .. ..Feb. 24
SS. CERVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Mar. 3

THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, 25 St. Sacrament street, MONTREAL

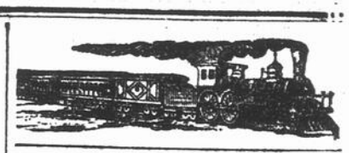
WESTERN OFFICE, Room 110, Union Station, TORONTO.

FOR THE WINTER GO TO BERMUDA

Frost unknown. Malaria impossible. From New York 48 hours by elegant new steamship "Bermudian." 5,500 tons. Sailings from New York every 10 days.

FOR WINTER TOURS GO TO WEST INDIES

30 days' trip, twenty days in the tropics. Special cruise per S.S. "Pretoria." From New York 17th February, 1906. Tickets for sale at all Principal Ticket Offices. For further particulars, apply to A. E. OUTTEN & CO., Agents for Quebec SS. Co., 39 Broadway, New York, or J. G. BROCK & CO., 211 Commissioners st., Montreal. ARTHUR AHERN, Secretary, Quebec.



CANADIAN PACIFIC

CHEAP RATES

FROM MONTREAL

VANCOUVER..B.C.
VICTORIA..... "
SEATTLE....WASH. } $48.90
TACOMA..... "
PORTLAND...ORE.

NELSON.....B.C.
ROSSLAND... " } $46.40
Spokane.....WASH.

Missoula, Anaconda, Helena, Butte.....MONT. } $45.90
Salt Lake.....UTAH.

San Francisco and Los Angeles, via Chicago only..... } $49.00

2nd class. February 15th to April 7th, 1906 Proportionately low rates to many other points

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

For Chicago, the North West and Pacific Coast

Extra Sunday Train for St. Anne's Vaudreuil and Intermediate Stations

Until further notice, train will leave Windsor Station at 12.01 p.m., arriving St. Anne's at 12.35 p.m., and Vaudreuil at 12.40 p.m. Returning this train will leave Vaudreuil at 4.20 p.m., and St. Anne's at 4.30 p.m. arriving Windsor Station at 5.05 p.m., stopping at intermediate stations in both directions.

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

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

REDUCED FARES

Feb. 15 to April 7, Inclusive.

Second Class Colonist Fares from Montreal to

SEATTLE, VICTORIA, VANCOUVER and PORTLAND.... $48.90
ROSSLAND, NELSON, TRAIL, ROBSON, SPOKANE..... $46.40
ANACONDA, BUTTE, HELENA SALT LAKE..... $45.90
COLORADO SPRINGS, DENVER, PUEBLO..... $45.50
SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES..... $49.00

Low Rates to Many Other Points.

TOURIST SLEEPING CARS

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

FOR COMFORT TRAVEL by the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM.

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

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

CANADA'S FAMOUS TRAIN

—THE—

MARITIME EXPRESS

Leaves Montreal at 12 NOON, daily, Saturday excepted, for Levis, Riv. du Loup, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax, the Sydneys, and intermediate points.

ENGLISH MAIL TRAIN.

Leaves SUNDAYS at 12 noon.

Passengers taking this train make close connections at Halifax with MAIL STEAMERS for Liverpool.

QUEBEC SERVICE.

Trains leave Montreal at 7.40 a.m. and 3.50 p.m. daily, except Sunday, and at 12 NOON, daily, except Saturday.

For tickets and information apply at

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 143 St. James street, or at Bonaventure Station.

Rutland Railroad

Windsor Street Station.

Trains Leave as follows:

8.50 a.m. GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER arriving Burlington 11.50 a.m., Troy 4.15 p.m., Albany 4.40 p.m., New York 8.00 p.m., Boston 7.45 p.m., Worcester 7.45 p.m.

7.10 p.m.—NIGHT EXPRESS, arriving Burlington 10.10 p.m., Troy 2.50 a.m., New York 7.18 a.m., Boston 7.00 a.m., Worcester 6.27 a.m.

Pullman Sleeping and Parlor cars on through trains

Secure accommodations and tickets at 141 St. James street and Windsor Station.

A. H. FALLON, City Passenger and Ticket Agent

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

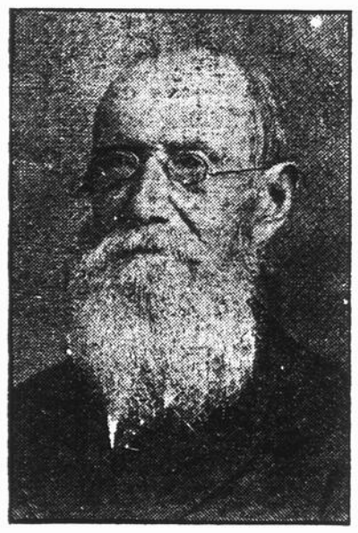
THE BOYS' HOME.

Governor-General will Unveil Memorial to its First President Next Tuesday

A PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTION THAT HAS HAD A REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENT AND HISTORY.

Next Tuesday will usher in a new epoch in the history of the Boys' Home on Mountain street. At four o'clock in the afternoon His Excellency the Governor-General will visit the Home and unveil a memorial tablet erected to the memory of the late Mr. Charles Alexander, its first and only president, and one of the founders of the institution. His Excellency will be accompanied by Lady Grey and a number of distinguished visitors and patrons of the Home. An address of welcome to His Excellency will be read by Mr. J. R. Dougall, the vice-president, and after the unveiling the visitors will be shown through the institution.

The formal opening of the new Alexander Wing will take place in the evening, when the annual meeting will be held and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected. At this meeting the reports of the superintendent, the secretary-treasurer, the educational director, etc., will be presented and prizes will be distributed to the boys according to the long established custom. The musical programme usually provided for the boys will be dispensed with on this occasion, but addresses are to be delivered as follows:—Mr. J. R. Dougall, on the past of the Home; Mr. J. S. Buchan, K.C., on the present, and Major G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., on the future of the institution. The new wing will be open for the inspection of visitors during the evening.

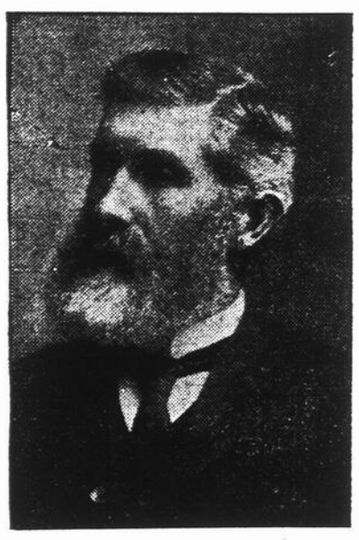


MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER,
The first and only president.

BEGAN IN A MISSION ROOM.

In the rooms of a mission Sunday-school connected with Zion Congregational Church, in the days when that church was situated on Beaver Hall Hill, some members of the congregation, among who whom were the late Messrs. John Ritchie, John Dougall, Charles Alexander and William McDougall, started a day school for very young children and secured a charter for it. This was about the year 1868. The site of this school was in Barré street, near McCord street. The work was of a humble character, but stout hearts were behind it. Men and women were interested in the little mission school who possessed high ideals and dauntless courage. They set out to 'do something for somebody', especially the little bodies' whom no one else took any interest in. When the first school commissioners were appointed in Montreal the teaching done in this school passed out of the hands of the founders and under the commissioners' control.

The promoters of the school, however found that their charter was comprehensive enough to allow them to start a boys' home. The selling of the 'Daily Witness' on the streets gave employment to a large number of newsboys, many of whom seemed to be much neglected. The gentlemen above-mentioned talked over the condition of the newsboys and finally decided to establish a home for them, and, if the work developed favorably, for other boys also.



MR. JAMES R. DICK,
Superintendent, Boys' Home.

Mr. Charles Alexander, whose death occurred on Nov. 5 last, contributed the money for a building to which he gave the name of Shaftesbury Hall, the intention being to carry on operations on similar lines to the institutions of that name founded by Lord Shaftesbury in England.

SHAFTESBURY HALL IS CONSTRUCTED.

The site chosen for this institution was on Mountain street, a few rods north of St. James street. Mr. Alexander offered to put up a suitable building if his associates would purchase the land, which was agreed to. The new home was, forthwith, constructed and given the name of Shaftesbury Hall. It was also often referred to as the Alexander Building. Sunday-school and mission work were carried on in connection with this institution, which, in due time, developed into Calvary Congregational Church.

Shaftesbury Hall, the 'mother house' of the present Boys' Home, was opened on Friday, Feb. 1, 1871, with fourteen boys as lodgers. The next day twenty-six boys were taken in and remained until Monday. As all were 'street boys' and most of them 'newsies,' the home soon came to be known familiarly as the News Boys' Home. And the boys were a lively lot to be sure.

OBJECTS OF THE HOME.

But the founders and managers never intended the institution to be a transient lodging house for street waifs. The object they had in view was to make it a real home for any boy who needed and desired the privilges and comforts of a home. The aim was to take boys off the streets and place them in situations where they would learn trades or take up some line of business, and enable them, while so doing, to pay their board or buy their clothes out of their earnings. The home has, indeed, proved a boon to many a boy just in this way.

To take a boy off the streets and away from the free, roving life which that implies was found to be not the easiest task in the world. Even good food and a warm bed proved to be scarcely a strong enough inducement in some cases. In the first place, the amount earned weekly at steady employment would not exceed, perhaps, what could be got on the streets in a day; besides, to a street boy the constant restraint was very irksome.

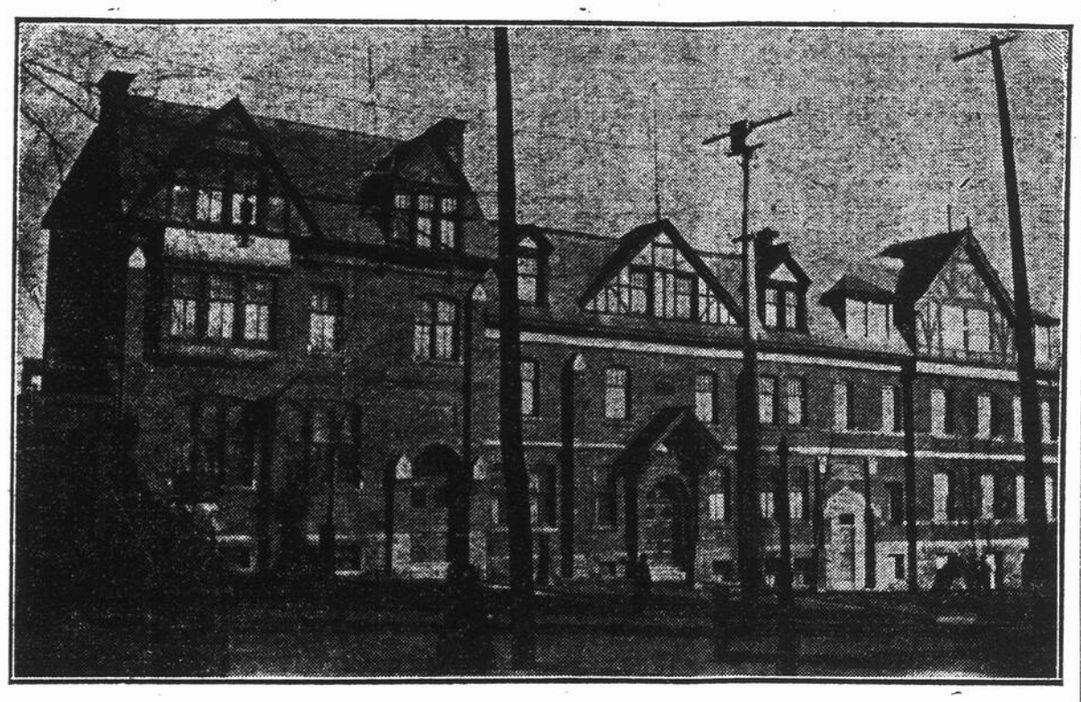
Then a peculiar thing was discovered in the development of the Home system. It was soon found that street boys would not associate or live with those who had given up street life for steady employment, and, at the end of the third year the street boys had deserted the Home and other boys who needed and would gladly have accepted its hospitality and protection, stayed away because it was called a news boys' home.

What with the difficulty of getting the boys in, keeping them interested and under control, finding them work and financing the institution, the management had their hands full. But experience was teaching them, and the work was shaping itself to meet the needs of the lads for whom it existed. The regular attendance, however, was not large. In 1876 there was an average of only twelve boys per day in the Home. In 1883, or, at the end of the twelfth year, there were nineteen boys in the Home. During that year $1,600 had been spent in refitting the Home and providing more accommodation for the boys.

A NEW ERA IN HOME HISTORY.

The year 1883 may be regarded as an eventful one in the history of the Home. It was in this year, on June 7, that Mr. James R. Dick, the present superintendent, assumed the onerous duties of that responsible position. The attendance seems to have varied at different times. Mr. John Ritchie, the treasurer, and first superintendent of the Home, in the preface to the thirteenth annual report, stated that there were at that time fifty-three boys in the Home. Mr. Dick, in his report for the year ending Jan. 31, 1884, stated that in the previous June, when he took charge, there were nineteen boys in the Home. During the first seven months of his superintendency sixty-six other boys had been admitted, making eighty-five who enjoyed the privileges of the home within the year.

Naturally, changes are constantly going on where there are so many boys, and the changes that took place then were typical of those that have been repeated over and over again through the succeeding years. On going over the register for that year Mr. Dick found that seven lads had returned to England; twenty-six had removed to private boarding houses, as their circumstances permitted; two found the rules of the Home too severe for their taste and enlisted in the army; six were dismissed as incorrigible, after much patient indulgence; six who came from England and had left the farms they had gone to in this country, were induced to return to rural employment, which was far more suitable for them than city life and subsequent reports show that they did well. Of the occupations others took up, it is recorded that five became plumbers, three machinists, two railway mechanics, one a brass finisher, one a blacksmith, one a grocery clerk, two printers, one a sadler, one a furrier, etc. The health of the boys in this Home has always been remarkably good.



THE PRESENT BOYS' HOME ON MOUNTAIN STREET.

THE HOME'S FIRST SUPERINTENDENT.

When the project for the Shaftesbury Hall building took a concrete form the late Mr. John Ritchie, who was superintendent of the Montreal Sailors' Institute, was appointed secretary-treasurer for the movement. His success in that position led to his appointment as the first superintendent of the Home. His first cash book shows subscriptions taken in the year 1870. Some of them were quite liberal, giving evidence of practical and widespread interest in the beneficent undertaking. Among the contributors of the larger donations either for the establishment, or, later, for the maintenance, of the Home, were the following:—Messrs. Charles Alexander, D. J. Greenshields, G. W. Stephens, J. H. R. Molson, W. C. Macdonald, James Baylis, James Moore, Thomas Workman, John Dougall, J. R. Dougall, Edward Mackay, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Orkney, Miss Dow, Miss Jessie Dow, E. F. Ames, Warden King, R. B. Angus, R. Anderson, Francis Scholes, G. B. Burland, J. H. Burland, the Hon. J. K. Ward, the Ames-Holden Company, Limited. Many other friends in more recent years, have proved worthy successors to the benefactors of the early days of the Home.

The growth of the work was such that it became necessary about the year 1884 for the management to provide for the extension of their accommodation. A lot of land adjoining Shaftesbury Hall was accordingly purchased from Mr. James A. Ogilvy, for the sum of $13,000. As a donation to the Home Mr. Ogilvy allowed a rebate on this figure. In 1886 a new wing was erected on the new lot at a cost of $13,000. In view of the proposed widening of Mountain street the new wing was set back thirty feet behind the old street line. The later additions to the institution have also been built to front on the new line, which, in time, will be the frontage for all buildings on the street. This wing, owing to subsequent building operations, has now become the central section of the Home, while the original Shaftesbury Hall has been demolished to make room for the latest addition, known as the Alexander Wing.

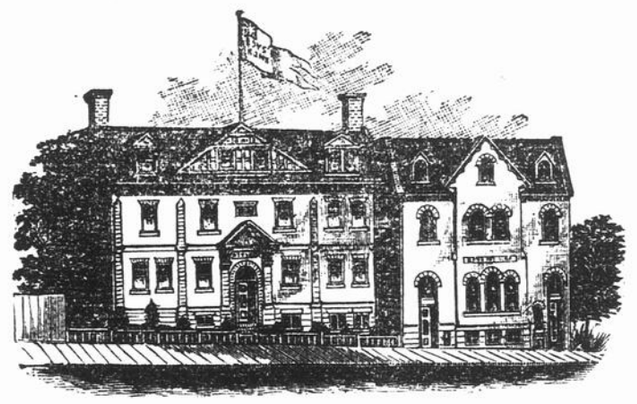
EDUCATIONAL NEEDS ARISE.

In 1892 it was found that there was need of more and a better accommodation for the boys and a demand for educational advantages which should be met. For this purpose steps were taken for the erection of what is now the north wing. This was completed in the following spring and opened on March 15. The cost of this wing was about thirteen thousand dollars. It provided a large assembly hall, the full size of the ground floor; a large parlor and other rooms on the first floor; sleeping rooms in the second floor and a gymnasium and manual training school in the basement. It is expected that in future the top story will be devoted entirely to educational purposes and a new gymnasium having been provided, the basement will be used exclusively for the manual training classes. The parlor of this wing was furnished, almost entirely by the late Mr. Alexander.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WING IS ERECTED.

For some years past the accommodation of the Home has been becoming more and more cramped and the Shaftesbury building, used latterly principally for dormitory purposes, was becoming dilipidated and unfit for use. These considerations led to plans being made for the removal of the Shaftesbury building and the erection of a more suitable structure in its place. Work to this end was begun last year, and the new Alexander wing to-day stands where the Shaftesbury Hall building formerly stood, except that it is back on the new homologated line, thirty feet behind the former street line.

The ground floor has been laid out to contain a dining-room, in the front, forty-eight feet long. Each table is intended to accommodate four boys. The ceiling is divided into and ornamented by four panels. Behind the dining-room are the kitchen and scullery, pantry, stores and supply rooms. From this flat a gallery crosses to the laundry, which is divided into drying and ironing rooms. Underneath these rooms is the boiler room, containing a pair of steam boilers which furnish heat for the entire institution.



THE BOYS' HOME.
Showing Shaftesbury Hall on the right and the first addition, now the central section, of the Institution.

In the basement, under the dining-room, is the gymnasium, the same size as the dining hall. Here also are the plunge and two shower baths. The plunge is twenty feet long, twelve feet wide and from three to five feet deep. All boys are required to wash off under the 'shower' before entering the plunge bath. There are also general wash-rooms.

In the first flat are the rooms of the assistant superintendent and the domestics, in the front; and three dormitories for the smallest boys at the back, with the necessary clothes presses, toilet accommodation, servants' bath, etc.

In the second, or top, flat, are situated seven new sleeping rooms and a spare room, accommodating thirty more boys, thus providing good accommodation for eighty boys altogether. In addition to all the necessary conveniences on this floor an approved fire-escape has been provided at the end of the main corridor, from which both the roof and the ground can be conveniently reached.

The new part has a frontage of fifty-six feet and a depth of fifty feet. In the rear is a cellar large enough to contain eighty tons of coal; over this is an open shed, in which the boys may take exercise in wet or stormy weather when it is not too cold, and over the shed again is a drying space. After the opening and furnishing of the Alexander wing it is the intenton to transfer the boys from their present quarters to the new building while some much-needed repairs are being made to the central building, in which new hardwood floors are required and some remodelling is contemplated. The cost of the new wing will be about thirty thousand dollars, exclusive of furnishings.

The architectural designs for the three sections of the Home, which now form one building, while not identical in style, conform to a general plan that presents, in its consummation, a very pleasing external appearance.

MUCH GOOD DONE FOR THE BOYS.

Much might be said to show the good that has been done among the boys who have resided in the Home during the period of its existence. Suffice it to say that some are successful business men, some farmers, others manufacturers, ministers and missionaries. True, there have been a few who have not turned out well, in spite of the efforts made and the influences thrown around them to direct them into paths of industry and integrity. But statistics show that the proportion of these is only about three percent.

The finances of the institution give as good an indication of the growth of the work as anything could. When Mr. Dick took over the superintendency of the Home in 1883 the property, then comparatively small, had a mortgage of $800 against it, and the receipts from boys' lodgings for the year ending Dec. 31, 1882, amounted to only $856.55, or $16.47 per month. Last year the boys paid for board and lodgings into the funds of the Home $5,282.60, or an average of $101.59 weekly, and Mr. Dick states that in one exceptionally good year they contributed over six thousand dollars towards their maintenance. The property, before the new wing was built, was assessed by the city at $40,000 and the addition is costing $30,000 more. Ten thousand dollars, Mr. Dick says, would furnish the new wing and pay off all indebtedness, and he would be glad if the friends, in connection with the approaching exercises, would contribute that small amount.

QUEBEC LEGISLATURE

MEMBERS GO HOME.

Quebec, Feb. 16.—There was the usual thin House and brief sitting in the Assembly to-day owing to the departure of the non-resident members for their homes over Saturday and Sunday. Nevertheless, quite a lot of business on the order paper was disposed of.

Among the new legislation introduced were bills to incorporate the Montreal School of Pharmacy, respecting the Sherbrooke Lumber Company, to amend the Cities and Towns Act, 1903, and, by the Hon. Mr. Prevost, to amend the homestead law, the object being to make the law clearer and to facilitate the borrowing of money by settlers by enabling them, when necessary, to hypothecate their homesteads for advances.

Among the questions put and answered were the following:

Mr. Langlois: (1) When was the bed of the Richelieu river above the Chambly dam granted to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company? (2) How many miles were granted to the Montreal Light, Heat and Power Company? (3) What price was paid for such concession?

Mr. Turgeon: (1) On Feb. 23 and 24, 1905. (2) Two and thirteen-one-hundredths miles, 1,617 acres. (3) Five thousand eight hundred dollars.

Mr. Perrault: What were the balances of the funded and unfunded debt on July 1 of each of the years 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1904 respectively?

Mr. McCorkill: 1901, funded debt, $25,022,381.05; unfunded debt, $1,048,366.05; 1902, funded debt, $24,933,444.26; unfunded debt, $1,138,974.74; 1903, funded debt, $24,834,728.95; unfunded debt, $1,140,787.84; 1904, funded debt, $24,731,109.39; unfunded debt, $1,068,984.95.

A detailed statement was voted to Mr. Perrault of the items of the grant of $12,000 for the Provincial Board of Health, with the names and salary of each officer.

The following bills passed their third readings: Town of Levis, Royal Trust Company, Richmond, Drummond and Yamaska Fire Insurance Company, city of Montreal and Canadian Pacific Railway (agreement closing of streets), Sovereign Fire Insurance Company, the name of which was changed to 'Sterling Fire Insurance Company.'

Several others passed their second readings and were sent to committee, and, lastly, the Premier presented a report from the commission to revise the statutes, the House then adjourning at 4.30.

Mr. Perrault wants the government to adopt the system of rendering the public accounts followed by the Dominion Government, and also to change the date of the expiration of the fiscal year from June 30 to March 30. He has given notice of questions to that effect.

Mr. Langlois has also given notice of another batch of questions relative to educational matters.

Mr. Roy will introduce a bill next week to amend the act respecting the Dental College.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Ward, who is dissatisfied with the delays in the administration of justice, will move in that House next week for a return of all cases in the Superior Court in the districts of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and St. Francis that have been under advisement for more than two months, with names of judges and date at which case was taken under advisement.

CHANGE IN CONSTITUENCIES.

It is reported that the government intends to make some changes in the representation. It is said that the constituency of the Magdalen Islands will be abolished and re-annexed to Gaspé, and that Pontiac and Ottawa may be divided.

THE CHINESE DANGER

Not Believed in London That Anything Serious has Occurred at Nanking

LONDON 'POST' THINKS INFLUENCE OF JAPAN SUFFICIENT TO PREVENT OUTBREAK.

London, Feb. 17.—No news has reached the missionary societies here of any reported disturbance at Nanking, and therefore it is considered that, even if an attack had been made, nothing serious can have happened. There are many American students at Nanking, where the mission opened there, thirty years ago, there has never been any trouble with the natives. The secretary of the China Inland Mission, speaking on the subject, said he thought it quite unlikely that there would be any general rising, and that he was convinced the Chinese Government would not encourage anti-foreign troubles, especially while the Chinese imperial commission was visiting the United States and Europe. He added that China was not likely to forget the lesson taught her in 1900, and that Japan would certainly warn China against permitting anything of the kind.

The London newspapers do not pay much attention to the Chinese question. The 'Morning Post' thinks the advice and influence of Japan upon China will suffice to prevent any serious outbreak, and that in any case Japan's army in Manchuria could soon be sent to restore order should real trouble arise. Chinese stocks yesterday fell heavily upon the London Exchange. In an interview with the Hongkong correspondent of the 'Tribune,' a high Chinese official affirmed the existence of a dangerous anti-foreign feeling, and especially in the region between the Yangtse river and Hongkong, and predicted that an outbreak would occur sooner or later. This official suggested concerted action by the powers to enforce reform on the Chinese Government, which, in his opinion, was the only lasting remedy.

RUSSIAN PREPARATIONS.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—In view of recent events in China, the Russian Government, like that of the United States, has found it advisable to take the necessary military measures to be prepared for all eventualities. Though the Foreign Office officially scouted the alarmist tone of the Russian press and declared to the Associated Press to-day that no news had been received to excite apprehension, the council for national defence which has been preparing to reduce the force in the Far East to a minimum, takes a more serious view of the situation and is revising its plans for the evacuation of the armies in Manchuira in order to retain there a force 'sufficient to maintain Russia's special interests on a plane with other powers.'

According to the 'Slovo,' the government is in possession of information to the effect that China is making war preparations, in which she is supported almost openly by Japan, and that an attack on Russia's Ussuri possessions is feared. Fears, the 'Slovo' says, are also entertained over the Chinese designs to overthrow the Russian influence in Chinese Turkestan that has grown up in consequence of the special trade and military arrangements instituted before the breaking out of the Russo-Japanese war.

A PEKIN VIEW.

Pekin, Feb. 16.—A rumor that a plot exists for a massacre of foreigners on Feb. 24 is totally discredited here. Mr. Rockhill, United States minister, says that he has heard nothing to indicate that there is any foundation for such a rumor.

THE 'ELECTRIC MULE'

A BANKER MAKES ASTOUNDING CHARGES.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 16.—Sensational charges are made in a suit filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the attorney for Rudolph Kleybolte, a Cincinnati banker, seeking an investigation of the Miami and Erie Transportation Company, known as the 'Electric Mule.' The charge is that financiers of Cleveland, whose names are mentioned as defendants, floated $2,000,000 in bonds and $3,000,000 in stock on the sole strength of $10,000 paid up capital stock in that company, and that these stock and bonds, being placed on the market were taken in good faith by hundreds of innocent-investors in Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The defendants, who are thus accused are William H. Lamprecht, Moses Mandelbaum and Leopold Wood, said to be partners as M. J. Mandelbaum & Co., and fourteen others.

Kleybolte brings his motion on behalf of all the creditors of the company excluding the holders of bonds. The gist of the action is found in the allegation that the defendants presented themselves $2,990,000 of the capital stock of the Miami and Erie Company, for which they made no payments, and on the strength of which the company issued $2,000,000 in bonds to issue, and contracted other debts.

A SALOON MURDER.

Rochester, N.Y., Feb. 16.—William Curren, on trial here for murder, was to-night convicted of manslaughter in the first degree. Curren shot Thomas Donovan in a saloon row. It was asserted that Donovan was asked to stand a round of drinks and refused, whereupon Curren drew a revolver and shot him.

FIRE RECORD.

Barrie, Ont., Feb. 16.—The Grand Trunk Railway coal elevator here was burned last night. It was a wooden structure and practically new. At the time of the fire the building contained several hundred tons of coal.

OUR MAIL BAG.

Kilmarnock, Ont., Feb. 2.

Dear Sirs,—Although a little late with my congratulations upon the jubilee of the 'Witness,' I thought I must add my testimony with the many others. I have been a member to your admirable paper for over five years. I am pleased to say that it is a paper I can recommend to my friends and all. Wishing you every success, I remain yours,

W. R. McCAW.

Alma, P.E.I., Feb. 2.

Dear Sirs,—Words fail me to convey to you the esteem and regard I have for the 'Witness.' I have been a constant reader of it for nearly thirty years. As a family paper it is without a rival in the Dominion, and its columns are ever teeming with such stores of knowledge of a religious character. It has proved itself in the past to be a potential force in its advocacy of every movement that had for its object the uplifting of humanity. It has ever condemned the fierce struggle for place, power and pelf and corruption of every kind, and its noble efforts put forth for the propagation of temperance principles will no doubt receive a just reward, and have been beyond all praise, and its loyalty to British institutions and to the flag that has braved the battle and the breeze for a thousand years has filled the hearts and minds of its readers with profound respect and admiration. Long may the 'Witness,' the greatest of Canadian papers, exist for the propagation of civil and religious liberty. Ever yours in the bonds of love and fidelity.

W. S. CLARK.

Riviere du Loup, Feb. 6.

Dear Sirs,—After the Bible in my missionary trips comes the 'Witness,' the instructive and well informed friend.

Yours truly,

L. ABRAM.

Thedford, Ont., Feb. 8.

Dear Sirs,—I wish to add my word of appreciation to the many you are receiving from the host of your readers and friends upon this your Diamond Jubilee. The 'Witness' has been a constant weekly visitor in our home for forty years, and it would be impossible to do without it. May it long continue, as it has been, the advocate of purity, righteousness and truth. May it prosper as it deserves, and success always attend its efforts in the cause of right. Your sincere well-wisher,

MURDOCH McDONALD.

Iroquois, Ont., Feb. 10.

Gentlemen,—I join most heartily in congratulations on your reaching the Diamond Jubilee of publication. For about thirty-eight years the 'Witness' has been a welcome and much appreciated educational force in our family. Its influence has been healthful and helpful in the development of moral character and Christian citizenship. Yours truly,

GEO. ROGERS.

Ponoka, Alta., Jan. 31.

Having been a reader of the 'Witness' for over fifty years, I am in very hearty sympathy with the numerous testimonies that mark your Diamond Jubilee. Yours truly,

GEO. EDWARDS.

St. Mary's, Ont., Feb. 25.

Dear Mr. Dougall,—When a student in Old McGill and the Presbyterian College I became acquainted with the 'Witness.' I was then deeply impressed with its manly independence and lofty moral tone. Notwithstanding that the 'Witness' reaches us here a day late, yet we cannot do without it. It always contains much not found elsewhere. With your many friends we join in hearty congratulations and trust your bow may long abide in strength.' Yours very sincerely.

(REV.) A. MACWILLIAMS.

Southwyn, Man., Jan. 27.

Dear Sirs,—Allow me to extend my best wishes for your continued success. Like many others of your readers, I was brought up on the 'Witness.' So highly was it esteemed in our home we were never allowed to tear a 'Witness,' and so closely clings the habit that in my own home the same rule is adhered to. I always recommend it to parents as being a paper they can safely give to their children and fear no contamination. And in these days of flashy journalism, that fact speaks volumes. Your sincere friend,

(MRS.) A. MORRISON.

Owen Sound, Ont., Feb. 6.

Gentlemen,—Allow me to congratulate you on this the jubilee year of your publication of the 'Witness.' This is the twenty-second year of our subscription. We should feel lonely without it, and expect a continual advance in the years yet to come. Yours with best wishes,

O. J. SHOWELL.

Windsor, N.S., Jan. 25.

Gentlemen,—You will find enclosed P. O. order for the amount of my subscription for 'World Wide' for another year. Allow me to say that I have seldom read to better purpose than in weekly perusing 'World Wide,' and I wish it the success such a paper deserves. Yours sincerely,

THOMAS B. SMITH.

Court House,
Parry Sound, Ont., Jan. 30.

Dear Sirs,—In renewing my subscription to the 'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide' allow me to congratulate you on your Diamond Jubilee. For about thirty years the 'Witness' has been a weekly visitor to our family, and we highly appreciate it, as it has played no unimportant part in the training of our sons and daughters. It is one of the best and cleanest papers in Canada to-day, and is a credit to its publishers. I am, dear sir, Yours truly,

J. FARRER,
Police Magistrate.

TELL YOUR FRIENDS THAT OUR NEW SERIAL, ENTITLED 'SAINTS IN SOCIETY,' WILL BE BEGUN IN THREE OR FOUR WEEKS.

Dear Friends

Our readers have all read with pleasure the many kind words that have been showered upon the 'Witness' on the occasion of its Diamond Jubilee.

Ministers, Doctors, Lawyers, Judges, Statesmen, Farmers, Business Men, Mechanics, College Principals, and Teachers, men and women in every calling all over the Dominion have joined in a chorus of appreciation of the 'Witness.' We quote again a few of the appreciations from Ministers:—

REV. DR POTTS,
Department of Education of the Methodist Church, Toronto.

I am sure that the influence of the 'Witness' in the future, as in the past, shall be emphatically on the side of temperance, morality, and religion.

REV. C. W. GORDON.
(Ralph Connor, of 'Sky Pilot' fame). Winnipeg, Manitoba.

The 'Witness,' by reason of its detachment from party lines and its freedom from party exigencies, has been able to exert an influence which no politician has found it wise to ignore.

REV. J. McG. MACKAY.
New Glasgow, N.S.

The hope of the Dominion rises as the readers of the 'Witness' multiply.

THE REV. JOSEPH H BROWNELL,
Little Shemogue, N.B.

May the 'Witness' continue to stand for purity in the national life, for a healthy public conscience and an upright Christian life.

REV. G. R. LANG.
Minister Presbyterian Church, Olds, Alta.,

The 'Witness' is a powerful influence on the side of all that is good. It is a daily visitor in my own home out here in the far west.

REV. PROFESSOR JOHN MACKAY.
Pastor of one of Montreal's largest Presbyterian Churches.

The Montreal 'Witness has won the admiration of the world.

REV. J. A. GORDON.
Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Montreal.

The history of the "Witness' for sixty years has been clean, clear and courageous.

REV. G. OSBORNE TROOP.

The relation between the "Witness' newspaper and its readers is close and sacred, and eternity alone will reveal the extent of its influence for righteousness in the family and in the State.

REV. ROBERT JOHNSTON, D.D.

I know of no single agency that has done more than the 'Witness' has done in developing the things that are most worth living for in our Canadian life; in this respect it has made the nation its debtor.

REV. LEONARD GAETZ, D.D.
Of Red Deer, Alta.

I have known the 'Witness' for forty years. It is a powerful and persistent champion of temperance, moral purity, and equal rights.

With such words ringing in our ears let us all go forward to still better and larger enterprise. Let it be our aim to give our readers a better newspaper—and let it be the aim of our subscribers to give their paper a larger circulation and sphere of influence by introducing it into new homes—we asked for five thousand new subscriptions during February, and as yet very few have responded. But it is early in the month. We presume that most of those who have it in their heart to do something for the 'Witness' in its Jubilee year will be glad to make a special effort before the end of the month. There are very few of our readers who would not comply with this Jubilee request if they could know the good they would be doing. But unfortunately most of them say to themselves—"Oh, my effort would never be missed because so many others will do something." Indeed that is far from the facts. You can reach certain people in your district that no one else can reach—at least as effectively.

We are going to look over our lists during the next few weeks and note particularly those districts where our subscribers are showing their appreciation of the 'Witness' by extending its circulation. We will tell our readers the names of the places that sent us the largest increase proportioned on our present circulation in such places.

You know the 'Witness.' You have read what eminent and representative men and women all over the Dominion have thought of it. Will you then go and tell some one about it?

Thanking each subscriber for the effort that will be made, we are

Yours faithfully
John Dougall & Son

ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE. PREMIUM OFFERS AND CLUB RATES ON APPLICATION.

$3,000.00 TORN UP.

Last week two letters came to the office in one mail—they just happened to come side by side. One offered dangerous patent medicine advertising that would have realized for the 'Witness' well over two thousand dollars; the other, which would have netted several hundred dollars more, was also for an injurious medicine. These offers were torn up. This is not the first time that we have had to refuse the same two advertisements. No amount of money will buy advertising space in the 'Witness' for things we believe calculated to injure our readers. On such grounds we lose nearly fifty thousand dollars a year.

Will our subscribers not help us to make up in subscriptions a part at least of what we forego in advertising revenue?

EAST AND WEST RESPONDING.

Mr. John Macaloney, Halifax, N.S., was the first to send us three new subscriptions in response to our Diamond Jubilee reques'.

Mr. George Edwards, of Penoka, Alberta, sent the second list, his being for two new subscriptions and his own renewal.

Chelsea, Que., Feb. 5.

Dear Sirs,—I rejoice with you and your many friends that God has preserved for sixty years the life of the 'Witness' to be his witness for righteousness, temperance and judgment. I could wish that all his ministering servants (myself among the number) were as faithful witnesses along these three lines as are your publications. The 'Witness' wastes no words. In it one has not to wade through heaps of rubbish to find what is really important, as in many journals of the present day. When I am very busy I read your column, 'News in brief,' and your editorials, and when I have done so, I consider I am fairly well posted on current events. I also like to read the religious part of your papers because I know you practice what you preach. In reading most other newspapers I slip over the religious department because I feel there is no sincerity behind it, being published alongside of prize fights, whiskey advertisements and such like.

Wishing that the 'Witness' publications may long continue to be blessed and made a blessing, I remain, yours faithfully,

J. A. LACKEY,
Anglican minister.

St. Andrew's East, Que.

Dear Sirs,—It affords me great pleasure to add my congratulations to the many that are coming to you at this season, and to express my sincere wishes for the future prosperity of your deservedly esteemed publication, the 'Witness.'

C. S. MacMARTIN.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 7.

Gentlemen,—I enclose you herewith post-office order in payment for the 'Daily Witness' for the ensuing year. Its coming is daily welcomed not only because of its clean and wholesome news items, but also because of the fair way in which world politics are discussed in its editorial columns. A paper which has had such a long record and which has maintained such a high standing in the midst of prevalent newspaper corruption, amply merits the support of every loyal citizen of any country. The position you have always taken on the great social and national issues is worthy of the highest commendation.

Yours truly,

W. T. JACKMAN,
Teacher.

Bedford, Que., Feb. 6.

Dear Sirs,—I am glad of an opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the 'Witness.' It has been in our family for more than ten years, and although during that time we have had other daily papers, it has been, and is still the favorite among them all. We would not like to think of doing without it now. Sincerely yours,

(MISS) C. L. STEVENS.
(Teacher.)

Superior, Wis., Feb. 6.

Dear Sirs,—As a working man and living under the Stars and Stripes, I would like to join in with the thousands of others in congratulating you upon the celebration of your Diamond Jubilee. For twenty years in Montreal the 'Witness' was almost the only paper read in our family. Fifteen years ago we left the old flag behind that for a thousand years has braved the battle and the breeze; but if we left the old flag behind, we did not leave the 'Witness' behind. Through a son we have had the 'Daily' almost daily, with the 'Weekly' and 'Northern Messenger,' and if we were called on to do with one paper, although one thousand miles from Montreal, we would invariably hold on the 'Witness.' I hope it will cheer and encourage you to go on in your good work. May the 'Witness' go on from year to year to prosper and flourish in all its publications, is the prayer and wish of yours truly.

JOHN McMURTRIE.

Weible, N.D., Jan. 15.

Dear Sirs,—You will find enclosed my subscription for the 'Witness' and 'Northern Messenger.' My best wish for the dear old 'Witness' is that God will keep it as true and faithful in the years to come as it has been in those that are past. Sincerely yours, a lover, also daughter of a lover, of the 'Witness.'

MRS. W. J. McSPARROW.

White River, Ont., Feb. 5.

Dear Sirs,—I look to the 'Witness' for the unvarnished truth.

W. H. McDOUGALL.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 1.

Dear Sirs,—In nothing published can I find as much food for thought and for developing the manhood as in the 'Witness' and 'World Wide,' i. e., for the money doubled, yes, quadrupled. Readers of these papers must be true patriots, and an honor to the land of the maple leaf. With best wishes for your future welfare, I am as ever, yours truly.

R. H. DUNBAR.

A FINE EXAMPLE.

Prince Albert, Ont., Feb. 10, 1906.

Editor of the 'Witness':

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find $1.80 for three new subscribers to the 'Weekly Witness.' We have had your valuable paper coming weekly to our home ever since it was first published, and I wish to send my congratulations in this your Diamond Jubilee, and also to express my appreciation of the 'Witness.'

For years I sent you a large subscription list, but have lately been leaving the work to a younger man, for if in God's providence I am spared to see the third of next May I will be ninety-one years old.

When, however, the Diamond Jubilee came I felt inspired to make an extra effort for the good old 'Witness,' and (although the lis is small) if each of your old subscribers had done as well your publication would have a larger circulation than even you had asked for.

Wishing your every success,

Yours truly,

DAVID CACH.

SPECIAL DIAMOND JUBILEE CLUB OFFERS.

We want each reader of the "Witness" to send us one of the clubs below.

If each reader of the "Witness" accomplished this, and we are sure it is possible to almost everyone—then the "Witness" would have the largest circulation of any publication in the Dominion, and would make a number of improvements without delay—improvements that each reader would immediately recognize and appreciate.

Two	Subscriptions to the 'Daily Witness'	worth $ 6.00 ... for **$4.50,**	one of which must be a new subscriber
Three	Subscriptions to the 'Daily Witness'	worth $ 9.00 ... for **$5.00,**	two of which must be new subscribers
One	" " " 'Daily Witness, 'World Wide' and 'Northern Messenger'.	" $ 4.90 ... for **$3.70,**	
One	" " " 'Daily Witness' and 'World Wide'	" $ 4.50 ... for **$3.50,**	
One	" " " 'Daily Witness' and 'Northern Messenger,'	" $ 3.40 ... for **$3.10,**	

SAMPLES FREE—Agents and Club Raisers will get further information and samples on application.

NOTE—These rates will be subject to our usual postal regulations, as follows:—POSTAGE INCLUDED for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland, Great Britain, Gibraltar, Malta, Transvaal, New Zealand, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bahama Islands, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Honduras, Ceylon, Gambia, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Hong Kong, Cyprus, also to the United States, Hawaiian Islands and Philippine Islands. POSTAGE EXTRA to all countries not named in the foregoing list, as follows: Daily Witness, $3.50 extra; Weekly Witness, $1 extra; Northern Messenger, 50 cents extra; World Wide, subscription price, including postage to foreign countries, only $1.50.

Note—Subscribers getting up clubs are entitled to charge full subscription rates from new subscribers and to retain the difference between these and the above club rates to cover their expenses.

Note—One's own subscription does not count in this offer because it does not require canvassing.

Note—Those working for other premiums will not benefit by these offers.

Note—To stimulate further effort, and as some will find it easy to get more than three or four subscribers, we will in addition to the foregoing remarkable offers, commencing November 15th, 1905, and until further notice, AWARD EACH DAY to the subscriber sending us in the largest amount of subscription money for our various publications on that day.

OUR RED LETTER COLORED PLATE ILLUSTRATED BIBLE.

These Bibles would appear to be good value at four dollars each.

If there should happen to be a tie for the largest amount in any given day the premium will be awarded to the one farthest away, because his remittance will have been mailed earlier than the other.

NOTE.—Sunday School Clubs for the "Messenger" will not count under this offer because they are not secured individually; because usually no one in particular is properly entitled to the premium; and because they are generally large, and to include them would only discourage those working up small individual lists. Neither will remittances count from news agents, from publishers, or from any one who is not a subscriber to one of our publications.

Those who prefer, instead of working on the basis of the above club offers, may take subscriptions for any of our publications at the full rates, and we will allow a commission of twenty-five percent (one quarter) on renewal subscriptions, and fifty percent (one-half) on new subscriptions. But these terms are only available for those sending five dollars or more at a time.

NOTE— New subscribers are people who have not been readers of our publications, or who have not for at least two years lived in homes where they have been taken.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON, Publishers, "Witness" Building, Montreal,

AMERICAN SNOBBISHNESS

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(By Elsie Clews Parsons, in the New York 'Independent.')

[Our readers will remember the article from Mrs. Parsons in the 'Independent' a few weeks ago entitled 'Penalizing marriage and child bearing.' The following article is the result of her experiences in the Philippines last summer, where she went with her husband, Congressman Herbert Parsons, as a member of the Taft party.—Editor.]

Race snobbishness seems to be the source of much of the present discontent in the Philippines with American administration. There are in Manilla—I shall speak only of Manilla, where I had opportunities for personal observation, but the same conditions are reported to exist in the provinces, probably less marked, however—there are in Manilla many cultivated and wealthy Filipino and Mestizo (i.e., Filipino-Spanish or Chinese) families who live in considerable comfort and luxury. Their houses are large and well, although somewhat archaicly, furnished. They have carriages, in some cases automobiles, jewels and lavish wardrobes. One or more members of a family have usually travelled abroad, and perhaps lived for some time in Europe. Between this native aristocracy and the Americans in Manilla there is at present little or no social intercourse, although the natives have a deep sense of hopitality and are devoted to social festivity.

It is not difficult to see at once that this barrier is raised up by the Americans ,and, moreover, by the American women. I met American ladies who had never been inside a Filipino house. At the two entertainments given to the Taft party which the Filipinos to any extent attended, no resident American women danced with Filipino partners except in the case of one square dance, where the ranking American woman present was officially bound to follow Secretary Taft's example, he dancing with the hostess and she with the host. Excepting three or four school teachers and the wife of one American official who was interested in introducing housekeeping classes into the school system, I met during the week that I was in Manilla not a single American woman who expressed an interest of any kind in the welfare or progress of the Filipinos.

Impatience with and harshness toward native servants was the American housekeeper's usual attitude. One woman told me that she was so disgusted with her 'boys' that when they didn't carry out her orders she threw things at their heads. This, of course, was an extreme case, but there is little or no attempt to train the much complained of 'boys.' It must be acknowledged that the climate bears very hard on the American woman, apparently harder on her, than on her husband or father. She soon loses her color and her energy, not to speak of her temper, the more readily, probably, because her life is so fruitless and so ill adapted to climatic conditions. Late hours, badly chosen food and nothing more arduous than card-playing do not fulfil what seem to be necessary hygienic conditions in the tropics, i.e., a certain amount of hard work or exercise, much sleep and much nourishment. Poor health, whatever the cause, is probably in part responsible for the American woman's inertness in assuming the very plain obligations that meet her in the Philippines; but unintelligent and selfish race prejudice is only too plainly the underlying cause of her indifference and neglectfulness.

The entertainment of the Taft party furnished many illustrations of this neglect of native society. It was stated to me, and as far as I could I verified the statement, that not a single Filipino lady was invited to meet Miss Roosevelt or the ladies of the party at any of the dinners given in her honor. Some of the ball[illegible]s of the unofficial party a[illegible] the younger Congressmen to Filipino families, but even in these cases, in the more or less public discussion of entertainment plans, the feelings of the Filipinos were outraged by the open questioning of their means of entertaining the American visitors. One Filipino lady who has always kept an excellent table, was told that if she wished to entertain two members of the unofficial party she must engage a Chinese cook. The statement was made in one of the American newspapers that it was hoped that Miss Roosevelt would not be seen dancing with any 'gugu'—the American term of contempt for the Filipino. In looking over the programme of entertainments Secretary Taft probably appreciated the exclusion of the natives from any important part in it, for he himself planned for the one native entertainment given to the American visitors, the most enjoyable and the most conformable to the usages of polite society, by the way, of all the festivities.

This social neglect of the Filipinos by the Americans is probably felt all the more keenly at present because of its contrast with the tone set by Governor and Mrs. Taft in the past. In their day the Malacanan receptions were attended by as many natives as Americans. Whereas, at the very crowded reception given at the Malacanan to the Taft party, but a handful of Filipinos were present, in spite of the attraction of the presence of Miss Roosevelt and of their greatly beloved ex-governor. Moreover, it was said that even the Filipinos present had to be especially urged to come. The daughter of one of the most prominent native officials, a cultivated and distinguished lady, told me that under no circumstances would she go to the Malacanan, as she understood that she was not welcome there. She added that all her friends felt in the same way. In pointing out the contrast of past and present to me, another Filipino lady showed me with pride a photograph taken of herself with Mrs. Taft, both in Filipino dress.

As was seen in the past, much can be done undoubtedly by the ranking officials, and still more by their wives, in setting a fashion, to so speak, of respect and consideration for the natives; nevertheless, as Bihop Brent has recently pointed out, what is really needed in the Philippines, for the McKinley-Taft educational policy to stand any chance of success, is a higher type of American official—and not altogether humorously, may it also be suggested that it would be well if the character of a man's wife also played a part in his qualifications as colonial administrator. The experiment of forcing a people to pass in one or even several generations through a social development that would normally require several centuries is, to say the least, an unprecedented and, therefore, uncertain undertaking. It certainly demands men and women of the highest moral and mental calibre, practical people, but people with faith and enthusiasm. With few exceptions, the Americans at present in the Philippines, in both official and unofficial life, are not of this type. The Filipinos who have been in America appreciate this fact, and herein is naturally another source of discontent with American occupation.

How to get the best type of Americans to go to the Philippines is the most urgent, in fact, the essential, task of our present Philippine policy. Whether or not America can spare this type of American is, of course, another question.

THIS WEEK'S LIST

of Subscribers Securing Our Daily Jubilee Award.

14th Week ENDING FEBRUARY 10, 84th Bible

Probably none of those securing these awards expect them on such small remittances.

We continue to receive daily, most congratulatory letters concerning the "Witness" Diamond Jubilee, all of which are heartily appreciated. These letters are being reproduced in our columns.

Our friends all over the Dominion are joining with us in celebrating our sixtieth anniversary of the foundation of the "Witness." In another place will be found the special Diamond Jubilee club offers, including in addition to reduced rates THE GIFT of one of our Red Letter colored plate illustrated Bibles. One of these handsome books is given each day to the subscriber from whom we receive the largest amount of subscription money (net), for our publications.

The Bibles awarded free appear good value for four dollars.

THIS WEEK'S LIST.

The list of successful club raisers for last week.

Monday, Feb. 5.—J. B. Patterson, Hamilton, Ont.
Tuesday, Feb. 6.—Rev. J. A. Lackey, Chelsea, Que.
Wednesday, Feb. 7.—D. Montgomery, Alberton, P.E.I.
Thursday, Feb. 8.—C. Watson, Guelph, Ont.
Friday, Feb. 9.—Mary A. Weidrich, Nanticoke, Ont.
Saturday, Feb. 10.—A. Campbell, P.M., New London, P.E.I.

Each of the above will receive one of these red letter illustrated Bibles Free, besides their commission.

(Remittances from news agents or from Sunday School clubs for the "Northern Messenger," or from publishers or from any one who is not a subscriber to one of our publications, do not count in this offer.)

Who will be the successful subscriber next week? for conditions see "Special Diamond Jubilee Offers" above.

Summerside, P.E.I., Jan. 29.

Dear Sirs,—I received your beautiful red letter Bible, for which I am truly thankful. I think the 4,500 questions and answers at the back adds very much to its value. I think they are a great help to the general reader. I am glad to see you are receiving so many kind words in praise of the 'Witness.' It is worthy of them all. Allow me to heartily endorse all the good things that have been said. Wishing you the very best success, I am, respectfully yours,

HENRY WALKER.

LINCOLN'S ADVICE TO LAWYERS.

'Discourage litigation' was his advice to lawyers. 'Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often the real loser—in fees, expenses and waste of time. As a peacemaker the lawyer has a superior opportunity of becoming a good man. There will always be enough business. Never stir up a litigation. A worse man can scarcely be found than one who does this. Who can be more nearly a fiend than he who habitually overhauls the register of deeds in search of defects in titles whereon to stir up strife and put money in his pocket? A moral tone ought to be infused into the profession which should drive such men out of it.'

It has been truly said that those words should be posted in every law office in the land, and it will be seen, when Lincoln's record is fully examined, that it was not a mere theorist who wrote them, but an acute practitioner of wide experience who lived up to his own teaching.—Frederick Trevor Hill, in the 'Century.'

NEW YORK NO PLACE FOR STRANGERS TO GET CHEQUES CASHED.

A stranger in New York can see with clearer vision than the native New-Yorker with what firm grip those who have the money here hold on to it. A man came to the metropolis the other day from San Francisco with a certified cheque in his pocket for five thousand dollars. That manwas a good spender and he ran short of change on the train. He tipped the porter his last dollar and started out of the Grand Central Railway station. Emerging from the waiting-room he found to his utter dismay that he had not a cent in his pocket. He only had the certified cheque. 'Oh, that's a small matter,' he said to himself. 'I will simply leave my baggage here and walk down to Madison square, where my friend Jones hangs out and get him to go with me to the best hotel for dinner and then borrow a few dollars until I get this cheque cashed.'

Jones was out. The Westerner remembered a drummer friend in one of the downtown Broadway wholesale stores and walked on downtown to find him. The proprietors told him the drummer was somewhere in Texas. The California man was getting hungry. He went to the bank upon which the cheque might most readily be cashed and was refused with the polite explanation that he would have to be identified. Determined then to get his money before going to a hotel the California man walked over the bridge and far into Brooklyn to get another acquaintance to identify him. This man was at work in Manhattan, and the Westerner had to walk the bridge again, fairly bending under the weight of the $5,000 cheque. He never found the Brooklyn man and went back to the first friend in Madison square. He was still out. Back to the Grand Central went the weary man from the Golden Gate, and ordered that his baggage be sent to one of the leading Broadway hotels. He registered at this hotel and immediately went to the cashier and asked for cash which he desired charged to his room, displaying at the same time the $5,000 cheque which by this time was rapidly becoming an object of pity rather than a thing of arrogance. The hotel cashier looked at the piece of paper as though it were a badge of a bunco instead of a letter of credit. Had the Californian kept his secret and not shown the cheque he might have charged things to eat and drink to his room, but the cheque raised all sorts of suspicions, and orders were given that the patron be placed on the 'no credit' list. Out in the street once more went the man with the iniquitous bit of paper to find somebody he knew. After a weary walk along Broadway he heard the cheery exclamation:

'Why, hello Jack, when did you run into this town? I'm glad to see a man from 'Frisco.'

It was Jack Cranston, an old friend from the coast.

'Where are you going?' he asked of the man with the big cheque.

'To look up schedules for the first train out of this town,' was the reply. Explanations were then made, and the touching process was engaged in to the tune of ten dollars. Next day the cheque was cashed, and everybody on Broadway seemed to take on a new smile.

Another hard-luck story was told by a man from El Paso, Tex., who came here to enjoy life for a fortnight after selling eight thousand head of cattle in Chicago. He ran short of money, having chequed accounts with the stockyard people in Chicago for his father, who owned the ranch, and brought only money with him to last a few days. He had wired his father to send him a cheque for five hundred dollars in New York and the cheque was here awaiting his arrival at the hotel he was to stop at. But when he went to cash it at the bank specified by the El Paso banker he was refused payment because he was unknown. He asked the cashier if the El Paso bank was not its correspondent and got an affirmative answer, but the cashier explained that identification was necessary. The Texas man then asked if the bank would not telegraph the El Paso correspondent bank and ask if the cheque was not good, to which the New York man of finance replied he must still have identification. The Texas man then took a friend around to the bank, but the cashier said the friend was not one of their depositors and his word wouldn't do. The Texas man then gave expression to his sentiments about a town where no man is known and every man is distrusted and turned on his heels. He telegraphed his father in these pathetic words:

'I am a thief and a scoundrel, and I know it. Wire me five hundred. Quick.'

Then he went to the hotel with two dollars his friend stood for in the 'touch' method of negotiation, and went to bed to sleep until his telegram came from El Paso.

There are hundreds of persons in New York every day. Society women and daughters of bankers in other towns have had their own trials here on shopping tours getting their cheques cashed. One young woman, bent upon purchasing her trousseau, rode in a hansom cab all day to get a cheque for a few hundred dollars cashed, and when finally she did get the money the cab fare was enough to buy her a bonnet.—New York 'World.'

HYGIENIC HINTS TO JAPANESE SOLDIERS.

(London 'Times.')

In the official organ of the Society for the Advancement of Medical Science in Japan there are published a number of hints to soldiers on hygiene. Some of these are sufficiently interesting to quote. The infantryman is told that it has been said by a famous warrior of old that 'victory rests in the feet.' Several methods are given for keeping the boots soft, and 'when shoes get torn and there are no fresh ones to change, the feet should be bound first with dried grass, straw, etc., and then several times over with cloth, and finally Japanese straw shoes (wara ji) should be worn.' As to the socks, the soldier is directed to pull out any wrinkles and afterwards wear them by changing from one side to another, and if wet to put on new ones.

The following is also a useful hint: 'If impossible to obtain good water to ease thirst, keep a pickled plum in the mouth or bite harmless things like leaves, straw, etc., because they ease the thirst for a time.' The practice of giving the reason for the hint is commendable, and seems to show that the Japanese soldier is credited with a certain amount of common sense.

'The common disease attacking the army,' says a hint on the subject of infectious disease, 'is typhoid. The poison chiefly enters the system through the medium of food, and therefore do not eat uncooked food or drink unboiled water.' Another hint warns the soldier that 'in Corea and China the houses are warmed by heating the floor. The Japanese charcoal urn[illegible] things used in these houses there is the danger of death through poisoning by carbonic acid gas.'

UNDINE: A ROMANCE.

DE LA MOTTE FOUQUE.

CHAPTER X.

THE WAY OF LIFE IN THE TOWN.

[illegible] disappearance of the young [illegible]rand of Ringstetten had [illegible] stir in the city, and dis[illegible] aunts, with whom his [illegible] lists and the dance, and [illegible] courteous manners, had made [illegible] popular. His retainers would [illegible] place without their master, [illegible] had the courage to seek [illegible] haunted forest. They there[illegible] stood in their hostlery, idly hop[illegible] as men are so apt to do, and keeping [illegible] remembrance of their lost lord [illegible] recollections. But soon after, when [illegible] tempest raged and the rivers over[illegible] few doubted that the handsome [illegible] knight must have perished. Bertalda, [illegible] others, mourned him for lost, [illegible] was ready to curse herself for having [illegible] him to the fatal ride through the [illegible]. Her ducal foster-parents had [illegible] to take her away, but she pre[illegible]vailed upon them to wait a little, in [illegible] a true report of Huldbrand's [illegible] or safety might reach them. She [illegible] persuade some one of the young [illegible] who contended for her favor, [illegible] more into the forest and seek the [illegible] adventurer. But she would not [illegible] her hand as the reward, because [illegible] she still hoped to bestow it some day [illegible] wanderer himself; and to obtain [illegible] a scarf, or some such token from [illegible] none of them cared to expose his [illegible] to bring back so dangerous a rival. [illegible] when Huldbrand unexpectedly [illegible] appeared, it spread joy among his ser[illegible]vants, and all the people generally, ex[illegible]cept Bertalda, for while the others were [illegible] glad at his bringing with him such a [illegible] beautiful wife, and Father Heilmann to [illegible] witness to their marriage, it could [illegible] not but grieve her: first, because the [illegible] young knight had really won her heart; [illegible] and next, because she had betrayed her [illegible] feelings by so openly lamenting his ab[illegible]sence far more than was now becoming. [illegible] However, she behaved like a prudent wo[illegible]man, and suited her conduct to the cir[illegible]cumstances, by living in the most cordial [illegible] intimacy with Undine, who passed in the [illegible] town for a princess, released by Huld[illegible]brand from the power of some wicked en[illegible]chanter of the forest. If she or her hus[illegible]band were questioned about it, they gave [illegible] evasive answers; Father Heilmann's lips [illegible] were sealed on all such idle topics, be[illegible]sides which, he had left them soon after [illegible] they arrived, and returned to his cloister: [illegible] the citizens were left to their own [illegible] wondering conjectures, and even Ber[illegible]talda came no nearer the truth than [illegible] others.

Meanwhile, Undine grew daily more fond of this winning damsel. 'We must have known each other before,' she would often say, 'or else some secret attraction draws us toward each other; for without some cause, some strange, mysterious cause, I am sure nobody would love an[illegible]other as I have loved you from the mo[illegible]ment we met.' Bertalda, on her part, could not deny that she felt strongly in[illegible]clined to like Undine, notwithstanding the grounds of complaint she thought she had against this happy rival. The affection being mutual, the one persuaded her parents, the other her wedded lord, to defer the day of departure repeatedly; they even went so far as to propose that Bertalda should accompany Undine to the castle of Ringstetten, near the source of the Danube.

They were talking of this one fine evening, as they sauntered by starlight round the market-place, which was surrounded by high trees. The young couple had invited Bertalda to join their evening stroll, and they now paced backward and forward in pleasant talk, with the dark blue sky over their heads, and a beautiful fountain before them in the centre, which, as it bubbled and sprang up into fanciful shapes, often caught their attention, and interrupted the conversation. All around them was serene and pleasant; through the foliage gleamed the light of many a lamp from the surrounding houses; and the ear was soothed by the hum of children at play, and of sauntering groups like themselves. They enjoyed at once the pleasure of solitude, and the social happiness of being near the cheerful haunts of men. Every little difficulty that had occurred to their favorite plan, seemed to vanish upon nearer examination, and the three friends could not imagine that Bertalda's consent to the journey need be delayed a moment. But as she was on the point of naming a day or joining them and setting out, a very tall man came forward from the middle of the place, bowed to them respectfully and began whispering in Undine's ear. She, though apparently displeased with the interruption and with the speaker, stepped aside with him, and they began a low discourse together, in what sounded like a foreign language. Huldbrand thought he knew this strange man's face, and fixed his attention upon him so earnestly, that he neither heard nor answered the astonished Bertalda's questions. All at once Undine clapped her hands joyfully, and turned her back, laughing, upon the stranger; he shook his head and walked off in angry, hurried manner, and stepped into the fountain. This confirmed Huldbrand in his guess; while Bertalda inquired: 'My dear Undine, what business had that man of the fountain with you?' Her friend smiled archly and replied: 'On your birthday, the day after to-morrow, I will tell you, my sweet girl': and she would say no more. She only pressed Bertalda to come and dine with then on that day, and bring her foster-parents; after which they separated.

'Kuhleborn?' said Huldbrand to his wife with a suppressed shudder, as they walked home through the dark streets. 'Yet, it was he,' replied Undine; 'and he tried to put all sorts of nonsense into my head. However, without intending it, he delighted me by one piece of news. If you wish to hear it now, my kind lord, you have but to say so, and I will tell you every word. But if you like to give your Undine a very great delight, you will wait two days, and then have your share in the surprise.'

The knight readily granted her what she had asked so meekly and gracefully: and as she dropped asleep she murmured: 'How it will delight her! How little she expects such a message from the mysterious man—dear, dear Bertalda!'

CHAPTER XI.

BERTALDA'S BIRTHDAY.

The guests were now assembled at table; Bertalda sat at the top, adorned with flowers like the goddess of spring, and flushing with jewels, the gifts of many friends and relations. Undine and Huldbrand were on either side of her. When the sumptuous meal was ended, and the dessert served, the doors were opened—according to the good old German custom—to let the common people look in and have their share in the gayety of the rich. The attendants offered wine and cake to the assembled crowd. Huldbrand and Bertalda were eagerly watching for the promised disclosure, and both kept their eyes fixed upon Undine. But she was still silent; her cheeks dimpled occasionally with a bright, conscious smile. Those that knew what she was about to do could perceive that her interesting secret was ready to burst from her lips, but that she was playfully determined to keep it in, as children sometimes will save their daintiest morsels to the last. Her silent glee communicated itself to the other two, who watched impatiently for the happy news that was about to gladden their hearts. Some of the company now asked Undine for a song. She seemed to be prepared with one, and sent for her lute, to which she sang as follows:—

The sun gilds the wave,
The flowers are sweet,
And the ocean doth lave
The grass at our feet!

What lies on the earth
So blooming and gay?
Doth a blossom peep forth
And greet the new day?

Ah, 'tis a fair child!
She sports with the flowers
So gladsome and mild,
Through the warm sunny hours.

O sweet one, who brought thee?
From far distant shore
Old Ocean he caught thee,
And many a league bore.

Poor babe, all in vain
Thou dost put forth thy hand;
None clasp it again,
'Tis a a bleak foreign land:

The flowers bloom brightly,
And soft breathes the air,
But all pass thee lightly:
Thy mother is far!

Thy life scarce begun,
Thy smiles fresh from heaven,
Thy best treasure is gone,
To another 'tis given!

A gallant charger treads the dell,
His noble rider pities thee;
He takes thee home, he tends thee well,
And cares for thee right gen'rously.

Well thou becom'st thy station high,
And bloom'st the fairest in the land;
And yet, alas! the purest joy
Is left on thine own distant strand.

Undine put down her lute with a melancholy smile; and the eyes of the duke and duchess filled with tears. 'So it was when I found you, my poor innocent orphan!' said the duke with great emotion. 'As the fair singer said, your best treasure was gone, and we have been unable to supply its place.'

'Now let us think of the poor parents,' said Undine; and she struck the chords and sang:

I.

Mother roves from room to room
Seeking rest, she knows not how;
The house is silent as the tomb,
And who is there to bless her now?

II.

Silent house! O words of sorrow!
Where is now her darling child?
She who should have cheered the morrow,
And the evening hours beguiled?

III.

The buds are swelling on the tree,
The sun returns when night is o'er;
But, mother, ne'er comes joy to thee,
Thy child shall bless thine eyes no more!

IV.

And when the evening breezes blow,
And father seeks his own fireside,
He smiles, forgetful of his woe,
But ah! his tears that smile shall hide.

V.

Father knows that in his home
Deathlike stillness dwells for aye;
The voice of mirth no more shall come,
And mother sighs the livelong day.

'O Undine, for God's sake, where are my parents?' cried Bertalda, weeping. 'Surely you know, you have discovered it, most wonderful woman; else how could you have stirred my inmost heart as you have done? They are perhaps even now in the room—can it be?'—and her eyes glanced over the gay assembly, and fixed upon a reigning princess who sat next to the duke. But Undine bent forward to the door, her eyes overflowing with the happiest tears. 'Where are they, the poor anxious parents!' said she; and the old fisherman and his wife came out from the crowd of by-standers. They turned an inquiring eye upon Undine, and then upon the handsome lady whom they were to call daughter. 'There she is,' faltered the delighted Undine, and the aged couple caught their long-lost child in their arms, thanking God and weeping aloud.

(To be continued.)

The exclusive rights in Canada for a splendid Serial Story, have been secured by us and it will begin as soon as the present short tale is finished.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

THE SUNSHINE GIRL.

One day everything seemed to go wrong with Helen. To begin with, when she got up in the morning, she put the left shoe on the right foot, then she tangled the shoe laces and broke one in her hurry.

She was late for breakfast, so her oatmeal was cold. And, just as she was ready to go to Nannie Gray's to play for an hour, it began to rain, and she had to take off her hat and jacket and stay at home.

'There never was such a day' she cried. 'Everything is wrong.'

'I'll tell you how to make everything right,' said her grandfather.

'How, grandfather?' asked Helen, who felt quite sure that he could do almost anything.

'Just be a sunshine girl.'

'Oh, grandfather, how can I? It's raining.'

'The rain needn't make any difference with you,' he replied.

'Well—I'll try—to be a sunshine girl. Helen spoke doubtfully. 'Howy do I begin?'

'First you learn the rule for sunshine. Get your slate and write it down.'

Helen took her slate and pencil, and he told her to write:—

'When things go wrong, smile, and find a better way.'

Helen was smiling already. That came easy enough, for no one was ever very gloomy where her grandfather was.

'I can't go to play with Nannie 'cause it's raining, but I can do something better right now,' cried Helen, when she had finished writing. 'I can begin a birthday present for grandmother, and you can take it home for her next week when you go.'

'Of course I can; that's just the thing for you to do.'

'And do you s'pose she'd like a motto painted with pretty letters on brisol board?' asked Helen.

'I suppose she would be delighted,' replied her grandfather. 'And, if you paint it I'll have it framed.'

And the motto that Helen chose was, 'When things go wrong, smile, and find a better way.'

After that, when things did not go right Helen would smile and look for a better way, and she almost always found it, too.

It was such a simple rule, not a bit hard to remember, and, because Helen thought about it and put it into practice, she earned the name that grandfather gave her, and in time her mother and father, and even big brother Harry, called her Sunshine Girl.—Bessie R. Hoover in 'Sunday-school Advocate.'

DAILY TEXT.

February 17.

Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift.—II. Cor. ix., 15.

To see how close one can go to a temptation and not fall into it is as foolish with a sin as with Niagara Falls.

DIVINE BREATHINGS.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17.

LIVING UPON GOD'S WORDS.

God's words are more needful than our daily bread. Man lives not alone upon the latter, but upon every word which comes from God. Thy words were found and I did eat them, and Thy Word was the joy of my heart. Receiving is eating, obedience is feeding. My food is to do the will of Him that sent Me. (Jno. iv., 34.) A man may be as rich as Carnegie, and yet be dying of spiritual want, or he may be like Jesus in the wilderness, without food, yet sustained for a month by the words of God. To those that obey God all things may appear to fail, as with Israel in the wilderness, but God gave food there and waters in the desert. A promise from God is worth more than a bag of gold. True blessing is in hearing and understanding God's teachings of His Word. (Matt. xiii., 16.) It alone can give us true wisdom and knowledge. Read Proverbs and Psalm cxix., and know the treasures stored up for our daily use. The Psalmist says, 'O how love I Thy law, it is my meditation all the day.' God's Word is perfect, converts the soul, makes wise the simple, rejoices the heart, enlightens the mind and lasts for ever. (Ps. xix.) Our daily prayer should be, 'Open mine eyes to see the wondrous things of Thy Word.' Notice how dear, and how familiar the Scriptures were to our Lord, and they should be precious to us. He that is of God heareth God's words. (Jno. viii., 47.) The real sheep know the Shepherd's voice and follow Him. (Jno. x., 4, 27.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

THE BLUE HERON'S TAIL.

A teacher in a certain Philadelphia public school was very fond of reading aloud extracts from books on natural history to her young hopefuls. It gave them clear ideas of what was going on around them, she said, and familiarized them with the habits of what would otherwise have been an unknown part of creation. One afternoon, after reading them a selection about the blue heron, she told the children to write from their memory, and in their own words, what they had heard. Little fingers grasped their pens, little heads were bent over their desks, and then after some minutes of writing, papers were collected and carried up to the teacher. Teacher, reading them over in her own home afterward, was puzzled when she came across the following bit of information:

'The blue heron has a tale, but it must not be talked about.'

She turned to the book to find out where the little writer had got the foundation for such a statement. The words of the book were, 'The blue heron has no tail to speak of.'—Minneapolis 'Journal.'

Clocks of all descriptions carefully repaired. Clocks called for and taken home by experienced men. R. Hemsley, 255 St. James street.

A NATURAL ERROR.

Sir Henry Irving, during a visit to New York, had occasion to refer to a well known play.

'I'll tell yo ua story about this play,' he said.

'Charles Philpotts is a member of a firm of London solicitors. His partners always call him "Charlie," and the clerks, in his absence, call him "Charlie" too.

'A new office boy had noticed this familiar use of Mr. Philpotte's name.

'One day Mr. Philpotts said to the boy:

'"Telephone to the Globe theatre for two seats for 'Charlie's Aunt,' please."

'Th boy hesitated. He flushed. Then he asked nervously:

'"Hadn't I better say, 'Mr. Philpotts's Aunt,' sir?"'

THOUGHT IT A BANK.

The family had one of those pay-gas-meters in the house. Willie had often seen his mother go to it, and put the money in. One night, when the boy's father came home, he ran to him and said:

'Oh, papa! A man came to-day and took all the money out of our savings bank!'—Yonkers 'Statesman.'

The average man doesn't care to pose as a hero when there is nobody looking.

A SESSION OF THE COURT OF KING'S BENCH (Crown Side), holding criminal jurisdiction in and for the DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, will be held in the COURT HOUSE, in the CITY OF MONTREAL, on THURSDAY, the FIRST DAY OF MARCH NEXT, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon.

In consequence, I give PUBLIC NOTICE to all who intend to proceed against any prisoners now in the Common Gaol of the said District, and all others, that they must be present then and there; and I also give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, and Peace Officers, in and for the said District, that they must be present, then and there, with their Records, Rolls, Indictments, and other Documents, in order to do those things which belong to them in their respective capacities.

J. E. THIBAUDEAU,
Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Montreal, 10th February, 1906.

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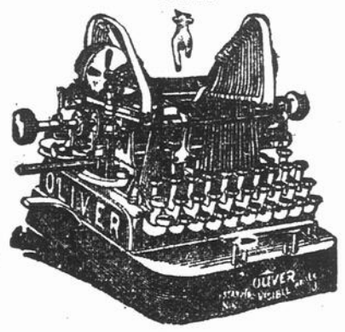
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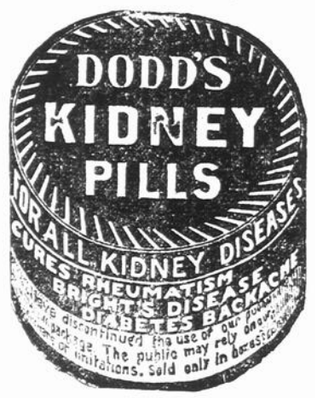
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Home Department.

For Love's Sake.

(By Margaret E. Sangster, in New York 'Observer.')

Sometimes I am tempted to murmur
That life is flitting away,
With only a round of trifles
Filling each busy day;
Dusting nooks and corners,
Making the house look fair,
And patiently taking on me
The burden of woman's care.

Comforting childish sorrows,
And charming the childish heart
With the simple song and story
Told with a mother's art;
Setting the dear home table
And clearing the meal away,
And going on little errands
In the twilight of the day.

One day is just like another!
Sewing and piecing well
Little jackets and trousers,
So neatly that none can tell
Where are the seams and joinings.
Ah! the seamy side of life
Is kept out of sight by the magic
Of many a mother and wife!

And oft when ready to murmur
That life is flitting away,
With the self-same round of duties
Filling each busy day,
It comes to my spirit sweetly
With the grace of a thought divine:
'You are living, toiling, for love's sake,
And the loving should never repine.

'You are guiding the little footsteps
In the way they ought to walk;
You are dropping a word for Jesus
In the midst of your household talk;
Living your life for loves sake
Till the homely cares grow sweet,
And sacred the self-denial
That is laid at the Master's feet.'

One Day's Record.

(By Adelbert F. Caldwell, in 'Classmate.')

It seemed as though there had never been so many dishes to wash, and the stuffy little kitchen was warm and close. Marian Wilcox stood by the heavily loaded table and sighed dismally at the task before her.

'Might's well begin; the pile will not grow smaller by looking at it,' and Mirian resolutely sorted out the glasses and put them in a pan by themselves.

She turned to the window and tried to push it up a trifle further, to see if a breeze could be enticed into the warm room; but it stuck, and no amount of effort on Marian's part could move it.

'Wish I had the strength of a Hercules—but if I had I wouldn't be here! How glorious 'twould be,' this aloud, 'to be able to do things like other folks—to accomplish something!'

Marian rested her hand on the window-sill, and looked out over the meadow to the hills beyond, nestling softly against the sky. Just over those hills—somewhere, it seemed to her, lay Opportunity, a world far remote from the humdrum daily existence she was forced by circumstances to endure.

'Here I have no chance, no opportunity for doing anything noble,or even ordinary, Who ever heard of a heroine with her hands in the dishwater, or hanging out clothes, or holding a broom! And I'd like to do so much—to be counted "worthy," as Mr. Harris said, in his sermon, when I was visiting at Aunt Mary's. I shall never forget the inspiration of that talk, but what can I be, here?'

Marian stepped to the stove for a kettle of boiling water.

'If only I had the chance to do something. I'd be careful not to let it slip by unimproved. But then, To Be and To Do never call at a place like this,' and her eyes, after a sweep round the low-posted, narrow kitchen, rested for a moment on the fields without, before she finished her work.

'How wrongly she interprets the being and the doing,' thought Mrs. Wilcox, anxiously, from the next room, where she stood starching some clothes for the forenoon's ironing. 'She fails so woefully to see that the opportunities she longs for are all about her; that the one who does the homely family duties cheerfully, uncomplainingly, is truly a doer of great things, with a life enriched thereby.'

She smoothed out on the table, with her reddened hands, a baby garment, and stepped to the kitchen for an iron.

'Marian doesn't realize what she might be to us all, if she would,' resumed Mrs. Wilcox, softly closing the door; 'how her world of opportunity is right at home! it's a lesson hard to master; I'm about discouraged over Marian's ever learning it.'

Only the rubbing of the iron broke the silence. At length, Mrs. Wilcox's face appeared less troubled.

'It may do some good—to see in black and white the little chances for helpfulness neglected,' and Mrs. Wilcox folded up her ironing sheet, and laid it away in the closet.

Whether there were more demands made of Marian that day, or not, one had no means of knowing, but it seemed to her mother that Marian had since morning more opportunities 'to do and be' than she had ever noticed before. Perhaps 'twas from the fact of her keeping record.

'I've been thinking all day, mother,' 'twas after the supper dishes had been put away, and Mrs. Wilcox and her daughter were on the little vine-covered verandah, enjoying the cool of the evening, 'how some folks are completely cut off from a single chance of doing anything—anything helpful or influential, I mean. I didn't realize it before I went away—that some girls have such splendid opportunities for doing things.

'I was introduced to Belle Norris while at Aunt Mary's, and I learned so much about her life—her mission class, and hospital work, and so many lovely things she was doing; and other girls, too. I've been comparing my life with theirs, and my opportunities, and there isn't a thing that I can do here, so far from everybody—not one!'

An expression of doubt overspread Mrs. Wilcox's face.

'Wait a minute, dear—I'll be back in just a minute,' and her mother went into the warm little sitting room.

'I'd be so happy,' continued Marian, on her mother's return, 'could I do something—no matter how trifling—for some one. But I can't make opportunities!'

'Do you have to, dear? Is there any need—when you lose so many?'

'Lose them! Why, I never have them; that's where the trouble lies.'

Mrs. Wilcox unfolded a bit of paper she held in her hand.

'Would you like, dear, to hear a record—a record of one day only' and her eyes filled with the mother love met those of her daughter.

'I—I dont quite understand.

'But you will, dear,' and Mrs. Wilcox slowly read the one day's record. "Neglected to begin the day with a cheerful, thankful spirit—a duty to herself. Neglected to write out a recipe for Mrs. Hollis, when she had trudged all the way over here in the heat.'

'But I said I would, later—before she needs to use it.'

'Neglected to arrange grandmother's hair,' not heeding the interruption. 'Neglected to write the letter for father, about the new horse rake. Refused, because it was so hot, to carry the papers down to old Mrs. Newcomb—and she depends on them so much for company. Neglected to help Ralph with his algebra, when she knew she could so easily give him the desired aid. Neglected to do an errand for Aunt Louise. Refused'—

'To recognize her opportunities, at the same time making herself miserable because she didn't have any,' hastily interrupted Marian 'And all of them—opportunities of but a single day!'

She turned pleadingly to her mother

'Have—have I missed as many—right along? Why didn't you tell me!'

'I have, dear; but its only now that you've realized it—the opportunities of doing and being—at home!

Home Thoughts.

A STORMY WEATHER THOUGHT.

That which costs little is worth little. That which costs most is likely to bring the largest returns. We have all proved this in our own experiences, yet we try to forget it when we are faced by something hard. The best prayer meetings are those that are held on the stormiest nights. The New Year's morning prayer meeting that roused us at six o'clock, brought a bigger blessing than the easily attended, fair weather service that cost little effort. The Sunday school lesson that seemed so easy to teach fell flat, and the hard lesson that seemed so empty of possibilities that we 'just had to spend hours on it' turned out to be the most interesting one of the quarter. These things are not accidents. Dividends came because something was really invested. Suppose we try to remember this the next time the Lord wants to test us.—'Sunday School Times.'

LEARN.

Learn that to love is the one way to know
Of God or man; it is not love received
That maketh the man to know the inner life
Of them that love him; his own love bestowed shall do it.
—Jean Ingelow.

IN DEEP PLACES.

They find the day who follow the morning star.

God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.—Ps. xl., 1.

There are deep places in life. For years we pass on in a circle of routine until we reach a crisis. Sometimes years of cloudless prosperity are at once interrupted by a succession of troubles, as the smooth stream of a river is broken by rapids and hurried suddenly down a cataract. The happy family is entered by death. . . . . Love is disappointed, hopes are frustrated, prosperity ceases, adversity comes, sickness despoils us of our energies. In such hours we seem to descend, step by step, into still more profound depths of trial and sorrow. But from those depths the heart sees God more clearly than from the sunny hilltops of a sunny life—as persons can see the stars at midday from the bottom of a well. When all around us grows dark the inward light grows stronger and clearer.—J. F. Clarke.

LOSS BY IRREGULARITY.

No man can do his best work irregularly. Every man must allow for interruptions in his life and plans; life would not be worth living without interruptions. But the interruptions that God sends into our life are very different from the irregularities that we allow there. Physicians warn us against irregularity in our meal hours; the system will do better work and last longer if its needs are supplied regularly; so will a fine watch that is regularly wound. And if our physical bodies need food regularly, how much more does our spiritual life! A man cannot tuck in his morning or evening prayers haphazard—before breakfast, after breakfast, in bed or out of bed, and gain any such sustenance from them as God intends he shall have. If prayer is worth anything, it is worthy of its own regular place in our lives—and that place is supreme.— 'N.W. Christian Advocate.

With the Children.

THE BRAVE HEART
(A Prayer for Mothers).
(By Grace Duffield Goodwin).

Strengthen my heart, O God,
For the strain of another day
When work begins and the toilful hours
Leave never a space to pray.

Quiet my heart, O God,
Though the fever and fret increase,
To know in its deepest solitude
The springs of an inner peace.

Lighten my heart, O God,
To sing on a weary road,
That some may listen and smile beneath
The crush of the whelming load.

Strength and courage and peace,
I ask them, Lord, of Thee,
For these are the angels set to guide,
O'er the way that I cannot see.

SO-CALLED STUPID CHILD OFTEN HAS POSSIBILITIES.

Don't let your children be punished for stupidity. It would be as reasonable to punish them for being blind or lame. There are teachers who will strike a child or expose him to ridicule—as by making him stand on a form—for what is his misfortune, and should, therefore, rouse compassion. If a child is obstinate or lazy the matter is very different. The worst effect of punishing a child for stupidity is that he is thereby robbed of self-respect. It is best to educate him where he will not be brought into daily comparison with 'sharper' children. Whatever other mistake you make, forbear impressing on the youngster the belief that he is a fool. That is the most sure way of making him one, says the Pittsburg 'Press.'

Children with splendid intellectual endowments are sometimes thought to be stupid. The sharp child who learns a lesson in the shortest possible time, who is first with his answers in the mental arithmetic class, who can produce dates and geographical names on demand, is the one the teacher loves, and most commonly he is the one who in after life goes on the safe road toward competence. But he is not one of those whose thoughts will be treasured by the world long after he has quitted it. And quite often the so-called stupid child is one of the dreamers in whom are the powers of the artist, poet, or philosopher struggling for existence.

BRINGING UP A COWARD.

Have you ever noticed how many sweet women are assiduously engaged in the cultivation of cowards?

There are mothers and aunts, says the Globe and Commercial Advertiser,' who, doting upon the children of their families with praiseworthy fondness, show their affection in ways most ill-advised.

As the car swings around the corner, Johnny's little head is bumped. What happens? Johnny howls; Johnny's mother soothes him tenderly; Johnny's aunt beats the 'naughty sidewalk.'

Johnny's sense of self-pity is aroused. He realized that he must have been badly hurt, very badly hurt, to have called forth such a rebuke to the offending object. If Johnny falls he is permitted to howl himself into a little fever, he is cuddled and pitied and the 'bad sidewalk' or the 'wicked floor' is blamed.

He finds that a sure way to win sympathy—often accompanied by sweets—and to make himself the centre of a family group is to yell over his small misfortunes.

When Johnny becomes a man, unless the effect of his mother's training has been counteracted, he will whine when Nellie refuses him and he will seek the sympathy of the rest of the feminine world by posing as a harshly used hero.

When his business schemes fail it will be 'bad Dick' or 'Tom' or 'Harry' were to blame, as were the cars and sidewalks, thirty or fifty years ago.

The art of whining will be the one in which he is most proficient. A whining woman is bad enough, but a whining man!

He will never pick himself up after his falls with a laugh and go on with a determination to succeed to a more comfortable road.

Then, too, there is the child who is snatched out of every possible physical danger, who is not allowed in a boat, not allowed near a horse, not allowed to learn to swim, not allowed to learn to shoot or handle sharp tools.

Whether to boy or girl this will mean an after life of much nervous suffering, not to speak of actual danger. The old fairy story of the boy who was taught to climb by the house cat who told him there was no danger so long as he had no fear, has a moral for mother as well as children. Keep the children safe by teaching them to shoot and swim and ride rather than by shutting them out from all pleasure and danger.

It is almost a solemn thing to think that the only salvation for some children is that the influence of their sweet and considerate mothers may be counteracted early in life.

Mind-Reading.

'There's going to be an entertainment at the hall to-night, Aunt Maria. Professor George is to give an exhibition of hypnotism and mind-reading, and tell how it's done,' said Mary Elizabeth, who always stepped in to see her aunt on her way home from school, and tell her the village news.

Aunt Maria looked up with her ready smile and said: 'Well, you don't need to go to that entertainment, do you, Mary Elizabeth? You can save your quarter this time just as well as not.'

'I don't know,' answered the girl, slowly. 'Don't you believe in mind-reading, Aunt Maria?'

'Of course I do, child. I'm not one, and never was, to deny facts.'

Mary Elizabeth's face brightened. 'Then, Aunt Maria, I should think you would like to go to this entertainment and hear the professor explain about it. I'll call for you.'

Aunt Maria laughed comfortably. 'Land, Mary Elizabeth,' she said, 'it wouldn't be any change for me to see how mind-reading is done! I have all the entertainment I want of that kind right here in my own house.'

Mary Elizabeth looked surprised and almost alarmed, but her aunt continued:

'As I understand it, mind-reading is a sort of taking possession of another person's thoughts, so to speak, and entering into their minds and then speaking out what's going on there. Is that the way you understand it, Mary Elizabeth?'

'Why, yes, answered Mary Elizabeth. 'I guess that is part of it, but Professor George can make people think that they are kings or pedlers, or anything; and he can stick pins into people and they won't feel them, and do all sorts of things.'

'Well,' chuckled Aunt Maria, 'I don't know about sticking in pins. I guess that must be hypnotism, and I don't pretend to be an expert on that, but so far as mind-reading goes I can give just as good an exhibition of that as anybody'd wish to see. Your uncle is just coming in now, Mary Elizabeth, and if you are observing I guess you'll get a good understanding of what mind-reading is.'

Mr. Pratt opened the door, and after speaking to his niece, looked questioningly toward his wife.

'Yes, father,' she responded, as if he had asked her a question. 'I've mended your coat, and it's right in the bedroom closet.'

Mr. Pratt disappeared, and returned in a moment with the mended coat. He seated himself by the fire, and after asking Mary Elizabeth how school prospered, he again turned his gaze to Aunt Maria.

She shook her head solemnly. 'No the grey kitten hasn't come back,' she said, 'and I'm afraid some harm has come to it.'

'Too bad!' murmured Mr. Pratt.

A short silence followed, and then Mrs. Pratt remarked, as if in answer to some question, 'No, Amos, I didn't gather the eggs to-day. I guess you had better tend to it before it gets late.'

Mr. Pratt spoke at once. 'I was just going to speak about the eggs,' he answered, starting toward the kitchen door.

'You forgot that package of pepper after all,' his wife called after him, 'but it's no matter.'

Mary Elizabeth laughed as she gathered up her books and started for home.

'Mind-reading takes time,' said Aunt Maria. 'I've given about forty years to getting a real good understanding of it.'—'Youth's Companion.'

WOMEN'S LITTLE VANITIES.

Japanese ladies gild their teeth.

The ladies of Arabia stain their fingers and toes red.

In Greenland women paint their faces blue and yellow.

In India the women of three high castes paint their teeth black.

A Hindoo bride is anointed from head to foot with greese and saffron.

Borneo women dye the hair in fantastic colors—pink, green, blue and scarlet.

In New Holland scars, made carefully with shells, form elaborate patterns on the ladies' faces.

In some South American tribes the women draw the front teeth, esteeming as an ornament the black gap thus made.

In New Guinea the ladies wear nose rings, piercing the nose.

THE BUREAU DRAWER.

The bureau drawer, the bane of every normal woman's existence, is hard to manage. Inspired by a violent attack of neatness on a certain night, ordinarily after she has come home from the theatre or evening party, she undertakes the difficult task, and with superhuman effort and energy neatly folds all her neckties in one pile, belts in another and 'turnovers' in another. The next morning she arises a little later than is advisable, is not over sweet tempered, makes a dash at her neat bureau drawer, and in her frenzied search for her pet belt or ribbon all her work of the night before is in a state of upheaval. The proper piles have all become parts of one big blooming confusion.

The first suggestion as a cure for this unsystematic arrangement is to have as few accessories as possible. Get rid of all the old neckties that are seldom worn, and are simply kept for old time's sake. Then secure a collection of boxes of various sizes, each with a little lid that lifts on hinges, and in one box may be kept all that is needed of shoe strings,in another handkerchiefs, in another ties, and so on. When the owner gets used to this very inexpensive and thoroughly satisfactory arrangement she will look with horror upon the old days when her top bureau drawer was in a state of chaos.

Health Hints

COLD IN THE HEAD.

A child suffering from a cold in the head should never be allowed to lie on its back in bed, but always on the side. The application of a little vaseline to the nasal passages will be found a relief. A little warm camphorated oil well rubbed on the back and chest is a capital remedy.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

'Don't face the light when reading or sewing. No matter if your eyes are shaded, the reflex rays strike from your book or from your sewing into your eyes. When your back is to the light the rays rebound away from you, not toward you.

TRY SINGING.

An eight-year-old girl, with a cut in her hand, was brought to a physician. It was necessary for the best results to take a few stitches with a surgeon's needle. While the physician was making preparations the little girl swung her foot nervously against the chair, and was gently admonished by her mother.

'That will do no harm,' said the doctor, kindly, 'as long as you hold your hand still, adding, with a glance at the strained, anxious face of the child, 'You may cry as much as you like.'

'I would rather sing,' replied the child.

'All right, that would be better. What can you sing?'

'I can sing "Give, give, said the little stream." Do you know that?'

'I am not sure,' responded the doctor. 'How does it begin?'

The little patient proceeded to illustrate.

'That's beautiful,' said the doctor. 'I want to hear the whole of it.'

All the while the skilled fingers were sewing up the wound, the sweet, childish voice sounded bravely through the room, and the only tears shed on the occasion came from the eyes of the mother.

It is, I believe, a physiological fact that some expression of one's feelings tends to lessen pain. Since weeping and groaning are distressing to one's friends, how would it do for us all to try singing instead?—The Congregationalist.'

Hints to Housekeepers.

Washing windows is unpleasant work in cold weather. A good plan is frequently to wipe off the inside of the glass with a dry cloth. It is surprising how much dust and smoke are removable. When using water it facilitates cleansing the glass to use a little washing soda and tablespoonful of alcohol to each pail of water. Polish with soft paper crushed in the hand, which leaves no lint on the glass, or with a chamois cloth.

If starched clothes are very stiff when brought in from the line, they will fold and get into shape with much less work if they are sprinkled and let lie in a heap for an hour or so before folding.

Frost may be kept from the window panes by rubbing the glass with a thin coating of glycerine.

Vegetable stains may be removed from the hands by rubbing with the inside of the peeling before washing the hands.—Mothers' Magazine.'

It is literally true that a new broom sweeps clean. If a new broom is examined, the end of the straws will be found to be straight and the brush square. After it has been used awhile the ends split and become sharp, and the shape of the brush becomes irregular. To renew the youth of the broom dip it in hot soapsuds, and trim the softened straws to the proper shape.

That mud stains can be removed from silk if the spots are rubbed with a bit of flannel, or, if stubborn, with a piece of linen, wet with alcohol.

HUSBAND'S SUCCESS.

Two men, heavy-eyed with fatigue and loss of sleep, sat opposite me on a down-town train the other morn. They were exchanging confidences,and I gathered that the wife of one of them had given a reception the night before, to which number two and his wife had gone, and that the affair had been very long-drawn out, due chiefly to the enthusiasm of the women.

Having rested all day in anticipation of the party, they did not realize that their husbands could not feel so refreshed and buoyant as they did. It was also obvious that parties and late hours were necessary to the happiness of the wives, and that the men's temper, health, and business were suffering in consequence.

Oddly enough, the same day an old acquaintance, whose wife is one of the most

Advertisements.

HOW TO MAKE BABY SLEEP

The baby that cries half the night does not cry for nothing. It cries because it is not well, and the chances are the trouble is due to some derangement of the stomach or bowels, which would speedily removed if a dose of Baby's Own Tablets were given the little one. These Tablets make children sleep soundly and naturally, because they remove the cause of crossness and wakefulness. They are a blessing to the little one, and bring relief to the tired, worried mother. Mrs. A. C. Abbott, Hudson's Heights, Que., says, 'I have found Baby's Own Tablets a splendid medicine for stomach and bowel troubles, from which my little one was troubled. Thanks to the relief the Tablets have given my baby now sleeps quietly and naturally, and is in the best of health.' And the Tablets are absolutely safe—they always do good and cannot possibly do harm. They will cure the ailments of a new-born baby or a well-grown child. Sold by druggists or sent by mail at 25 cents a box by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

beautiful women I have ever seen, was complaining to me of his health.

'I don't know what's the matter, but I can't eat at home any more. You see, my wife and the servant don't get along, and when the girl passes the things at the table I just get waves and waves of resentment and anger radiating from her, and it simply upsets me so that eating is impossible. My wife doesn't feel it because she is busy resenting the girl's attitude, but it gets hold of me and makes me regularly sick. I think we'll give up housekeeping and take our meals out somewhere.'

The wives of the two men in the train were plainly inconsiderate. The wife of my friend is very young, and has not yet learned that she makes the atmosphere of her home.

Anger, resentment, envy, all of the ignoble sentiments which she allows herself to cherish against anyone, maid or man, stranger or relative, all are destructive to the peace and happiness of her home, and to the comfort and health of the inmates, just as the selfishness of the party-loving wives was tending to destroy the equilibrium of their husband's lives, and thus lower their powers of achievement.

The two men in the train are submitting and succumbing to destructive home conditions. My friend is going to change these conditions by sheer force—but it is not his duty, and he is taking on himself the work that fairly belongs to his partner.

Husband and wife must work together for success, the husband in the outer world, the woman in the intimate world of home; both together in the vast region of spiritual development. When one does the other's work, something goes wrong.

The other day I was calling on the wife of the most eminent man I know at the hour when he was expected home. There was a buzz of expectancy in the household. Everyone was waiting for 'Father.'

Some domestic trouble arose. 'Wait till to-morrow. I am expecting my husband home now, and will attend to your difficulties in the morning,' said Mother.

Every unpleasant subject was buried, every discord hushed, the family were together in joyous anticipation of welcoming Father. The petty worries of the day were forgotten. It was Father's hour.

How many men get a home-coming like this, and do you wonder that he is buoyed and carried on to success by the love and happiness that radiate from his home!—Margaret Hubbary Ayer, in Bristol 'Times' and Mirror.'

Selected Recipes.

Steamed Cranberry Pudding No. 1.—Cream together one-half cup of butter and one cup of sugar, add gradually one cup of milk, and one and one-half pints of flour in which have been sifted three teaspoons of baking powder and one teaspoon of salt. Lastly, stir in two well-beaten eggs and two cups of cranberries dredged with flour. Turn into a buttered mold, cover closely, and steam two hours. Serve hot with sweet sauce.

Cranberry Pudding No. 2.—Sift together one pint of flour, half a teaspoon of salt, and three teaspoons of baking powder. Add milk to make a soft batter, stir in one cup of stiff rich cranberry sauce, and steam for one hour and a half. Serve with a cranberry sauce made as follows: Into one quart of boiling water stir one pint of granulated sugar and cook over the fire until thoroughly dissolved. Then add a quart of sound crushed cranberries, cook for five or ten minutes, strain through a colander to remove the skins, and serve at once.—'Table Talk.'

Philadelphia Scrapple.—Clean, wash and crack one hog's head. Put it in with two pounds of lean pork and one pound of fat pork in a large kettle; cover with three gallons of cold water; bring to boiling point and skim. Cook slowly until the meat falls from the bones; with a skimmer take out the bones, and add to the liquor three level tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of pepper, two tablespoonfuls of powdered sage,a tablespoonful of thyme, and then stir in sufficient corn meal to make a thin mush. This will require about one quart; cover the kettle and cook slowly, from two to three hours. The mixture should be thick enough to pour when it is done. Pour this into bread molds or bread pans, stand aside to cool. When cold cut into slices, dredge lightly with flour and fry in hot fat.

Scrapple will keep in a cool place all winter, provided the top is covered with a little melted lard.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not really a sickness, but a symptom. It is a symptom that a certain set of nerves is ailing. Not the voluntary nerves that enable you to walk and talk and act—but the AUTOMATIC STOMACH NERVES over which your mind has no control.

I have not room here to explain how these tender, tiny nerves control and operate the stomach. How worry breaks them down and causes indigestion. How misuse wears them out and causes dyspepsia. How neglect may bring on kidney, heart, and other troubles through sympathy. I have not room to explain how these nerves may be reached and strengthened and vitalized and made stronger by a remedy I spent years in perfecting—now known by physicians and Druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. (Tablets or Liquid). I have not room to explain how this remedy, by removing the cause, invariably puts a certain end to indigestion, belching, heartburn, insomnia, nervousness, dyspepsia. All of these things are fully explained in the book I will send you free when you write. Do not fail to send for the book. It tells how the solar plexus governs digestion, and a hundred other things every one ought to know—for all of us, at some time or other, have indigestion. With the book I will send free my "Health Token"—an intended passport to good health.

Get the free book and the "Health Token" you want address Dr. Shoop, Box 83, Racine, 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 on Rheumatism

Dr. Shoop's Restorative Tablets—give full three weeks' treatment. Each form—liquid or tablet—have equal merit. Druggists everywhere.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

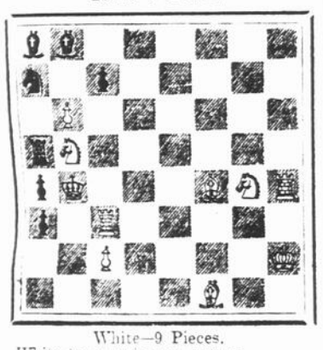
CHESS

Saturday, Feb. 17.

PROBLEM NO. 1025.

Composed for the 'Witness' by H. W. Barry, Boston, Mass.

Black—8 Pieces.



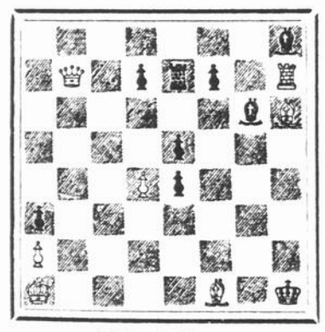
White—9 Pieces.
White to mate in two moves.

PROBLEM NO. 1026.

A second prize problem in the Norw. Merc tournament.

(By H. D. O. Bernard, London.)

Black—9 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White to play and mate in three moves.

SOLUTIONS.

Problem No. 1019—1 R—K 4
Problem No. 1020—1 B—Q 3
Mrs. F. J. Pentelow. Both correct.

The four corner match between Messrs. Kurrle, Falconer, Sawyer and Stewe is now finished, the scores being:—

Mr. Kurrle—5 won, 3 drawn.
Mr. Falconer—4 won, 5 drawn.
Mr. Sawyer—4 won, 4 drawn.
Mr. Stewe—3 won, 2 drawn.

The last game played is given below.

The next event is the handicap match of the Montreal Chess Club, for which there are five players entered, viz.:—Messrs. Collins, Falconer, Kurrle, Lomer and Sawyer.

Dr. Lasker has agreed to play his forthcoming match with Dr. Tarrasch at Nuremberg, if that city will pay his expenses, besides indemnifying both players for any pecuniary loss sustained by passing over other places that were prepared to pay liberally.

A match of five games up has been arranged between A. W. Fox, champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, and F. J. Marshall. Play begins next Thursday.

The Rice Gambit series between J. Finn and W. E. Napier (the latter playing white) now stands 3 to 2 and 2 drawn games in favor of Finn. There remain but three games to be played.

The match between Janowski and Tarrasch ended in favor of Janowski, who won three and a half of the six games played.

(Opening: Ruy Lopez.)

White. Mr. Sawyer.	Black. Mr. Kurrle.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—Q Kt 4
6 B—Kt 3	6 B—K 2
7 P—Q 3	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 Kt—K 2	9 P—Q 4
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 P x P
11 P x P	11 Q x Q
12 R x Q	12 Q R—Q sq
13 B—K 3	13 Kt—Kt 5
14 Kt—B 5	14 Kt x B
15 Kt x Kt	15 B—Q 3
16 B—Q 5	16 Kt—R 4
17 Kt—B 5	17 P—K Kt 3
18 Kt x B	18 P x Kt
19 P—Q Kt 3	19 R—Q B sq
20 Kt—K sq	20 K R—Q sq
21 Q R—B sq	21 K—Kt 2
22 Kt—Q 3	22 B x B
23 P x B	23 P—K B 4
24 Kt—Kt 4	24 R—Q R sq
25 R—Q 3	25 K R—Q B sq
26 Q R—Q sq	26 Kt—Kt 2
27 P—K B 3	27 Kt—B 4
28 R—Q B 3	28 P—Q R 4
29 Kt—B 6	29 P—Kt 5
30 R—B 4	30 Kt—Q 2
31 Kt x R P	31 R x R
32 Kt x R	32 R x P
33 Kt x P	33 R x P
34 R—Q R sq	34 Kt—B 4
35 R—R 7 ch	35 K—B 3
36 Kt—K 8 ch	36 K—Kt 4
37 P—Q 6	37 R—Q 7
38 R x R P	38 Kt x P
39 P—Kt 3	39 P—B 5
40 P—R 4 ch? (a)	40 K—B 4
41 P—Kt 4 ch	41 K—K 3
42 R—K 7 ch	42 K—Q 4
43 P—Q 7	43 K—B 3
44 Kt—B 6	44 Kt—B 4
45 R x P	45 Kt x P
46 Kt x Kt	46 R x Kt
47 K—B 2	47 P—Kt 6
48 R—K 2	48 K—Kt 4
49 P—R 5	49 P x P
50 P x P	50 R—K R 2
51 K—K sq	51 R x P
52 K—Q 2	52 R—Q B 4
53 K—Q 3	53 K—Kt 5
54 R—K 7	54 R—B 6 ch
55 K—Q 2	55 R x P and wins.

(a) Unfortunate; 40 R x P wins the rook.

Polerio (Muzio) Gambit.

White. Marshall.	Black. Leonhardt.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P x P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—B 3	5 P x Kt
6 Q x P	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K B 3
8 P—K 5	8 P x P
9 P x P	9 Q—Q 5
10 B x P ch	10 K x B
11 P x Kt	11 B—K B 4
12 B—Q 2	12 B—Q 3
13 Castles	13 Kt—B 3
14 Kt—Kt 5	14 Q—B 5
15 Kt x B ch	15 P x B
16 B—B 3	16 Q R—Q sq
17 K R—K sq	17 P—Q 4
18 Q—R 5 ch	18 B—Kt 3
19 Q—Kt 4	19 R—Q 3
20 R—Q 2	20 K R—Q sq
21 Q R—K 2	21 P—Q 5
22 R—K 7 ch!	22 Kt x R
23 R x Kt ch	23 K—Kt sq
24 Q x P	24 Q x R P
25 B—Kt 4	25 R—B 3
26 P—B 7 ch!	26 B x P
27 R x B	27 Q x R
28 Q—Kt 5 ch	28 R—Kt 3
29 Q x Q R ch	29 K—Kt 2
30 Q x P ch	30 K—Kt sq
31 Q—Q 8 ch	31 K—Kt 2
32 B—B 3 ch	32 R—B 3
33 Q x R ch	33 Q x Q
34 K—Q 2	34 Resigns.

DONE AGAIN.

'When we reach Ceylon,' said a man who had gone around the world on a $600 tourist ticket, 'I thought that we had struck at last a primitive and outlandish place, unsullied by civilization's hand.

'Strange outrigger boats filled the blue water, and men dressed like women, in bright silks, with long plaited hair and soft voices, offered us strange fruits, flowers, and carvings in ivory and dragonwood.

'I bought for a rupee an uncut ruby that the vendor had first asked 80 rupees for. Ceylon is the land of jewels. They get there superb emeralds, rubies, amethysts and pearls. It seemed to me that I had gotten a bargain.

'But the American consul said with a gruff, hard laugh when I showed him my ruby:

"A piece of colored glass. Germany ships here tons of this glass every winter, made up to resemble the precious stones that Ceylon yields. These glass stones sell readily to tourists. The poor fools think they are buying gems swiped by the native miners from the mines."'
—New York 'World.'

A WOMAN'S SORROW.

The Worry, Burden and Unhappiness of a Woman's Life Originates in Ill-Health.

The first evidences that the constitution is not keeping up are noticeable in a pale face, poor blood and weakened nerves. Then more delicate functions cease to act in as normal a manner, and misery and sleeplessness adds hours of downright despondency. Absence or irregularity of the menstrual function develops, and life is robbed of its chief pleasures.

Such cases can be quickly cured by Ferrozone, which stimulates the appetite, improves digestion and converts food into nutriment for the whole system. Abundance of red blood is formed, the heart is strengthened, and new force imparted to the nerves.

Ferrozone quickly removes the causes that interfere with the proper discharge of all womanly functions. It restores natural conditions, corrects irregularities and is worthy of a trial for these reasons.

For women subject to nervousness, headache, bearing down pains, lame back and tiredness, no remedy equals Ferrozone. It is a powerful tonic and rebuilder in tablet form, that costs 50 cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all druggists, or by mail from N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.



BLUE CLOTH AND SILVER BRAID.

The present fashion of making the front breadth of the skirt and bodice of a continuous piece of the material, is a very happy way of giving a princess character to a gown.

It gives that long, straight line from bust to hem, so generally becoming, and yet allows of any kind of side and back treatment that will prove most satisfactory to each individual wearer.

A good example of this style of gown is shown by the illustration. The model is of pastel Delft blue cloth made with a full, sweeping circular skirt, with a continuous front box-plait, trimmed at the bottom by crossed bands of heavy black braid joined together by narrow silver braid. This same style of trimming is used also, on either side of the skirt, and the braid is likewise employed for the surplice collar that finishes the neck of the gown.

The bodice is laid in plaits and it and the skirt are joined together by a wide, tight-fitting belt trimmed with silver braid. Antique silver buttons ornament the front box-plait at the waist line and the full sleeves are finished with braid and Russian lace ruffles.

The hat is a pointed turban of Delft blue velvet trimmed with white feathers.

The spring hats, that have so far appeared, are very similar in shape to those worn this winter. Some are tilted and have turned up brims, others are somewhat on the sailor shape, with bell crowns and saucer like brims, and still others are of pliable straw bent and twisted into odd shapes.

Tulle ruchings, velvets, ribbons, quills and feathers are used as trimmings for walking hats, but flowers promise to be the favorite trimming for summer hats.

Colored straw hats to match one's gown will undoubtedly be greatly worn this spring, and as most every shade of every color is now to be found in straw, this style will not be difficult to carry out.

GARDEN TALKS

This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'

'Think not because thine inmost heart means well
Thou hast the freedom of rude speech; sweet words
Are like the voices of returning birds
Filling the soul with summer—or a bell
That calls the weary and the sad to prayer,
Even as thy thought, so let thy speech be fair.'

Listening to a medley of voices and conversation there came the memory of something lately read in this wise: 'The national mind is reflected in the national speech, and if our words are slipshod or vulgar, it will be difficult to prevent our thoughts from growing in the same direction.'

While listening these words of Lampman's given above seemed to fit into the thought and recall the fact that often deplored by educationists as to the careless and ungrammatical wording indulged in by pupils and the widespread use of slang that has made inroads into our speech even when we know better. The English language is a trust handed down from one generation to another, and there is none more beautiful or more fascinating in its history. When well spoken it is truly the King's English, but equally owned by the humblest subject. During the performance of Shakespeare's plays lately, that depended upon the dialogue instead of the accessories, it was remarked naively by one who had never before heard these plays interpreted, that the language was more graceful and dignified than we use nowadays. A sad commentary for a novice, but possessing a large kernel of truth.

Listen to the conversations of everyday life and it is not hard to find out how we mutilate this 'King's English,' and incorporate into our speech the latest slang phrases. This carelessness is partly due to the fact that young people are seldom taught to read aloud, and so though they skim the standard works in analysis and dissect what they do not understand there are comparatively few who can read aloud agreeably or with sympathetic fluency.

An English writer on this subject says: 'I often think how strange it is that among all the efforts which are made in these days to teach young people everything from the cedars of Lebanon, to an ant hill, the one thing omitted is teaching them to read properly.'

It is worthy of notice that in the Bible a description is given of good reading in that Ezra, and the Levites read to the people the law of Moses:

'They read in the book, in the law of God, distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused the people to understand the reading.'

It is all in a nutshell, giving the sense to what is read, and a reader who understands, will take to himself words and tones that will influence his conversation and his everyday wording.

As a mere physical exercise oral reading is of great value. Cicero cured himself of a troublesome and alarming weakness by reading aloud for some hours every day. And the voice that is accustomed to give good intonation and pronunciation in reading, will not be so likely to be coarse or interspersed with slang. Is it then such a difficult art? or more likely the world is indifferent to its value.

The modern style called elocution is apt to teach more self-consciousness than to make good readers, except with the talented few who are born, not made.

Who, having read Dickens' description of Harriet Carker reading to Alice Brown can forget the remarkable rendering given of the Eternal Book for the weary and heavy laden; for all the wretched fallen and neglected of this earth'—and what a comfort it was to know of 'Him who through the round of human life, and all its hopes and griefs from birth to death, from infancy to age, had sweet compassion for, and interest in, its every scene and stage, its every suffering and sorrow.

WITHERED ROSEBUD.

Mrs. W. A. J.—In all my experience with all sorts of roses, one such as yours has never before come under my observation. Closer inspection reveals a peculiar appearance, and it is my opinion, that during your absence from home some one has set the plant near a stove some cold night and the tender buds have become scorched. Another case of misplaced kindness for the rose would have suffered less from the cold, being comparatively hardy.

BEGONIA.

F.P.—Yes, flowers are like children in more ways than one, and it is always evident that they show a lack of care or nourishment when it is withheld. From your description it is not easy to affirm what it is that has affected the Begonia. Take an old table fork and loosen the earth for it may have become sour, and the result of such soil will bring about the condition you mention. Begonias are forgiving plants and recover from ill-usage very often, when the conditions improve. A little sand in the soil is useful and be sure that the drainage is good.

SEVERAL QUESTIONS.

Amateur.—It will be safest to wait till spring before pruning any of the plants about which you ask. At that season growth starts readily and the best soil for your cuttings is sandy earth. If kept well watered and in a sunny window some of them should form roots though the Abutilon is slower than some less woody plants. The Achania must have lost all its good shape and in April you had better prune as you wish it to be. If the cuttings of all mentioned are taken off in mild weather, and neither allowed to be water-logged, there is no reason why they should not grow.

Geraniums propagate readily in March sunshine.

FOLIAGE PLANT.

Miss J. W.—From your sample and description it is likely the plant has become root-dry, unless it has been near the draught of a window, and taken a chill. If once the roots get really dry the plant has lost its vitality, and if chilled the same appearance is the result.

These plants need a high temperature and the warmest corner of the sunniest window and must not be over-watered.

RAISING PANSIES.

M.D.—Pansies should do well in a cool room, but would not blossom this spring if seed is to be sown after this reaches you.

The most satisfactory method would be to purchase a few plants from a florist, and plant them in a box of rich soil turned out of little thumb pots without being disturbed.

Keep the box at a cool window that can be kept open part of the time, for they must have cool air and ventilation in order to blossom.

They require plenty of water put on in the evening and must be kept shaded from direct sunlight.

CARNATIONS IN THE GARDEN.

A pleasant correspondent writes: 'I wish you would answer in the 'Witness' a question that has often come to my mind when visiting Canadian gardens, it is why the Carnation is not more generally seen there for summer flowering. In England we have beds of them from the clove pinks to the rich double varieties.'

In answer it may be confessed that the question has often occurred to me, but the fact that they do not always winter well in the garden here may be a solution to the problem.

The Carnation will succeed in ordinary soil from a light sandy loam to a firm clay. It prefers rich loamy soil, well rotted turf mixed with lime and ashes. It is an old and much valued flower and Pliny refers to it as having been used in the days of Augustus Caesar to give a spicy flavor to wine. Chaucer wrote of it in his time, and Shakespeare said of it: 'The fairest flower o' the season are our Carnations.' But the flower was often designated as 'Pink' until by the influence of English soil, climate and culture, its color became darker, and its habit of sporting gave as many new shades and markings.

It seems a pity to give up this beautiful flower altogether to winter blooming when we consider the ease with which it can be grown and the abundance of fragrant and lasting flowers.

GRAPE MILDEW.

E.R.—There are varieties of grapes more subject to mildew than others and unfortunately it is the best and choicest kinds that are affected.

The remedy is to spray with Bordeaux mixture; the first time being soon after the berries are formed. A second application is necessary in twelve or fifteen days followed by others at different intervals until the fruit begins to ripen. If you have only a few vines try tying up the bunches in manilla paper bags as soon as the fruit is well set and growing. If you have never seen the effect it will be a revelation when the ripening season comes.

PRUNING TREES.

'Farmer' asks if winter is a good time to prune trees and the reason this is done at that season is because there is more time, other work not pressing, and not because it is the best time. In fact, sprouts are sure to follow winter pruning, and there is more chance for decay to set in, as nature cannot start new growth. The best time is really in June, for wounds will immediately begin to heal and some of the small ones on thrifty trees will be covered with new growth by the end of summer, and few sprouts will start. The rule learned by observation is that the wounds heal quicker in the growing season than when the trees are dormant.

ADVICE ON BUILDING.

Mr. J. R.—In planning to build a house or barn it will be advisable to employ an architect. Proportions are very important in buildings, and no one can decide how high to have the stone foundations, or the best position and height for the building, as well as an expert. Then the placing of the windows and doors and the size of these openings, with many other important items should be fixed by an architect, who will draw the plan, and show you before a nail has been driven how the building will look when completed.

AMARYLIS.

Mrs. B.—Your pleasant letter and words of appreciation are very welcome, and it is easy to understand the pleasure you find in the blossoming of your Amaryllis. They are indeed satisfactory bulbs, and there are many varieties. It was a revelation to me when the first flower opened of some Amaryllis bulbs sent to me from California two years ago. They were a gift from the wonderful horticulturist Luther Burbank, and the blossoms were immense, be ides being of many wonderful shadings, and striped with pure white. The flowers were larger than the Auratum Lily and remained in bloom for a long while.

The old Jacobean Lily is an Amaryllis and so is the Belladonna Lily, but they are small and of different growth to the Giants from California.

Yours is doubtless Johnsonii, a grand old popular sort, and with fair treatment a beautiful bloomer.

FRINGED GENTIAN.

Stella.—The Fringed Gentian does not take kindly to transplanting, even with the greatest care. It is a very charming biennial when it can be induced to thrive, but should be sown where it is to grow. You are not likely to have any success if it is treated like an ordinary plant, but when the seed is scattered over damp, sandy soil, it will grow and bloom. For that reason it is advisable to buy the seed which is cheap, and will give more satisfaction than any other method.

GRECIAN PRISON FORTRESS.

(London 'Globe.')

The old town of Nauplia, once the capital of Greece, is perhaps one of the most picturesque and attractive cities in Greece.

The roadstead is one of the best in Greece, being surrounded by deep water and having a good anchorage in all parts. The extreme point of the peninsula, Harbor Rock, called Itsh-Kaleh, is surrounded on the west and south by the sea. This was the ancient Acropolis of Nauplia, and the original polygonal blocks of which the ancient walls were made have been made use of in the construction of the modern fortifications. The most prominent feature is the fortress of Palamidi. This is now solely used as a convict prison. It stands on the summit of a high, rocky eminence no fewer than 705 feet above the level of the harbor. Access to this is obtained by a staircase of 857 steps cut in the rock by the Venetians.

The prison is isolated on the top of this bare rock, exposed to the blazing heat of the sun, whose beams descend with fierce fury upon the cells and buildings where no particle of shade is obtainable, crowded with the worst and most dangerous malefactors gathered from all parts of the kingdom, all of whom have been convicted of serious offences. When allowed out for exercise in the prison yard they are permitted to sell to visitors, who are admitted to these yards at stated times, small articles that they have carved in wood and bone within the prison. The trifle they earn in this way they expend in the purchase of cigarettes, etc. There is a barricade between them and the visitors, over which, under the watchful eye of numerous sentries, they hand their little works of art.

Singer Stores

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2437 St. Catherine st.
344 Notre Dame st. West
3133 Notre Dame st. West
54 Notre Dame st. West
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168 St. Lawrence st.
1053 St. Lawrence st.
VICTORIAVILLE
Notre Dame st.
ST. JEROME
177 St. George st.
ST. JOHNS
82 Richlieu st.
VALLEYFIELD
124 Victoria st.
SHERBROOKE
151 Wellington st.
SOREL
48 Rue du Roi
GRANBY
Clow Block, Main st.



CHICOUTIMI
Colozza Block, Racine st.
FRASERVILLE
Lafontaine st.
LEVIS
66 Cote du Paseage
THETFORD MINES
Notre Dame st.
THREE RIVERS
31 Des Forges st.
QUEBEC
63 Crown st.
109 St. John st.
ST. HYACINTHE
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is the word now-a-days, but all the same, if the house was newly painted, papered and fixed up, bothlandlord and tenant would be better pleased.

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THERE IS NO SECRET

in making white sweet bread and light flaky pastry. *Anyone* can do so if they use "Five Roses" flour in the "Five Roses" way. The quality of the wheat, and the care used in milling, insure the whitest, sweetest bread, and the lightest and most flaky pastrf with the minimum o effort and expense.

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The Boys' Page.

MORE PRIZES.

Put on Your Thinking Caps.

FOR ALL 16 YEARS OF AGE AND UNDER.

A BOY'S LIBRARY.

What twenty books would, in your idea make the best library for a boy if he could have no others?

First prize.—For the best selection, 'Tom Burnaby,' by Herbert Strang, another one of this favorite author's stirring books, with the scene laid, this time in Uganda and Central Congo; and 'Soldiering in Canada,' by Lieut.-Col. Geo. T. Denison, one who has a lot to tell and the right to tell it; or books to the value of $3.00, your own choice from a long list sent you for the purpose.

Second Prize.—For the second best selection—'Pathfinders of the West,' by Agnes C. Laut, the real and thrilling adventures of some of the makers of our own history; or other books to the value of $2.00, your choice from a long list provided for the purpose.

Third Prize.—For the third best selection, 'Tom Brown at Rugby' and 'Tom Brown at Oxford,' two world-favorites of the school-boy, by Thomas Hughes, or 'If I Were a Girl Again,' by Lucy Elliot Keeler, or books to the value of $1.00 chosen by yourself.

CONDITIONS.

Do not select more or less than twenty books for your model library. Give names of books and names of their authors together.

Write your own name and address clearly at the head of your list.

Write in ink and on one side only, of your paper and address it to Editor Boy's Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal. Mail it on or before March 30.

A FAIRY GODMOTHER TRIP.

Where would you go, and what would you do, this coming summer, if you had six weeks' holiday and all your expenses guaranteed?

First Prize.—For the best account, 'Two Little Savages' and 'Monarch, the Big Bear,' by Ernest Seton Thompson or books to the value of $3.00, chosen by yourself from a long list.

Second Prize.—For the second best account, 'The Dwarf's Spectacles,' and other fairy stories,' by Max Nordau, containing many illustrations, or books to the value of $2.00, your own choice from a long list.

Third Prize.—For the third best account, 'Round the Empire,' by Geo. R. Parkin, and 'A Family Grievance,' by Raymond Jaskberns, or other books to the value of $1.00, your own choice from a list sent to you for the purpose.

CONDITIONS.

You must not let your account of this fairy godmother trip be longer than six hundred words, or shorter than three hundred.

You may go anywhere, provided it is possible to keep your trip within six weeks.

Write only on one side of the paper and head the first page with your name and address clearly written.

Address it to the Editor of Boy's Page, 'Witness' Office, Montreal, mailing it on or before March 30.

On Rotten Ice

('Congregationalist and Christian World.')

It was on one of the small lakes in Maine, dubbed 'Puddle Pond' in derision of its size—for it was scarce three miles around it—that four boys were amusing themselves on a winter afternoon by skating round and round an air hole. Dangerous? Certainly. Though any one of them would have assured you that the great danger from an air hole is in not knowing it is there, and as long as they skated round this one, they couldn't by any possibility skate into it.

Three of the boys were called, collectively, 'those Sawyer boys' and, individually, Philip, Boyd and Louis. As to appearance, Philip had reached six feet, and Boyd and Louis were hurrying to catch up with him; as to age, Philip was home on his first vacation from college, and Boyd and Louis were already quaking at the thought of spring entrance examinations. The ambition of the three was the same—to make the 'varsity football team. They accepted as incidental the necessity of a decent standing in one's classes.

The fourth boy, Henry Morse, was strikingly unlike the others. He was slight and moved with quick, eager motions. He was a kind of adopted brother to the Sawyers and the adoption had come about in a curious manner.

Several years before, Henry had lost a baseball game for his side by his atrociously bad fielding. Half an hour later in the gymnasium dressing-room, Philip had walked up to him and deliberately boxed his ears, explaining his reasons as he did so:

'The next time you are put in as fielder, you play fielder and don't sulk. . . . You could have caught that ball Jinky got his home run on if you had half tried, but you were mad because you wanted to be catcher. You need to have your ears boxed like the baby you are. And that's why I am doing it. And it's not because I'm mad, but for your own good!'

Perhaps it was because Philip was an honest, straight-forward fellow and inflicted the discipline in such a business-like, impersonal manner, as if it were a regular part of a captain's duty, or perhaps it was because Henry was already ashamed of himself, that by the time his ears stopped smarting he admitted in his heart that he had received no more than he deserved. Philip, on his part, keeping an eye on Henry's future behavior, came to have a brotherly interest in him.

The first time that Henry went out to Puddle Pond Camp with the Sawyers he was handicapped by the command of a nervous mother that he should not step into a canoe. But the boys solved the problem by tieing him to a rope fastened to the stern and letting him drag along, swimming as best he could.

'When I got too tired they'd stop and let me hang onto the edge for a while and rest—that wasn't getting in, you see. I've learned to swim fine now,' he explained to his mother on his return.

After that she calmed her fears and placed no more restrictions on his freedom. Yet she would have been unable to view their present amusement with equanimity. Occasionally the ice would crack suddenly and each would strike sharply off at a tangent, returning to the former track as the alarm subsided.

But on one occasion the crack was followed by a splash and the three who skated away came hastily back. In the centre of the opening Henry's head bobbed up and down.

There was no immediate alarm, for his swimming had improved since the days when he had been dragged at the rope's end, and he had no difficulty in keeping his head above water.

'Catch hold of this, you duffer,' called Philip, tossing him the end of a long red scarf.

'Stop calling names and pull me out,' was the sputtering reply. 'My, but it's cold!'

By means of the scarf Philip quickly drew him to the edge of the opening.

'Go slow,' he cautioned, 'or the ice will break under you.'

Break it did, whether Henry went slow or fast; bit by bit it snapped off as fast as his desperate hands clutched at it. The icy water numbed him and he could scarcely hold on to the scarf. It was evident that he could no longer help himself.

'Hold on a minute longer—just a minute,' called Philip. 'I'll come and pick you out.'

'Get back, Philip,' cried Louis, 'the ice will never hold you, but it will me. Get back, I say,' and flinging himself flat on his stomach he began crawling toward the opening.

Either Philip or Boyd would have taken the position of danger themselves without hesitation, so instinctive was their bravery, but to see their younger brother risk his life called for an even higher courage. Yet Louis was a good forty pounds the lightest of the three, and already the ice was creaking ominously. If Henry was to be saved, it was Louis who must do it.

Philip's face was white as he threw himself on behind Louis and seized his ankles.

'Don't try to move yourself—I'll push you. Tell me when to stop. If you fall into that hole, youngster, I'll wallop you till you can't stand.'

Boyd, following Philip's example, had dropped on the ice behind him and grasped his ankles. In a long, snake-like line they writhed over the ice till Louis called, 'Stop!'

'Steady, now,' cautioned Philip.

'I've got him,' called Louis, and the snake writhed backward across the ice dragging the half-unconscious Henry out of the water and finally onto strong ice.

He had barely sense enough to hold his feet together as he was told to do and let himself be slid to the bank.

'Don't bother me,' he begged; 'I'm all right now.' Once out of his ice bath, the surrounding air seemed actually warm to him.

'We'll have to get him to the farmhouse,' Philip decided. 'The fire is out at the camp by this time.'

'Shall we make a hand chair?' asked Boyd. 'He can't walk.'

'He's got to, or he'll freeze to death,' replied Philip.

They got off their skates with fingers clumsy from cold, pulled off Henry's and flung them all in a heap. Then, one on either side, they picked up the half-unconscious boy, and the third ploughing ahead to break a path through the snow, they started for the farmhouse a mile away across the fields.

Henry had but a dim memory of that journey afterward—of being forced to run when he felt he could not crawl, of being dragged through drifts and tossed over fences, that boys were unkind and cruel to him and, finally, of a big fire, a warm bed and a drink so hot that it burned lips and mouth and throat.

While he dozed off deliciously, three boys lay stretched on the kitchen floor, too exhausted to move; Louis meditating that barbed wire fences were an abomination, and that that was the longest mile he had ever travelled; Boyd wondering if Henry would lay up against them the taunts and blows and insults by which they had tried to rouse him from his dangerous drowsiness; and Philip gratefully recalling the farmer's cheerful words, 'Course I'll get the doctor if it will make you any easier in your mind, but that chap will be all right in a couple of hours, and ready to go skating again by to-morrow.'

A Malay Waterslide.

('Sabbath School Visitor.')

The Malays of Perak cannot slide on the ice. They never have any. So they go sliding on water instead. It does not sound easy, but the little Malay boys find it so, and wherever there are a waterfall and a pool they practice away till they can toboggan down on a palm leaf as successfully as an American boy can coast downhill on a sled.

Every now and then the Malay rajahs of Perak give a water slide in grand style. They send out a notice through the country round, and hundreds of men, women, and children assemble for the Meng-gelunchor or game of the water slide. A spur of hills, from which a suitable waterfall leaps a hundred feet or so into a suitable deep pool below, is chosen as the place of assemblage. Plenty of food for the occasion is provided by the chiefs, but the women are expected to do the cooking. Fires are lighted on the hill, the cooks set to work, and the rest sit at ease on the rocks watching the watersliders.

The game of meng-gelunchor is begun by the small boys. With the daring and the coolness of small boys the world over, they get out on the top of the fall, sit right down on the smoothly curving water of one of the cascades, stick their feet out straight, stretch out their hands on each side to balance and support themselves, and whish!—down they go the whole hundred and odd feet of falling water, plunging deep into the pool, swimming and clambering out and up again, and taking their places for another turn. They come so fast that they fall on top of one another in the pool; the game becomes as swift and exciting as on a switchback railway.

The men come next, and then the girls and women who can get away from the cooking. The Malay girl is as much at home in the water as her brother, and asks no odds. Occasionally, to add to the fun a slider loses his or her balance. Grasping at every one round slipping, sprawling, bumping, tumbling wildly into the pool, the awkward slider has a tumultuous time. Peals of laughter from the hillside audience follow each mishap. The sliders who are not veterans use the tough flower sheaths of the Pinang palm as seats to slide upon. But the star sliders need no such adjuncts. Why nobody is drowned remains a mystery to outsiders. There certainly is danger in the game, and pluck and endurance are necessary. But beyond scratches and bruises, nobody ever seems to get hurt.

But a little after noon the sliders are tired and hungry, and the dinner part of the meng gelunchor begins. All sorts of Malay good things are dished up and eaten with picnic appetites. Then, after an hour of rest, the pleasure-seekers go home, and the water slide is over.

How to Begin a Stamp Collection.

A few weeks ago we gave you the preliminaries in this fascinating hobby, and now start where we left off.

Now that you have got your stamps and your book you are ready to begin putting them in, but before you do this if you want to have your collection really nice looking, you must remove all the old paper from their backs. You can do this best by 'floating' them. Take a basin of warm water and lay them gently, a few at a time, face up, in the water. Let them soak until you can easily remove the waste paper, then lay the stamp on a piece of blotting paper to dry. Don't try to tear the paper off, it's always dangerous for the stamp, and besides, it does not come off as cleanly. Holding them in steam is another method, but your fingers are apt to get steamed as well.

Don't stick your stamp flat onto the paper in your book. You may want to remove it when you find you have a better place for it. Use stickers. You can buy these of a stamp dealer, or make them for yourself out of narrow strips of thin paper gummed on one side. These are cut into pieces about three-quarters of an inch long and doubled in the middle, so that one half sticks to the book and the other half to the stamp. You can remove a stamp from one of these by steaming it.

When you really start putting the stamps in, be sure to lay them straight and nicely in the middle of your spaces. It will pay you to be careful and have your book looking neat, so don't get impatient. Of course you have your stamps all separated according to country, and the wisest way is to settle one country at a time in your book. Mount your stamp with the sticker at the middle of the right hand side, so that it opens up in the same way as the leaves of the book itself do, and if the book is closed hurriedly it will not get pushed out of place. Don't fill both sides of your leaf, as the stamps will rub and pull each other off if they come together when the book is closed.

In putting the name of a country in your book don't write it, print it, carefully and plainly. If you have a valuable specimen, or you like to take the trouble you will improve your work by handy and tidy notes, above or below the stamp.

Mount your stamps, if you have not a catalogue to guide you, first by date of issue then by their face value, that's as your own sense would direct you to do.

Remember, boys, that this is a hobby. Ride your hobby and all goes well, but don't let your hobby ride you. Spend the time you have to spend on it and you have something worth while, but don't waste the time that is needed for more important things.

Have trading sheets. Rule these off as you did your book and keep a variety of stamps handy, mounted by stickers, so that you can display your wares in a convenient form. Very often you will have something another wants, and he will have what you would like, but you would not know unless the 'trading sheet' had shown you.

Keepers of the Komatik.

Keepers to the front. We want to be able to announce on the last day of March that we have the whole $350 needed for the komatik and its driver and dogs, as we will close the fund on that date.

The fololwing story is from Norman Duncan's book, 'Dr. Luke, of the Labrador,' and gives a vivid picture of just the sort of work Dr. Grenfell is doing, whether he travels by komatik or boat. Next week we will give you a komatik trip picture full of fun and pathos:

'We heared tell,' said a gray old man in ragged oilskins, mildly, wiping his dripping beard, 'that you got a doctor here.'

I said that we had.

'Well,' he observed, in a dull, slow voice, 'we got a sick man there t' Wreck Cove.'

'Ay?' said I.

'An' we was sort o' wonderin', wasn't we, Skipper Tom,' another put in, 'how much this doctor would be askin' t' go over an' cure un. We got a stout little skiff. Once she gets past the Thirty Devils, she'll maybe make Wreck Cove, all right—if she's handled proper. Oh, she'll maybe make it if—'

It was a familiar story. 'Twas the schooner 'Lucky Fisherman,' thirty tons, Tom Lisson, master, hailing from Burnt Harbor, of the Newfoundland Green Bay, and fishing the Labrador at Wreck Cove, with a tidy catch in the hold and four traps in the water. There had been a fine run o' fish o' late; an' Bill Sparks, the splitter—with a brood of ten children to grow fat or go hungry onthe venture—laboring without sleep and by the light of a flaring torch, had stabbed his right hand with a fish bone. The old, old story—now so sadly threadbare to me—of ignorance and uncleanliness! The hand was swollen to a wonderful size and grown wonderful angry—the man gone mad of pain—the crew contemplating forcible amputation with an axe. Wonderful sad the mail-boat doctor wasn't nowhere near! Wonderful sad if Bill Sparks must lose his hand! Bill Sparks was a wonderful clever hand with the splittin'-knife—able t' split a wonderful sight o' fish a minute. Wonderful sad if Bill Sparks's family was to be throwed on the gov-ment all along o' Bil losin' his right hand! Wonderful sad if poor Bill Sparks—

The doctor entered at that moment. 'Who is asking for me?' he demanded, sharply.

'We was wonderin', doctor,' Skipper Tom answered, abashed, 'what you'd charge t' go t' Wreck Cove an'—an'—well, use the knife on a man's hand.'

'Charge? Nonsense!'

'We'd like wonderful well,' said the skipper, earnestly, 't' have you—'

'But—to-night!'

'You see, zur,' said the skipper, gently, 'he've wonderful pain, an' he've broke everything breakable that we got, an' we've got un locked in the fo'c's'le, an'—'

'Where's Wreck Cove?'

'Tis t' s'uth'ard, zur,' one of the men put in. 'Some twelve miles beyond the Thirty Devils.'

The doctor opened the kitchen door and stepped out. There was no doubt about the weather. A dirty gale was blowing. Wind and rain drove in from the black night; and, under all the near and petty noises, sounded the great, deep roar of breakers.

'Hear that?' he asked, closing the door against the wind.

'Ay,' the skipper admitted; 'as I was tellin' the young feller, it isn't so very civil; not so civil that it mightn't be a bit civiller; but, now—'

'And twelve miles of open sea!'

'No, sur—no; not acordin' t' my judgment. Eleven an' a half, zur, would cover it.'

The doctor laughed.

'An', as I was sayin', zur,' the skipper concluded, pointedly, 'we just come through it.'

'Just,' one of the crew repeated blankly, for the silence was painful, 'come through it.'

'I s'pose,' the skipper drawled, in conclusion, we'd as lief get underway at dawn.'

'Very good,' said the doctor. 'And—you were asking about my fee—were you not? You'll have to pay, you know—if you can—for I believe in—that sort of thing. Could you manage three dollars?'

'We was 'lowin',' the skipper answered, 't' pay about seven when we sold the v'y'ge in the fall. 'Tis a wonderful bad hand Bill Sparks has got.'

'Let it be seven,' said the doctor, quickly. 'The balance may go, you know, to help some one who hasn't a penny. Send it to me in teh fall if we're all here.'

'Oh,' said the skipper, with a large wave of the hand, 'that's God's business.'

They put out at dawn—into a sea as wild as ever I knew an open boat to brave. The doctor bade us a merry goodbye.

The doctor came ashare at the wharf in a state of wild elation. He made a rush for me, caught me up, called to the crew of the skiff to come to the house for tea—then shouldered me, against my laughing protest, and started up the path.

'Im back safe and sound,' cried he. 'Davy, I have been to Wreck Cove and back.'

'An' you're wonderful happy,' cried I, from the uncertain situation of his shoulder.

'Happy? That's the word, Davy. I'm happy! And why?'

'Tell me.'

'I've done a good deed. I've saved a man's right hand.'

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK.

Leonard Robb, Stratford, Ont. ...	$ .30
Arthur C. Laing, Pt. St. Charles,	.50
Bethel Boys' S. S. class, Kingston,	1.00
A Paspebiac Friend	.50
A Friend, Prospect	.75
Little Folk, Murray Harbor, South..	.75
Topsy and Peter, Goderich, Ont...	.25
Friends, per Agnes Hume, Sherbrooke..	1.00
C. H. Scott, Allan's Mills, Ont. ...	1.00
Cynthia E. Forster, Westmount,	1.50
Henry Whidden, Glen, N.S.	.50
Ebbie Whidden, Glen, N.S.	.50
Previously acknowledged	57.83
Total received for the komatik up to Feb. 13	$66.38

No good work was ever done by accident.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Some Winter Homes.

(By the Rev. Dr. Murdoch, in the 'Canadian Baptist.')

Few people stop to think, at this inclement season of the year, what has become of their summer friends, that enlivened with their gambols or their songs the fields and woods during the past months. It is known that most of the birds leave the south at the approach of winter. Still, even among the birds now a few remain, like the small downy Woodpecker, the Chickadee and the Blue Jay, to remind us of summer days. The Ruffed Grouse, too, do not flinch from the rigors of our Canadian winter. They have rather an ingenious way of escaping the cold. After their evening meal of birch buds the grouse will plunge headlong from the tree top into the deep snow. The impetus of the downward flight carries the grouse deep into the snow, where it forms a snug burrow for itself, and there passes the night, and a good part of the day if the weather is severe. Many of the animals also remain in their usual haunts during the winter. The little 'Cotton-tail' rabbit spend the winter days in a deserted woodchuck hole, coming out at night to feed. The large northern hares, now nearly extinct in southern Ontario, but still abundant all through the north, as far as Hudson's Bay, find shelter in the dense cedar swamps, where their paths hard beaten run everywhere, crossing and recrossing each other.

The deer, once so abundant in Ontario, are now confined to a comparatively small section of Muskoka and the Parry Sound district. They manage to get along pretty well since their great enemy, the grey wolf, has become less numerous. It has been noticed that there is a distinct migration of the deer northward at the approach of winter. Those that have spent the summer in southern Muskoka, where the forest fires have burned away the green woods, move to the country north of the Magnetawan River, where dense swamps and large tracts of green forest still remain untouched by fire. In these green solitudes sheltered by the dense growth, the deer pass the winter, numbers living together in what are known as 'yards.' The food of the deer during the winter consists of the twigs from the cedar, hemlock and pine. When the lumberman cuts down the pine the deer follow him up and eat the pine needles. Deer must have this bitter food, or they will not thrive. A deer has no gall glands; and in some way the deficiency is made up by the evergreen brouse.

A great scientist has taught us the importance of 'the scientific use of the imagination'; and if we could look beneath the still, white covering of the snow, we would see that many of our summer friends are living in comfort, and some of them busy and no doubt very happy. A number of our Canadian animals pass the winter in a state of torpor. The woodchuck, after getting grotesquely fat on the farmer's clover field, retires to his burrow, and does not show himself till the sun is again high in the heavens. So does our merry little friend the chipmunk.

Another of our friends now enjoying a season of repose is the raccoon. A queer chap is the same raccoon. He is the clown and acrobat of our Canadian woods and swamps. He can climb like a squirrel. He is a vocalist too; though it is seldom one hears his wild, quavering note with which he sometimes celebrates his setting forth in the evening. He is almost entirely nocturnal in his habits. Only on two occasions have I seen a raccoon in the day time; and then the localities where the animals were seen were peculiarly remote and lonely. The raccoon is usually found near water; and his food consists of frogs and small fishes. He is an inveterate frog catcher. One moonlight night I was paddling my canoe up a stream in Central Canada, when I heard a commotion among the frogs along the shore. I turned the nose of the canoe towards the fringe of wild rice that grew along the margin of the river, and there I saw a large raccoon wading in the shallow water hunting for his supper. Most of the frogs however, escaped by plunging into the stream. The raccoon is particularly partial to green corn; and a field located near to a wood or swamp is likely to be visited. If there should happen to be a fence running from the wood to the corn field so much the better. Along the top rail of this fence, even should it be a snake fence, the raccoons will travel back and forth, in preference to the ground. If there should be no fence then the raccoons will soon have a well worn path made from their day retreat to the corn field; because they always enter and leave the field at exactly the same place. This is a source of danger to the raccoons, as the boys are pretty sure to discover the path and set a trap on it. Like his relative the bear the raccoon grows very fat at the approach of winter. He retires even earlier than does the bear. Unlike the bear, several raccoons frequently occupy the same den. This is almost invariably the hollow trunk of a tree. I know, however, of one family of raccoons that had their den in a rocky cave on the shore of a secluded lake. One day in the latter part of October I was seated on the shore of the lake watching for deer, when my companion, who was out on the lake in a canoe, saw two raccoons coming along the shore, no doubt returning from their night's adventure, for it was early in the morning. He shot one and in a few minutes after the other one brushed close past me and entered the rock almost at my feet. Probably the cave had been inhabited for long years by successive generations of raccoons. But the usual winter home of the raccoon is a hollow tree; very often a basswood. The entrance is often high up where a limb has been torn off, leaving a suitable opening. There as many as five or six of the animals take up their abode, and are safe and snug while the storms rage without. The raccoon too sleeps through the winter. If a thaw comes towards spring they will often make excursions of several miles, but will invariably return to their den in the course of a few hours. When they finally come out in the spring they are but a mere shadow of their former plumpness. The fur, though good in appearance, is of little value, because the pelt has become so thin that it will tear like brown paper.

One would think that such animals as the otter, the beaver, mink and muskrat, would have a hard time of it during the winter. They do not hibernate, but are active and wide awake during the entire winter. They must have air, and they must have at the same time access to the water where they procure their food. But how can they pass from one element to the other when there is often a thickness of three feet of solid ice over the lakes and streams they inhabit? The otter likes to get near a rapid where the current prevents the water from freezing. But even where that cannot be found, he is not at a loss. There are always spots along the shore, around sunken logs, or where springs come into the stream, where the ice remains thin even in the severest weather; and these spots the otter finds. Here he comes up out of the water, making a round hole about six inches in diameter. When he has caught a fish he comes up on the ice to eat it. But he is very timid, and never goes more than a few feet from the hole. These holes are only temporary conveniences; the otter soon moves on; and one can trace the progress of a pair of otters up or down a river by these holes at more or less frequent intervals. Sometimes even in the depth of winter an otter will leave one stream and strike boldly overland to some other stream or lake. The mink on the other hand does not wander till towards the first of March, when the males make surprisingly long journeys. The mink pass the winter in holes in the bank of some stream where fish can be had. The entrance to the den is always under water.

A STRAY CAT.

Here is a true story of a stray cat picked up one night and cared for by a boy seven years of age. It is told by the New York 'World,' and will be of interest to animal lovers:

One night little Harry Steinthal saw Spunk slinking along between the trucks in the street and promptly rescued him for a romp in the Steinthal kitchen.

After supper the cat sneaked under the gas range and stretched out for a warm sleep in a dry nook. Little Harry, with sticks in his weary eyes, climbed upstairs to bed.

There are eight members of the family, six of them children. Harry is the baby. Because it was a drear night the gas was left burning in one jet of the range to keep the house warm. In the morning Spunk woke up early and took a turn around the kitchen hoping to find something to eat. Just then the gas went out in the range.

The gas began to flow into the room and Spunk was frightened at the uncanny smell. A moment later little Harry, cuddled up in his bed upstairs, with the doors all open into the kitchen, felt something land on the bed with a bounce, and a second later the soft, purring nose of Spunk was nudging his chin.

Harry sat up with a scream of fright that brought his father and mother into the room in their night clothes.

Spunk was also sitting up in bed, looking excited.

'The cat jumped on the bed and frightened me!' said Harry.

Just then Mr. Steinthal smelled the gas pouring up the stairway and ran down to investigate. The kitchen was stifling with the odor and the man hastily threw up the windows.

Patrolman Hembt, of the West Forty-seventh street station, heard the window banged up and ran up, suspecting burglars. One look into the kitchen and a sniff and he ran out to call an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital. There was nothing for the surgeon to do, however.

'Spunk can stay with us as long as he lives,' said Mrs. Steinthal.

A FOUR-LEGGED GENIUS.

('Dumb Animals.')

A Rhode Island dog was in the habit of frequently jumping over the gate of a common picket fence. One day he appeared with a long bone in his mouth. He made several attempts to leap over the gate, but failed every time. He stopped a moment, and was evidently debating another plan. He placed the bone beside the gate, jumped easily over it and then put his paw under the gate and pulled the bone through. He then wagged his tail complacently over the result of his experiment.

TALE OF THE NORTH WIND.

Afar in frozen forests,
Where trees communion hold,
Their eager hurried accents
A pretty scandal told.

They thought to keep it secret,
But all without avail,
For while they leaned to whisper
The North Wind heard the tale.

He hastened over mountains
The story to repeat,
He scurried over valleys
On wings exceeding fleet.

At last he found some strangers
He thought would meet commands—
They all put on their ear muffs
Or else held up their hands.

Then raged away the North Wind,
For none would stay to hear
The one and only gossip
To whom man shows his ear.

—McLandburgh Wilson.



For a big man and a small boy==and everyone else between==

BRITANNIA UNDERWEAR

comes in perfect fitting sizes.

And every garment is guaranteed unshrinkable

ACQUIRING A TITLE IN EUROPE.

[illegible] spirit that pervades Europe [illegible] civilian very much of [illegible] journeys about the gay [illegible] the water," remarked [illegible] 'Which leads up to the [illegible] you want to attract at- [illegible] you go to Europe, you [illegible] military title attached [illegible] The fact was forcibly [illegible] on my mind while I was on a [illegible] some time ago. The [illegible] Grand Hotel in Paris re- [illegible] to me that two distinguished of- [illegible] from my city had been spending some time at the hotel a little while before. I was curious to see who they were, so we looked back over the register for their names. We found them without much trouble. The first to greet my eye was written down in this fashion: 'Col. M. H. Hecht, San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.'

"Further down on the page," interrupted the clerk, "you will notice the name of General Salz."

There, in a bold hand, was inscribed 'Jacob Salz, Gen. Mer., San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.'

What actually happened was this, as I subsequently learned. Salz, who is well known as the owner of a big tannery at Benicia, arrived at the hotel, and noting Col. Hecht's name and title on the register, decided that he needed a title himself. So he wrote after his name what he thought was a proper abbreviation for "general merchandise." It worked beautifully. During his stay at the hotel he was respectfully addressed as 'General' Salz."—San Francisco Argonaut.

ARCTIC MOSQUITOES.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Nothing more dreadful in its way can be imagined than Sir Henry's account of the mosquitoes which darkened the Arctic field. Now, the presence of mosquitoes in myriads within the bare, uninhabited Arctic circle is surely in some degree a mystery. The mosquito is a bloodsucker, but in these unvisited plains he is for the most part, and of strict necessity, a vegetarian. A few birds excepted (and the birds are furnished with impervious feathers), there is no local life whatever. The Lap in summer drives his reindeer to the sea, and no native crosses the fjeld if he can help it; yet in this region, 'seemingly the most unsuitable for its effective working,' the mosquito flourishes, 'a primeval and enduring curse, inexplicably developed to its utmost.'

THE 'HAARLEMSCHE COURANT.'

(London 'Globe.')

Holland has just celebrated a journalistic festival which has probably few equals in newspaper annals. Haarlem has the distinction of possessing one of the oldest newspapers in the world. This is the 'Haarlemsche Courant,' which has commemorated the 250th anniversary of its foundation. The copy of the first issue, exhibited as the finest feature of the occasion, was an object of great popular interest. It contained a report of the assassination of the brothers De Witt.

HE IS EMPHATIC IN WHAT HE SAYS

Dodd's Kidney Pills Cured Robt. Bond of Bright's Disease

His Doctor Who Said There was no Hope for Him, now Pronounces Him Well—He Tells his own Story.

Mt Brydges, Ont., Feb 16 (Special).—Among the many people in this neighborhood who tell of the great work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing, none is more emphatic than that old and respected citizen, Mr. Robert Bond.

"I believe I owe my life to Dodd's Kidney Pills," Mr. Bond says. 'My attending physician said I was in the last stages of Bright's Disease and that there was no hope for me. Then I commenced to take Dodd's Kidney Pills and used in all twenty boxes. Now I eat well, sleep well, and my doctor says I am well. Dodd's Kidney Pills and nothing else cured me. Do you wonder I am always ready to say a good word for Dodd's Kidney Pills?'

What will cure Bright's Disease will surely cure any other form of Kidney Disease. Dodd's Kidney Pills will always cure Bright's Disease. They are the only remedy that will cure Bright's Disease. To make sure you get Dodd's.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

ORGANIC CHURCH UNION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As organic church union is fast becoming a live issue in Canada and the United States, it behooves all Christian bodies concerned to look at such a proposition from all sides.. The commercial spirit of the twentieth century is that of amalgamation. Combinations and trusts are the order of the day. However, public sentiment for obvious reasons is being arrayed against them. And while we do not contend that this is a parallel case, yet it is not without valuable suggestions to the advocates of church union. I question whether towns with more than two hundred inhabitants would profit from church union. The idea of forming great religious unions and building great churches is by no means the most promising indication of interesting the unchurched masses. After four seasons' experience in evangelistic work in Canada and the United States, I am not very hopeful of the ultimate success of organic church union. Doctrinal differences are not the only obstacles in the way of such a union. There are practical reasons why the proposed union of the churches would not be the most feasible plan that could be desired for the spread of righteousness in the earth. Some of the most devoted and talented ministers who are now serving churches, with a membership of one thousand or more, are frank to confess that if their churches were divided into societies of from two to four hundred members, with a pastor over each of them, infinitely more good could be accomplished. Is it not reasonable to suppose that three pastors on the same territory, with a salary of one thousand dollars each, would do more and better work than one pastor on a salary of three thousand? That large churches are not as spiritual nor aggressive as smaller ones is a well-known fact in the Christian ministry. It is being urged that in country towns and villages the financial side of the question is a sufficient cause for church union. Granting that a good number of country pastors are under-paid for their services, the coming together of the two or three little churches would not entirely nor permanently settle the question of a better salary for the preacher, because the real cause is not of a collective nature. The majority of our smaller churches could pay their pastors a reasonable salary if they would give of their means as the Lord prospers them. Hence the difficulty with churches of small membership in supporting a pastor is not so much for reasons of poverty as of unwillingness. It is a proposition of will not rather than cannot. If twenty families would give into the church annually one-seventh of their income, the salary of their pastor would be forever settled. Then there is the temptation to the pastor of a federated church to neglect a profitable, yet not absolutely necessary kind of gospel teaching and visiting. It was my privilege some time ago to visit a town that could boast of having a federated church, and I can truthfully say that for a federated church with an experience of two years it was the dryest and deadest town religiously that I had visited for many a day.

L. D. BURO.

No. Adams, Mass.

DEARTH OF TEACHERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Protestant Committee of Public Instruction is perfectly right in maintaining the standard of efficiency in the teaching staff of the province, by requiring prospective teachers to attend the Normal School, where they get practical instruction and learn how to teach; for the simple passing of examinations whereby the college diploma of B.A. or M.A. is secured does not make a teacher.

The reason of this dearth of teachers in either rural or city districts is not far to seek, and is not because the teacher must be qualified, but because it is impossible to live on the pittances called salaries given for honorable and laborious work.

The city salaries are bad enough, but the rural teachers are ten times worse off. Hence the time taken up by the Protestant Committee in discussing changes in qualifications would have been better employed in devising ways and means to assist the rural commissions in giving a living wage to the teacher, and at the same time compelling them adequately to remunerate their teachers. Until that is done there will be a dearth of teachers, and even now there are complaints of a falling off in attendance at the Normal School.

If the rural teachers were properly paid there would be then an inducement for matriculants of the academies to go to McGill Normal School, or for city teachers to go to the country, hence the bottom of the whole difficulty is the 'cheap' principle in vogue all over the country, and even in the United States, in the matter of teachers and their salaries. Living has been greatly enhanced in the last few years but the teacher's salary remains the same. Why is it that teaching has been relegated to the female sex? Simply for the reason that a man can do far better in other walks of life, and his place is so filled at less cost to the school board, which is deteriorating the young lads of this country.

SECRETARY.

RURAL DELIVERY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—They tell us that one hundred and forty billion of our fellows have lived and died, but of this vast multitude, apart from those connected with the religions of the world, the names of the men who still live in the memory of the people as benefactors of the race, may be written on a post-card. Ask a school-boy, who could not for the life of him, tell you the name of our Governor-General, what four names should have first place in this list. He would answer, Benjamin Franklin, Hoe, Morse, Stevenson, men who placed in the hands of the civilized world, discoveries that laugh at time and distance, discoveries that if you give them a job that you want done in a hurry they will not go off for three or four days just when the work is almost finished, down to the post-office corners on a bum. They are fast and reliable, they get there, qualities that everybody is after, especially when it comes to sending news and getting news.

The newspaper business, which has with rapid strides attained to a position almost beyond belief, depends largely upon these agencies.

In a small farm journal on the table here as I write, the editor says: 'For the December number, forty-six tons of blank paper was required. He invites his friends to come and see him and his news factory. I will accept the invitation and report. He also published a general newspaper. I am in a hurry, though (and so is the Editor) and can't look around much.

The clock will soon strike the hour for going to press, the Editor and his staff are hurriedly putting in shape for the type-setters the last instalment of news that is being flashed over the wire and is coming in from all parts of the compass.' Among the despatches is one saying that pork is going up in England, and that live hogs has taken a sudden jump from $6 per hundred pounds in Toronto to $6.75. The type is placed on the cylinder, the pressman moves the lever, the sleeping giant springs into activity, and the newspaper folded and addressed at the rate of two hundred per minute is ready to start out upon its important mission of satisfying the almost universal desire for the latest news and current literature. The waggons at the delivery door are quickly loaded and hustled on through the hurrying multitude of street cars, horses and vehicles and humanity to the mail train that in ten minutes will be rushing on, like the roaring, screaming tempest, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, upon a track that has cut the farmers' farms and fields into triangles, and within a hundred minutes from the time when the blank white paper was grasped by the roller in the pressroom, the newspaper complete is landed in a country post-office seventy-five miles from its starting place. The postmaster has got his money out of it. The railway companies have got their money out of it and are done with it, and the men who make it have. I hope, got their money out of it. The government that took it in hand and rushed it on with such neatness and despatch will have nothing more to do with it and has left it, after all this outlay of money, brains, care, hurry and bustle, dejected and undone, dumped into a pigeon-hole in the country post-office, and there it will rest for four or five days, like as not; and by the time the farmer gets it (who in the meantime has lost $15 on a hog sale on account of not having the latest market reports in hand), a thousand copies of it in the city of Toronto would not sell for a copper shekel, except for waste paper, and if a newsboy there attempted to sell it on the streets, he would be walked off to a lock-up or a lunatic asylum in short order. The label (a cow-bell would be a suitable appendage, however), on this paper, bears the name of a very intelligent and well-to-do farmer, who lives over on one of the back concessions, and who in one way and another pays a hundred and fifty dollars every year into the coffers of his country.

Saturday night comes and the prospects of a comparatively easy day in sight, he starts out on a fruitless hunt, like as not, among his neighbors for his mail, which is still resting peacefully in its old quarters, and is in for spending the Sabbath there, and as it lies cooped up with its fellows it preaches a sermon that the country people in Canada have evidently taken very little note of as yet. Sleeping in meeting is a very bad trait, but anyhow the preaching goes on Sunday after Sunday at the post-office. As for me, I have managed to keep awake long enough to hear a few things that seem to be of considerable import.

The Treasury at Ottawa has accumulated a surplus in the last twelve months of twelve million dollars over and above the expenditure. That our legislators and government, in whose behalf we farmers and country people have freely expended oceans of human energy and horse-flesh (a cheeky fellow looking over my shoulder suggests, 'put "money" after horse-flesh,' but I will leave that for the city chap to 'put' into his list of contributions), will be assembled in parliament shortly discussing with a good deal of feeling a hundred different schemes as to how this surplus should be disposed of, and in all this figuring and display of wisdom there will not be a shadow of a reference to the fact that something should be done immediately to get this mail package out of the hole it is in in the post-office. Taking General Hawkin's statement, which I referred to in a former letter, that is being quoted by some of the big city papers in this country, for the purpose of getting the old white elephant into better condition for show purposes. This twelve million dollars would send the rural free delivery man to every farmer's home in Eastern Canada without another dollar's outlay on the part of the government or anyone, for five years straight. If we farmers and country people in old Canada, who number almost three-quarters of its population, stand around with our hands in our pockets and fail to take advantage of the splendid financial conditions that exist at Ottawa at this particular time, and do not insist upon the instituting of rural delivery, we deserve to go down from our position of prosperity, intelligence and freedom, as did ancient Greece, to poverty, ignorance and bondage.

GEO. WILCOX.

Springford, Ont.

FATHER O'SULLIVAN'S LECTURE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—On the evening of Feb. 7 I went to hear Father O'Sullivan speak at Laval University, on local option, and give the history of temperance in Vermont. The students' hall was crowded, the Archbishop and the other heads of the Catholic Church were there, and Father O'Sullivan was grand in his manner of speaking in the cause of temperance. No doubt his lecture will do a vast amount of good, if the ball is kept rolling by our French-Canadian citizens, and if our aldermen and mayor will only help, now the elections are all over, by closing up all the unlicensed places, cutting down the licensed places, by one half, closing earlier on Saturday night, and stop selling to minors, finally, stopping the manufacture. We should then have a great deal better city.

I. H. HAWKINS.

588 Cadieux street, Montreal.

PARENTAL NEGLECT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Some time ago at a Conference of Methodist ministers in Rochester, N.Y., one of the ministers made the somewhat startling statement that a majority of the Sunday-schools were little better than 'schools of irreverence,' where the lack of reverence for sacred things, and even the want of good manners, was so conspicuous that the evil influence of the school in a great measure rendered nugatory any good that was done. The fault was not so much in the teachers or the teaching as it was in the lack of home training, although some superintendents and teachers were much more successful in securing proper order and less irreverence than prevailed in many other Sunday-schools. When commenting on this discussion, the Rochester 'Democrat' said: 'The American home is so valuable an institution that its rapid disappearance is a most alarming sign of the times. 'Race suicide' is but an incident of this home destruction and probably the less of the two. At any rate the nation will not gain much by an increase of the American birth rate unless it is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the number of American homes for the proper bringing up of the increased number of children. This disintegration of Christian home life seems to be going on in all, or nearly all English-speaking communities. At the last meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in New Zealand, the report presented to that body on the state of religion in the colony contains the following sorrowful confession of religious decadence:—

'If pleasure-loving is injuring in a special degree our young people, of the older people it has very often to be said that they seem to be in a condition of torpor. We cannot wonder at the flippancy of so many of our youth if their parents are wanting in soul. Enthusiasm is at a sad discount among multitudes of our church members, and there is a general complaint of the waning of home life. Family discipline is deplorably neglected, with the result that children grow ignorant, self-indulgent, ill-mannered, lawless. There we touch a spot of veritable heart disease in our body politic.'

The good people in Montreal and Westmount have no just cause to 'Thank God that they are not like the New Zealanders or the Yankees in their neglect of "home rule."' And as for irreverence, and even rudeness among Sunday-school children, some of our youths could give pointers to many of the mischief-loving young Americans.

In how many of our Sunday-schools, a large proportion of the boys take no part in the opening or closing exercises, except by way of endeavoring to distract the attention of the few who may be disposed to help in the singing or reading of the lesson? When at prayer, how few of the boys close their eyes and bow their heads in a reverent manner. Not content with standing or sitting, 'glowering' around the schoolroom, when prayers are being said, smiling, whispering, nudging their fellows, and even throwing paper pellets and other missiles, are not uncommon. I have seen the floor of a class-room which had just been vacated by a group of merry-making boys who were supposed to be studying the lesson for the day, but had evidently found more congenial employment in pitching around beans and other missiles, as two or three score of these were scattered around the room.

I have also known of parents keeping their children at home as the moral atmosphere of the Sunday-school was not conducive to moral training. The good book says that 'A child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.'

Not all the great ones of the earth,
Who boast the honors of their birth,
Or millions of their wealth;
To such high dignity is given,
As those who train the young for heaven,
While careful of their health.

Abundant entrance them awaits,
When passing through the pearly gates,
To dwell with lov'd ones there;
The good that they on earth have done,
Shall fructify when they are gone,
And precious fruitage bear.

But sad the case where man and wife,
While caring for the present life,
Forget the life to come;
Their children victims of neglect,
For sacred things have no respect,
Trained in a Christless home.

Such parents may profess to love,
The laws of Him who reigns above,
And call upon His name;
Parental duties when neglected,
Bring dire results when not expected,
Of sorrow, grief and shame.

The seed once sown with thoughtlessness,
In soil untilled through slothfulness,
Will yield a crop of weeping:
Conscience, though plied with fair excuses,
To cease tormenting, still refuses,
When comes the time for reaping.

DAVID CURRIE.

IMPERIAL UNITY AND CHAMBERLAINISM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I have been holding this letter with my renewal to hear from the results of the imperial elections more fully. I do not know from what sources others draw their information of what is going on in the Mother Country, but mine show that there has been a vast amount of misrepresentation and positive falsehood on the part of the British Liberals. They have called Mr. Chamberlain a 'protectionist,' and have raised the cry of 'dear bread,' among others, to lead the ignorant masses to vote for their party. When it is known that Mr. Chamberlain's tariff is only two shillings on a quarter of wheat, that is fifty cents on eight bushels, it can well be believed that it would not raise the price of a loaf at all, and that Mr. Chamberlain is not a protectionist at all.

He is first and last for the consolidation of all parts of the Empire into one great unity. That is his policy, and the proposal of two shillings on a quarter of wheat is only one of the steps to that end. While it would not keep one bushel of foreign wheat from entering the English market, it would be a preference to the colonies to that extent and so stimulate the growing of wheat by them. Protection means to keep out foreign trade in favor of home productions, and no man would assert that such is, either the object or result of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal. He is not a protectionist, and it is not true to make him masquerade as such.

Every loyal man desires the entire unity of every part of the Empire, and we all know that that cannot be secured without entire free trade between every part of it. Suppose Massachusetts declared for a tariff against California and the South against the Northern States of this country, would not these tariffs be pro tanto walls of separation? Is not the effect the same between the outlying countries of the Empire not only as between themselves but against the central head? Mr. Chamberlain desires to remove these unfortunate barriers, and every Liberal in Britain as well as in Canada, the policy of whose party has always been for free trade, should support Mr. Chamberlain in his imperial free trade policy. It is astonishing, therefore, to find his opponents among Liberals.

I am a Canadian-born British subject, hoping soon to return to Canada to spend my days there, and when I go back I want to find the people doing their utmost to make the Empire one in tariff and every other way. I am glad that Mr. Balfour has been disastrously defeated for his sins, and I believe the heterogeneous elements that have succeeded him will be overruled by a protecting God for good. This is the day of 'The Miry Clay.' Papers call it the 'growth of democracy.' Whatever name is given, it is weakness in the body politic since clay cannot be united with the iron, that is the educated upper classes of society, where the wisdom of the nation is found. They are the 'iron.' The House of Lords is the standing hope of Britain and of the Empire. It keeps in close touch with the people, its members are greatly farmers, living among farmers, and when Mr. Gladstone threatened 'to mend or end it,' and went to the people on that issue, he met his Waterloo. So will Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman if he attempts Irish home rule, or putting South Africa under the Peers. This is only my opinion. I am no prophet, but have seen some history in my three score and ten years. Elements of disintegration are at work in Canada.

UNITY.

Minneapolis, Feb. 8.

'PRINCE RUPERT' AND INFRACTION OF CONDITIONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The article which appeared in the columns of the 'Witness' re the name recently adopted as that of the terminus of the G. T. P. R. R. is both pertinent and to the point. Prince Rupert was altogether too light a weight to ever be honored with having the distinction of transmitting his name to a posterity so vigorous as young Canada. Seemingly Prince Rupert's 'buccaneering' qualities must have favorably impressed the committee when it would allow itself to deliberately shut its eyes to a gross infraction of the conditions of the contest, in awarding the prizes to those, who, if the conditions had been faithfully observed, would have been entirely ignored. In doing this the committee was guilty of a breach of faith towards the other contestants, irrespective of the merits or demerits of the name Prince Rupert.

FAIR PLAY.

WAITERS' TIPS ARE A MINE.

Secrets of New York restaurant waiters' earnings came to light the other day at the hearing of the suit of a waiter against the city for damages. The plaintiff claimed that a fall on the sidewalk in front of his home incapacitated him from performing his duties as actively as formerly. The interesting part of the testimony was that relating to his financial condition and the amount of his earnings at the time of the accident. He said his salary as a waiter was $6 a week, but it was brought out that he made $40 a week, the additional $34 being made in tips. He also made about $20 extra a week at night banquets.—**Philadelphia 'Ledger.'**

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

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For Infants, Invalids, And The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

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RUPTURE CURED.

J. L. ARMSTRONG, the well-known Specialist of Ottawa is coming to Montreal by request. Don't be discouraged by past failures to secure relief. The most hopeless cases, infants and adults, are quickly and permanently cured by my inventions. I invite you to call at the **TURKISH BATH HOTEL,** McGill College Avenue, on **February 22nd and 23rd, two days only.** Consultations free.



GEORGE JUBB.

Mr. Geo. Jubb, 75 Years Old Gives Evidence.

J. L. Armstrong, Specialist, Ottawa.

Dear Sir—Your invention has caused a complete cure of that troublesome rupture in four (4) months' time. As it was quite comfortable I continued to wear it two months longer, making it six (6) months altogether, from Sept. 1903 to March 1904. I have not worn it or any other during the past fifteen (15) months. I am quite strong, I work as usual, not sparing myself, although I am seventy-five (75) years old. The merits of your invention should be more generally known. I cannot recommend it too highly. Most gratefully yours—GEORGE JUBB. (Resident Prescott last forty years). Prescott Ont. June 16 1905.

J. L. ARMSTRONG,

Specialist 102 Bank St. cor, Albert St. Ottawa, Ont. 22 years experience 1,400 references. Established in Ottawa Twenty Years. BOOK FREE—Every ruptured person should have one.

Removal Notice.

We beg to notify the public that we have removed our Factory to New Building, **56-58 Latour street.** Office is still at the old stand.

G. W. REED & CO.,

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Clark's DELICIOUS Pork & Beans

The Best Pork, Finest Beans, most skillfull seasoning and scientific cooking. A most nutritious and palatable food for old or young.

Sold in Tins, Ready to serve, by all dealers

W. CLARK, Mfr.

Montreal.

4-8-04.

LITERARY REVIEW.

'ST. CUTHBERT'S OF THE WEST.'

Although there is a real story in 'St. Cuthbert's of the West,' by 'Robert E. Knowles (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, Edinburgh), it is not the story that gives the book its striking character, but the humorous and often sympathetic delineation of a Scottish community in Canada. Quaint points of view are suggested in such expressions as, 'Man, what a graun' chief Bonyparte would hae made, gin the M'Phatters had ta'en him up!' or the description of some old-time sermons, as dinners, 'saxteen or seventeen coorses, ilka ane o' them; nane o' yir bit lunches wi' napkins an' flowers and finger bowls like ye hae the noo.' The minister who is supposed to be the narrator seeks out a drunken parishioner late at night and is lectured by the latter on the way home.

'To think I wad live to see my ain minister slippin' by intill a taivern at sic a time o' nicht,' he groaned, despondingly.

Then he turned upon me, his voice full of sad reproof: 'I'm no' what I micht be masel', but I dinna mak' ony profession; but to think I'd catch my ain minister hangin' roon a taivern at this time of nicht. It'll kill the wife. She thocht the warld o' ye.'

What the man was driving at was slowly borne in upon me.

'But you do not understand, Geordie,' I began.

He stopped me again. 'Dinna mak' it worse wi' yir explanations. I un'erstaun fine. Ye're a wolf in sheep's claes, an' I'm sair at hairt the nicht.'

I saw the uselessness of any attempt to enlighten him, for he was evidently sincere in his delusion, and the spirit of real grief could be detected mingling with another, which poisoned the air at every breath. Whereupon I left him to himself as we walked along, Geordie swaying gently, overcome by the experiences of the departed hour.

'It mann hae a fearfu' hand o' ye, when ye cam' oot at sic a time,' he said, at length, half to himself. But it clean spiled a graun' nicht for me to see ye slippin' ben.'

Some racial traits are well brought out. The minister being of Irish descent was at first a little puzzled by the extreme reticence of his new friends. But he comes in time to appreciate the Scotch compliment, delayed for years and then carefully qualified. The precentor when ill and about to die, acknowledged that he regarded the minister as a special friend.

'Noo, I was sayin' to the wife this verra day that yon man ye brocht frae Montreal last simmer was like eneuch a graun' preacher— I'm no disputin' that, mind ye. But I was sayin' to the wife that I likit yirsel' fully mair nor him.'

He had not finished, for he felt he had gone too far.

'Ay, that's what I was sayin' to the wife. I likit yirsel' fully better nor him—it's different ye see. I'm gettin' kind o' used to ye, ye ken.'

'St. Cuthbert's' is good enough, and has enough of the elements of popularity, to be worth criticizing. Its faults, briefly, are just those apt to occur in fiction written by ministers, the witticisms occasionally make free with sacred things, the situations sometimes derive a sensational effect from church surroundings, and the knowledge of the world displayed seems rather one-sided. The author is rich in sentiment as in humor, but he essays to handle the problems that George Macdonald took up, without that pioneer's grasp of essentials on the one hand, or on the other any appreciation of the modern charity which somewhat, perhaps to society's detriment, conceals a multitude of sins.

PICTURES IN THE MAGAZINES.

'Rocky Mountain wild flowers' are described by Julia Henshaw in the 'Canadian Magazine' for February. Fifteen pictures show the most prominent varieties, some of which, such as False Heather and the Canadian Violet, flourish at a great altitude. The portraits of Keats form a special study in the 'Century Magazine,' and there are sonnets on Keats by Gertrude McGiffert and G. L. Gause. In 'Scribner's,' Arthur Rackham has some striking pictures in color to illustrate an unusual little story by Eleanor Gates.

CHOOSING A CAREER.

The editor of 'Success,' Mr. Orison Smett Marden, is tireless in his productions on behalf of young people. His 'Story of Achievement,' and other books are stimulating and instructive, and the new one just issued, 'Choosing a Career,' (Bobbs-Merrill Company, Indianapolis), is of like character. The first part of the book deals with considerations relating to the choice of a life calling, and is particularly valuable. Among the questions here discussed are parental influence, environment, stumbling into an occupation, an unsettled mental habit, health, the dissipation of energy, belittling occupations, growth not wealth the goal, courage, hard work, concentration, and getting on with other people. In the second part of the book valuable suggestions are offered on some twenty-five or more possible careers for men and women. Mr. Marden always appeals to the noblest and best, and 'Choosing a Career,' in common with his other works, will be helpful in guiding young people not only to making success, but also to the development of character and soul.

FAIRY TALES.

A grim and learned treatise published some years since by Professor Max Nordau advanced the proposition that most of the world was going mad. The author of 'Degeneration' might have been expected to write many other works sooner than a book of wholesome, cheery fairy tales 'told to his Maxa from her fourth to her seventh birthday.' 'The Dwarf's Spectacles' (Macmillan Co., New York, also Morang, Toronto) is translated by Mary J. Safford, and attractively illustrated. Some of the stories, such as that of the proud doll who would not answer to the name of Minna, but demanded to be called Kundigunde, are not too elaborate for four-year-olds, while others have enough plot to entertain older children and will be of almost as much interest to grown people on account of carrying a fine suggestiveness like Hans Andersen's. Some European affairs are hit off, rather pessimistically in the story of five kittens who would not catch mice, and made a serious effort to enter into friendly relations with those who had formerly regarded them as enemies.

'Do you speak in the name of the whole cat people?' asked the old mouse.

'For the present we can only speak in our own name,' replied Miese. 'There is still much prejudice among us. Our old people will not give up their wicked customs. But the young ones are with us, I am sure of that. The future will be ours. We will set an example which all our race will soon follow enthusiastically. Come, brothers, come, dear mice. Let us embrace one another. Let us celebrate the festival of peace and fraternity.

The mice began to whisper and mutter. Suddenly a young mouse squeaked: 'I'll risk it! Fraternity is so grand a thought that I will gladly stake my life to learn whether the progressive cat means honestly.'

The cats caressed the mice, and raced about the barn with them till it was decided to appoint them 'honorary mice,' with full rights of citizenship. But when it came to celebrating the 'historic hour' by a feast, the cats could not eat the wheat provided, and next day, being hungry and angry, they killed all the mice they could and returned to their old-fashioned relatives. In another of these stories a clever little girl who, with her brother had strayed from home was given by a giantess a magic purse in which she would find a gold coin whenever she had a good idea. In wondering how to get home she thought of asking a stork to carry her and her brother back to their mother again. It took several storks to carry such large children, but the clever thought was rewarded by a gold coin in the purse. After this the child was hopeful for more.

She made all sorts of smart affected speeches which seemed to be very clever, and whenever she thought she had aid said something extremely bright, she secretly felt for the little silk purse in her pocket. Only to her surprise and anger, she found no gold piece there, and she consoled herself by thinking that the giantess had fooled her. Yet she had once found a gold piece in the purse, so it could not be a mere hoax on the part of the giantess. She thought about the matter a long time, and suddenly the idea darted through her head, 'What if all the smart sayings, of which I have been so vain, were not clever ideas at all, but stupid nonsense?'

At the same moment she felt something hard in her pocket, opened the purse, with a trembling hand, and there was another beautiful glittering gold piece. So this was her first good idea since the one with the stork.

HISTORICAL NOVELS.

A book which, on account of the author's celebrity, can hardly be overlooked, is 'On the Field of Glory,' by Henryk Sienkiewicz, author of 'Quo Vadis.' (Little, Brown & Co., Boston.) It is translated from the Polish by Jeremiah Curtin, and presents a picture of aristocratic life in Poland in the seventeenth century. The young warriors are very like school-boys except for the readiness with which they weep and embrace each other. They are for the most part diligently preparing to fight the Turks, though the 'field of glory' does not come into view at all. The sayings of these simple-minded people afford a study of national character presumably historical enough. But the deeds of the more wicked are told with equal detail. One householder persecutes a young lady under his protection, and, failing to seduce her, gives her a beating. His servants then make him drunk and enable the lady to escape. If people like to read about such things, of course it is a matter of taste.

A tale of wild arventure with more plot and incident than most stories have nowadays, is 'Sir Raoul,' by James M. Ludlow, the author of 'Deborah.' (F. H. Revell Co., Toronto, $1.50.) It purports to tell how the Crusaders of the fourteenth century were led to change their plan of campaign to suit political intriguers. The band of mountain brigands who took part in these affairs, contained some doughty heroes, of course, one of whom is duly rewarded at the end. The Doge of Venice and other historical characters are introduced. This comparatively harmless story (in spite of the successful lying and naive profanity of the actors) is calculated to give a good deal of instruction and more entertainment.

The state of England in the reign of James II. is vividly portrayed in 'The Chariots of the Lord,' by Joseph Hocking. (Bouverie Colonial Library.) With rather too much scriptural talk on the part of both honest men and hypocrites, the invasion of the Duke of Monmouth, and later that of William of Orange, is planned by representatives of the people enraged by Judge Jeffrey's lawless cruelty and the king's evident design to fill all high places with Roman Catholics. The hero is supposed to be a nephew of that Bishop Trelawney who was imprisoned in the Tower, to the indignation of so many valiant Cornishmen, and his sweetheart is a ward of Jeffrey's, who comes to the aid of the rash young man in unexpected circumstances.

LITERARY NOTES.

Raymond Needham and Alexander Webster have collaborated in a book which is as pleasing as the stirring of old memories. The authors of 'Somerset House Past and Present' (E. P. Dutton & Co.), take us through the stories of its old residents from the time of its builder the Lord Protector Somerset, to this prosaic century. The vicissitudes of the house, and joys and sorrows of its inhabitans are inextricable, and we might almost expect to feel the presence of the dainty ladies and gallant lovers who thronged its halls, even in the modern uses to which the building is put, for it has now reverted to occupation as government offices, the purpose for which it was built. The book is history in a very pleasing form.

Sir Oliver Lodge is at variance with Professor Haeckel on the materialistic theories advanced by him in the 'Riddle of the Universe,' and does not hesitate to say so. In 'Life and Matter' (G. & P. Putnam), Sir Oliver sharply criticises his opponent on two points in particular:

1. The notion that because material energy is constant in quantity, therefore its transformations and transferences—which admittedly constitute terrestrial activity—are insusceptible to guidance or directing control.

2. The idea that the specific guiding power which we call 'life' is one of the forms of material energy; so that, directly it relinquishes its connection with matter, other equivalent forms of energy must arise to replace it.

The Springfield 'Republican,' in reviewing this book concludes:

Sir Oliver does not stop with controverting the materialistic doctrine; he sets forth his own philosophy in some detail, and it is as opposite as possible to the coldly rational mechanical theory of Prof. Haeckel. He has been closely identified with the psychic research movement and inclines towards spiritism. Matter, he holds, is the vehicle of the mind, but is dominated and transcended by it. If the atoms of a painting ceased to cohere the picture would be destroyed, yet the atoms did not make the picture. A cathedral is held together by inorganic forces, but they do not explain it: 'In its symbolism it represents one who was executed many centuries ago. Death and Time are far from dominant.'

The topic of early mission work in America has been treated lately from two different standpoints, by George Wharton James, and the combined effort of Edgar Mayhew Bacon and Andrew Carpenter Wheeler.

The sphere Mr. James has chosen is the early work of Franciscan Friars in California. ('In and Out of the Old Missions of California.' Boston: Little, Brown & Co.), and the pleasure he experienced as he travelled from station to station of these old Spanish missions is again experienced by his readers. His object is evidently to aid tourists in their study of these scenes of early heroic effort and to increase appreciation of the old mission architecture, which has a charm about it that is likely to react as a corrective force upon the meaningless plagiarism of the nineteenth century. In 'Nation Builders' (Eaton & Mains), Mr. Bacon and the late Mr. Wheeler have contrived to produce a very readable book. The trials and bravery of the old pioneers of the Methodist Church in their struggle to carry forward the story of the cross, and the pictures of early frontier life give the book a real value.

S. R. Crockett has been at work again on the behalf of his younger circle of readers, and 'Sir Toady' comes back in new surroundings. 'Sir Toady Crusoe' he is this time, and his residence is an island off the coast of Scotland. Great times are his in his exile, and the discovery of kindred spirits in another boy and a girl of his own age and requirements, produce experiences worthy of recording.

'It is a high art,' says the Brooklyn 'Daily Eagle,' 'this faculty for writing about a small boy and his surroundings in a fashion that not only interests other small boys, but also delights older boys with imagination, and a saving remembrance of their own youth. One feels that the author of 'Sir Toady Crusoe' could not have written so interestingly, have drawn such a vivid picture, and have made his hero such a perfectly convincing boy if he was not one of those whose youthfulness of heart and sympathy with the ideals of childhood enable him to see things with their vision.

Something of a very different class is 'The Menace of Privilege,' by Henry George, jr. (Macmillans.) He has good control of his subject, writes good English, and the warmth of personal opinion makes the book alive. The book is an attack on the 'favored class.' The 'Congregationalist and Christian World' says:

Th son is not as judicious and fair minded as his father was, nor as careful of his authorities. His prejudices are strong and often lead to misstatement. He is a fluent and interesting writer, but must be read with the caution that is given to special pleading.

Dickens again, and this time in the rather unusual garb of synopsis. Evidently in the general rush of things, Hallie Erminie Rives, in her 'Tales from Dickens' (Bobbs-Merrill), hopes to be able to squeeze in a favorite author by small doses. Better that way than not at all. She has put heart into her work, and done it well. Says the New York 'Times' :—

Miss Rives's book must have a good influence: her summaries of the famous novels are lucid, tasteful, and sympathetic; she gives much in little; her tribute to Dickens in the introduction is both reverent and enthusiastic. It is not easy sometimes for a hardened reviewer, bound more or less by conventions, to get the right point of view in judging such a book. But one can see that here is no attempt to sail under false colors. The book is all as modest and straightforward as any guide-book, and it is just what its title says it is.

Poetry that is all prose, and prose that has the real life of poetry in it, is Bliss Carman's 'Poetry of Life.' (L. C. Page & Co.) His easy style and pleasing fancies leave a sense of something worth while, although one may scarcely judge in what this pleasure consists. An incomplete theme or an unfinished story, almost, there remains the impression, 'Surely there was more there than I found.'

So that when all is said and done,' says the New York 'Globe,' the reader in seach of a star to guide him through the morasses of recent letters, rises from a perusal of these papers on the 'Poetry of Life,' the 'Purpose of Poetry,' the 'Distaste for Poetry,' and the 'Poetry of To-morrow,' with a sense of disappointment, realizing that he had more pleasure than profit. This confusion of thought or, perhaps, reluctrance of expression, while it leaves the literary seeker in the dark, does not prevent Mr. Carman from exercising a potent spell over the senses. His style possesses its old-time remarkable mellowness and harmony; in fact there is hardly a poet living to-day who could infuse his prose with so truly a musical quality as Mr. Carman in the 'Poetry of Life.'

A 'science' that has developed truly only in 'these latter days,' but has grown to something of gigantic and threatening proportions, is that of advertising. Its hesitating beginning, leap to sudden popularity, and subsequent rapid growth have made it something to be wondered at and even to be written about. Almost a pioneer in the matter is George Presbury Rowell, and he has given now to the world a book of amusing history in 'Forty years an advertising agent' (New York, Printer's Ink Publishing Co.) The New York 'Times' is complimentary:

Really this is a most engaging volume—this breezy, gossipy story of the life and observations of an advertising man. The veteran Mr. George P. Rowell was quite right not to let his narrative lie buried in the files of 'Printers' Ink,' where it first appeared. The general reader does not see 'Printers' Ink'—and it is the general reader who will find the most entertaining, instructive and surprising matter in these frank confessions of a member of the most modern and mysterious of professions. Mr. Rowell does not even pretend, by the way, that his profession occupies itself with bringing to the man with a definite real need that other man who can supply that need. Not a bit of it. Its business is to invent a more or less superfluous something, and then industriously to efface the impression that the something in question is immensely desirable. Mr. Rowell tells story after story (names and dates duly supplied) of the exploitation of this method. The humor of it he appreciates abundantly—the ethics of it do not trouble him at all.

In connection with inventive genius so necessary to good advertising, it may be very interesting to know how that worked in its early times. This little extract from a life of Mme. de Krudner dealing with the sale of 'Valerie,' shows one



A SURE foot guides the winning stone. The cling-sole of "Canadian" Rubbers guarantees the sure foot.

"The mark of quality" found on every genuine "Canadian" Rubber insures perfection of fit, absolute waterproofness, long wear, and sure-footedness.

Look for "the mark of quality" when you are buying rubbers, and satisfaction is guaranteed.

THE CANADIAN RUBBER CO OF MONTREAL LIMITED

THE MARK OF QUALITY.

"CANADIAN" RUBBERS

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The Wornout Nerves, The Weak Heart, The Tired Brain, The Wasted Strength.

What a multitude of women there are who feel that these words exactly suit their case. From early morn until late at night they have been on the go, year in and year out, attending to the daily household duties, looking after the wants of her children and spending the rest of her time attending to social and church work. Is it any wonder then that sooner or later there comes a general collapse? The action of the heart becomes weak and palpitating, the nerves become unstrung, the brain feels in a whirl half the time and the usual force of vitality is lacking.

It is at this time a woman should look after herself. If she does not, serious female disorders may set in and often cause weary months and years of helplessness and miserable suffering. What she wants is something to build up her system. For this purpose there is nothing to equal

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

They are the women's friend in every sense of the word.

They will strengthen the weak heart, tone up the shaky, starved nerves, make the brain clear, and restore the lost vitality.

Mrs. George Lohnes, Stanley Section, N.S., writes: "I was greatly troubled with weak and dizzy spells and was so run down I could not attend to my household duties. I bought two boxes of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and after taking them I found that my trouble had all passed away. I am now strong and healthy again."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills are 50 cents per box or 3 for $1.25. If your dealer does not handle them, send direct to The Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Startling Weakness In Her Kidneys

Undermined Strength, Caused Nervous Exhaustion, Languor, and Melancholia—Strange Case Cured by

Dr. Hamilton's

Mandrake and Butternut Pills

The treatment of sick kidneys has been reduced to an exact science by Dr. Hamilton.

His pills relieve from the first dose and promptly effect a cure that is permanent and satisfactory in every particular. Mrs. M. P. Kenney, of Sours, writes:—

'Last summer I became weak and nervous and seemed to lose my grip. My health ran down steadily. I became morose and languid and had no ambition to do even the slightest housework. It was very fortunate I found out that weak kidneys were at the bottom of my trouble. I took Dr. Hamilton's Pills. In a few days I felt better and used them steadily for some time. They effected a complete cure and made me well after many doctors had failed.'

Your ill-temper, low spirits and despondency will soon be a thing of the past if you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They cure the backache and urinal disorders, stop headaches and nervousness, —change sickness into joyous health. Price 25c. per box, or five for $1.00 at all dealers, or Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U.S.A.

Colds Reach the Vital Organs.

Most people know that such diseases as pneumonia and consumption have their beginning in a cold, but all do not realize that other vital organs of the body are almost equally liable.

Not infrequently colds settle on the liver or kidneys, causing serious diseases of these organs.

In other cases colds hang on until the system is run down and exhausted and so left in a fit state to fall prey to contagious diseases.

The only safe way is to speedily get rid of all colds before they become fastened on the system.

This can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

This medicine has become considered indispensable in the home as a cure for colds, bronchitis, [illegible] and whooping cough.

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of A. W. Chase, the famous receipt book author, on every bottle.

...author realized 'that ...or genius, nor the ex... intentions are sufficient ..., everything demands ...sm' and proceeded to ...

...days she made the round ...shops, incognito, asking ...wls, sometimes for hats, ...or ribbons, all 'a la Va... saw this beautiful and ... step out of her carriage ...surance and ask for fancy ...invented on the spur ...the shopkeepers were seiz... desire to satisfy her by ... their power. Moreover, the ...seemed to recognize the ...asked for. And if the un... ...ers, taken aback by such ...nds, looked puzzled, Mme. de ... smile graciously and pity ...ignorance of the new novel, ...then all into eager readers of ...then, laden with purchases, she ...to another shop pretending ...that which existed only in ... Thanks to these man... ...succeeded in exciting such ...tion in honor of her hero... ...a week at least, the shops sold ...Valerie.' Her own friends, ...complices in her stratagem, ...shops on her recommendation, ...the fame of her book ...Faubourg Saint Germain and ...l'Antin.

...life story of unfailing in... ...Longmans is 'Fifty Years of ... Confessions of an Optimist.' ...Smith, Elder & Co.) A kindly ...it is which has passed from ...success' to another and taken ...again for life. Apparently his ob... in writing this account was to ex... readers a little of the pleasure ...he never failed to find in life.

...if we judge him rightly, was his ...aim,' says the 'Spectator,' 'and if so, ...story of his failure is a complete suc... The book deserves a welcome, but ...is not very easy to illustrate by quota... what is its charm. It is difficult to ...in what the particular forms of happi... which belongs to a very light heart ...are. It is still more difficult to say ...how that happiness can be diffused in ...print. We should imagine this particular ...Optimist' would be a bad hand at analyz... either his skill or his feelings; but he ...has known by instinct how to create a ...sunny atmosphere, and how to make his ...reader breathe it.'

...into the seventeenth ...eighteenth century life is taken by the ...author of 'A Life of Sir Kenelm Digby,' ...in his 'Prying Among Private Papers.' (Longmans & Co.) A rather desultory ...run over things and incidents widely dif... It is of an undoubted interest. ...How the folk of a by-gone day have lived ...their every-day life, and the various ...small trials that vexed them, when told ...almost in their own words, can never ...fail of an appreciative hearing.

A book that is a beautiful little art ...gallery in itself is Sir Edward Burne-...Jones's 'Flower Book.' (London: The ...Fine Art Society.) Imagination has been ...allowed full play in the construction of ...this beautiful collection of reproductions, ...and has produced a delightful result. The ...title bears only a hidden relation to the ...contents, for no flower appears in any ...of the pictures; the subjects are suggested only by the names and their meaning. The binding is a work of art in itself, as the subject demanded.

Another title that is rather misleading is that given by Blanche Shoemaker to her volume of verse lately published by the Gorham Press, 'The Song of Youth.' Instead of the flow of hope and joy naturally looked for under that name, she has filled some sweet little poems with a sound of loss and distress. Melancholy poetry is always the easiest of expression, but it takes the truly great poet to sing unfalteringly of joy.

'Children's Letters' is yet another misleading title. This book, edited by Elizabeth Colson and Anna Gansevoort Chittenden, is from the press of Hinds, Noble & Eldridge. It contains the letters written not by children, as one might suppose, but those written to them by such great men as Phillips Brooks, Luther, Kingsley, Scott, Dickens and others. They are of more than considerable interest, and the book will be read by many.

Nothing very important, nothing very convincing; old plots more or less freshly rehashed; now and again a small surprise in the way of developments, and yet the stories as a whole not uninteresting, might be the description of the best novels so far this year. A little amusement at the difficulties of 'Double Trouble,' in which Mr. Herbert Quick lands his hero with some vulgarity contingent, some patiently worked-up cases are as patiently run down by Detective Connors in 'The Long Arm,' by Samuel M. Gardenhire, and so on. Here is a sane opinion of Ellen Glasgow's 'Wheel of Life,' which the 'Independent' gives:

That the pursuit of pleasure for its own sake is a ghastly and hideous mistake is the moral taught by this sombre story. We are unwilling witnesses at the death of several souls and the birth of others, and which is the more painful of the two it would be hard to say. Perhaps the echoes of old loves and sins never sounded more harshly through the strains of a pure love-idyl than in the crucial chapter of Laura's heart-history; but the suffering seems so useless and so hopeless, as the wheel of life turns now up, now down, with its living burden, and we sigh, as often before, for some fresh, sweet and happy presentment of the actual joy of living.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP

FISH WITH ENORMOUS EYES.

(The 'Standard,' London.)

Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, Lecturer in Zoology, and Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge, leader of the Sladen Trust Expedition for exploration in the Indian Ocean, has given a representative of Reuter's Agency an account of the chief results of the expedition:—

Mr. Gardiner, who returned to England a few days ago, said:—'Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. J. Forster Cooper, I left England in March of last year, and joined H.M.S. 'Sealark,' Commander Boyle Somerville, at Colombo, in May. We shaped a course for the Chagos Archipelago, south of the Laccadives, which is believed to be on the line of a former land connection between India and Madagascar, and the site of submerged land. Between all the different atolls and banks of the group, soundings were taken, and these went to show that if land had existed there the subsequent depression must have been very great indeed. Personally, I do not think there is any question that land existed at one time or other between Colombo and Madagascar.

'It may be said that the great depth of water in that region rather goes against any supposition of that kind. The enormously strong currents, however, must be taken into account. These could easily have worn away the bottom and increased the depth, more especially in view of a discovery we made, namely, that these currents extended to the bottom. This is an interesting point, as up to the present it had been believed that currents were active only to a comparatively small distance below the surface. . . .

'The expedition came to an end at the Seychelles. As we look back over the result of our labors several facts are at once salient. For instance, as far as land animals were concerned, we were exceedingly disappointed. None of the specimens were indigenous. All seemed to have been brought to the islands by artificial means. Each reef was different from its neighbor, and all were different from those in the Pacific Ocean or other parts of the world. Enormous stems of black coral—the rarest variety—seven feet high, were secured. The reefs, we found, were mainly formed of white coral.

'A very considerable variety of deep sea fish were brought up. At least half the number we secured seem quite new specimens, and, I believe, are not described in any text book. Some of these had enormous eyes, some only rudimentary eyes, the size of a pin's head, while some had no eyes at all. One of the most interesting discoveries we made was that floating life is exceedingly abundant at all depths down to about 1,200 fathoms in seas 2,500 fathoms deep. By floating life I mean animals which form the food of whales and deep ocean fish, and which, up to the present, have been believed to live on or very close to the surface. A variety of enormous squids were fished out, as well as jelly fish, and gigantic prawns fully six inches long. Some of these latter were blind, while others had huge eyes, but nearly all of them had phosphorescent organs, which would naturally be due to the fact that they live at a depth where almost total darkness prevails. The blind varieties had enormous feelers or antennae, some of them extending to twice the length of their bodies.

'Some forms, such as the water-flea, which is only about the size of a pin's head in surface water, we discovered six or ten times that size in 600 or 700 fathoms.'

SICK HEADACHE

Many varieties of headache exist, those most prevalent being sick or bilious headache, nervous headache, headache from constipation, etc.

Headache is an effect of disease, the cry of the suffering body for relief from some oppressing disorder.

Undoubtedly the cause must be removed in order to cure the headache permanently. Wrong action of the stomach, liver or bowels is responsible for nine out of ten cases of headache.

In sick headache (a very common form) there is sometimes nausea and vomiting and usually constipation.

In nearly all forms of headache

Burdock Blood Bitters

has proved itself a specific—a medicine that has cured where all others failed.

Keep the stomach, liver and bowels in perfect working order by the use of nature's regulator and tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, which cures all forms of headache by removing the cause.

Miss L. Smith, Morrisburg, Ont., writes: "I desire to let you know how much good Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. I was troubled with headaches all the time, and could get no relief, until a friend told me of your Burdock Blood Bitters. After taking two bottles of it, I can say that I am completely cured."

B.B.B. is for sale at all druggists and general stores. Do not accept something "just as good."

MONTREAL CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Montreal Christian Endeavor Union has been called for Thursday of next week, Feb. 22 inst., to discuss several important items of business. Every society in the union should be fully represented, and the officers of each society are especially invited. The executive is anxious to have as large and representative a meeting as possible on this occasion, owing to the importance of the matters to be discussed. The meeting will be held in the parlors of Westminster Presbyterian Church, on Atwater avenue, near St. Antoine street.

The subject of 'Evangelistic Endeavor' in the society's meetings will be fully discussed, and the Rev. George S. Reynolds, pastor of West End Methodist Church, will address the meeting on the subject, which should be one of vital interest to every Endeavorer in Montreal. The true Christian Endeavor meeting should be thep lace where decisions for Christ are expected and made frequently, and every society should work with that end in view. This matter will be pushed at this special meeting of the union, and brought prominently before every society in the city.

Among other matters to be discussed will be the response on the part of the societies to the appeal made on behalf of the Dr. Clark Quarter-Century Memorial Fund. Returns are coming in fairly well, but not as quickly as the local union would wish. The society representatives will be expected to report for their respective societies.

THE MEMORIAL FUND.

The Memorial Fund Committee of the Local Union have opened subscription lists especially for the Veteran Endeavorers of Montreal. These lists will be presented within a few days to all with whom the present executive committee is acquainted, but there are hundreds of friends in the city who will be glad of an opportunity to contribute at least one quarter to this worthy object, who are not likely to be approached by any of the active Endeavorers of to-day. All such are cordially invited to send in subscriptions to the chairman of the committee, Mr. Allan Thomson, 79 Favard street, or to the president of the Union, Mr. W. R. Leroux, 689 St. Antoine street, or 112 King street. All subscriptions will be acknowledged direct from headquarters at Boston in the shape of script recording the number of shares at 25 cents each, to the credit of the subscriber.

ATTENTION, MISSIONARY COMMITTEES.

The conveners of the various Missionary Committees are recommended by the Local Union to invite Mr. Hogg, a young man who has been in our city for some time preparing for his special ministry, to their society meetings. Mr. Hogg has given the remainder of his life to work among the lepers in India, and will leave here in a few weeks for the foreign field. He is an Endeavorer, a member of the Inspector Street Mission Society, and can be found at 75 Inspector street, or at the Y. M. C. A. This is a branch of mission work of which we hear very little, as so few are engaged in it. Mr. Hogg will be glad to speak of his work, and the societies should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

WILLISTON ANSWERS THE CRITICISMS.

(By Rev. Smith Baker, D.D., pastor of Williston Church.)

The Christian Endeavor Society of Williston Church, because it was the first society, and hence is the oldest, and has existed for twenty-five years under four pastorates, is qualified to answer the criticisms which persons unfriendly to the movement have made.

Williston Church is a family church in the western extreme of the beautiful city of Portland. It is neither a very large church nor a small one, having about three hundred and fifty resident members.

It has but few rich people and but few poor people. Its membership is composed mostly of business and professional men with their families.

It is above the average in its intelligence, and demands the best which its pastors can do. It is a united church, at peace with itself and conservative in its theology and its methods.

Not only its present pastor, but its former pastors, unite in testifying that it is as delightful a parish as a minister need desire. With deeper spirituality, it would be an ideal parish.

This statement is made that the environment of the Endeavor Society may be the better understood.

The Endeavor Society itself maintains and keeps foremost the original purpose, that of spiritual nurture.

The Young's People's Society is composed, with one or two exceptions, of young people between the ages of fifteen and thirty, and the Junior Society of those under fifteen. The members of the older society are members of the city High School, clerks in the stores, young business men, and young people who reside at home. The society is an average one in size, and the pastor thinks it is more than average in ability.

Strangers visiting its meetings would not witness any unusual enthusiasm. The conservative character of the church has its influence upon the society.

With these explanations, we think Williston society is a fair test of the workableness of the Endeavor idea.

The criticisms made against the Endeavor societies are.

1. They divide the old and the young in the church.

There is not and never has been the least evidence of such a result at Williston. Indeed, I doubt whether a church can be found where the old people and the young people are more in sympathy and harmony.

2. That the Endeavorers do not attend the evening services of the church, and the church prayer meeting in the middle of the week.

It is the other way at Williston.

In the midweek prayer meeting the Endeavor Society has charge of the singing, and always has a good representation present, sometimes more than the older people; and on the second week of each month some member of the Endeavor Society leads the meeting. The Endeavorers are among the regular 'standbys' of the week-day church prayer meeting.

3. That Endeavorers, after they are trained in the society, do not take up church-work.

This is not thus at Williston. They are represented on three of the regular church committees. The superintendent of the Sunday-school, the assistant superintendent, the secretary, the treasurer and one-half of the board of directors of the Sunday-school are active members of the Endeavor Society. There is no department of church work in which they are not engaged.

4. That the Endeavorers do not really keep their pledge, that they are hypocritical about it.

Doubtless some of them do not keep their pledge, and there may be a few hypocrites among them; but the pastor is ashamed to confess that the Endeavorers are three times as faithful to their pledge as the church-members are to their covenant.

5. That the Endeavor Society does not gather in all the young people of the congregation, that the strong young people stay out of it.

The Endeavor Society gathers of the young people a larger proportion than the church secures of the older people. We have no stronger, better-educated, or more helpful young people in our congregation than are in the Endeavor Society.

6. That societies are growing weaker, smaller in numbers, and less enthusiastic.

It is not so with Williston. It was never stronger or doing better work than now.

It keeps on a steady jog without any attempt at a race-course speed. It never had a finer class of young people than now. Williston, after twenty-five years more than holds its own, and the Junior Society quite equals the older one. Youth are coming from it into the church, and it has once taken charge of the mid week church prayer meeting.

7. That the societies do not support their pastors.

There is no organization in the church which helps him more. He has never asked them as a society to do a thing but they have promptly responded. I am inclined to think that, when the Endeavor Society does not support the pastor, the reason is that the pastor does not support the society. Williston Endeavor Society is one of the greatest helps and comforts the pastor has.

8. That the societies neglect work for the denomination, for missions and the like.

This also is not true at Williston. In all kinds of church and denominational and missionary work the Endeavor Society and the church are one. The society is simply a part of the working force of the church and the officers and members of Williston Church feel that their Endeavor scieties are a part of their spiritual household.

NAZARETH C. E. SOCIETY.

Mr. Joseph Cordner will preach in Nazareth Street Mission to-morrow evening, at seven o'clock, on the subject of 'The first part of our C. E. pledge.' All Christian Endeavorers know how excellent a report Mr. Cordner brought from Baltimore and the members of the above society would heartily invite every C. E. member to hear Mr. Cordner to-morrow evening. After the service the regular Christian Endeavor meeting will take place.

QUEBEC W. C. T. U.

Quebec, Feb. 14.—The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on Jan. 19. In the course of her annual report the secretary said:—

To-day the Roman Catholic Church is aroused as it never has been on the temperance question, thanks in large measure to the work of Curé Gauvreau, of St. Roch's parish. At one retreat alone 1,500 men signed the pledge. Many have sadly broken their promises, but we are hoping to see every priest in the diocese take up the work. Both Roman Catholic and Protestant clergy are endeavoring to have the number of licenses reduced, and we have cause to believe their efforts will be crowned with success.

In connection with the municipal elections which are to take place on the nineteenth of this month, the temperance question has come prominently forward. One of the city councillors seeking re-election is one of our own honorary members, and one of the candidates for seat No. 3, Jacques Cartier Ward has promised, if elected, to work with all his strength to gradually diminish the number of hotel licenses, while still another candidate is a son of one of the most energetic co-workers we have ever had, and who has himself loyally stood by us.

It is a growing feeling with the French and English-speaking women of this city that if the franchise were theirs the vote for temperance would be a very strong one.

This last year the Union has held one public meeting, twelve prayer-meetings, and thirteen business meetings.

The Union co-operated with the Y. M. C. A. while the camp was held in June at Levis, and supplied sugar, lemons and literature. And while the squadron was here a tea was given by the members to two hundred officers and sailors one Sunday afternoon at the close of the Gospel service held in the Auditorium. The Union also aided the Y. M. C. A. with their work in the Sailors' Institute, supplying coffee, biscuits, literature, etc. The superintendent of this department distributed comfort-bags in the hospital to the sailors who were there during the summer months.

One public address was given by the superintendent of the Sunday-school department, and on World's Temperance Sabbath the ministers were asked to preach sermons on temperance, and all willingly complied.

Large packages of literature were sent to the lighthouse keepers through kindness of Commodore Gregory, and two lumber camps were also furnished with literature and comfort-bags.

Twenty copies of the 'Monthly Leaflet' are taken, thus keeping our members in touch with the other unions throughout the provinces. The superintendent of the Department of Legislation and Petition reports that it seems impossible to secure the maximum penalty for infractions of the laws, or to trust to the vigilance of officials.

The Flower Mission has paid regular visits to the various institutions, and bouquets, magazines and colored text cards were given to the inmates, who seemed to appreciate the visits very much. We have distributed 623 bouquets, besides fowls, oysters and large quantities of milk and fruit and vegetables and clothing.

Quite a large delegation attended the convention at Richmond, and brought back encouraging reports.

The treasurer's statement shows all outlays met and a balance on hand.

The following is the list of officers elected by ballot:—

President, Mrs. Geggie; first vice-president, Mrs. Musson; second vice-president, Mrs. Distin; third vice-president, Mrs. Ramsay; fourth vice-president, Miss Sutherland; fifth vice-president, Mrs. Wiggs; recording secretary, Miss Darlington; treasurer, Miss A. Stobo; corresponding secretary, Miss Isabel N. Campbell.

Superintendents of committees:—Look-out committee, Mrs. Thomson and Mrs. Wiggs; soldiers and sailors, Mrs. Distin and Miss E. Darlington; Flower Mission, Miss Isabel N. Campbell; evangelistic, Miss Kelly; lumber camps, Miss Darlington; legislation and petition, Mrs. Geggie; literature, Miss MacNaughton; music, Miss E. Darlington.

OPIUM SMOKING AT FRENCH PORTS.

(Paris correspondence London 'Daily Express.')

For the third or fourth time within the last three years the Minister of Marine is trying to put down the opium smoking by naval officers in the French ports. But in spite of strenuous measures, the craze is spreading like an epidemic.

Toulon is the most opium ridden of all the French ports because, no doubt, of the number of ships from the East which land the drug there. I was in Toulon a few years ago and visited one of the dens. They are mere rooms with mats and a few pillows instead of furniture, and men and women lie about them smoking the acrid drug. The effect is peculiarly dangerous in the case of ships' officers, who may have the responsibility for many lives in their hands at any moment.

A WOMAN'S ATTRACTIVENESS

Is destroyed if she has to wear large boots, to ease her corns. Putnam's Corn Extractor relieves instantly, cures any corn without pain in twenty-four hours. Putnam's has been fifty years in use.

JUST STARTED OUT ON LIFE'S BROAD PATH

Pathetic Story of Young Married Couple in Brockville

Sickness Spread its Dread Shadow O'er Their Happy Home

And the Verdict, Luug Trouble, Struck Terror to Their Hearts

But Psychine, Quickly Brought Back Health and Happiness

Cured Mrs. Walter's Lungs and Made Her Really Well Again.

A story that appeals to all young couples just starting out in life, and that will awake tender memories even in older married people, comes from Brockville, Ont. Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Walter, a newly married couple, had set up their little home on Pearl street, and had entered on that most entrancing of all stages of life—the making of the home How those good days come back to all of us. Those days when every new article added to the household was but another tie binding us to home—when every object beneath the little roof was hallowed. The evening lamp shone o'er humble surroundings that will live in memory when greater scenes and grander things are long forgotten.

All Life a Dream.

It was at this happy stage that Mr. and Mrs. Walter had arrived. Life lay before them like a long, pleasant road, down which they could saunter plucking the flowers that grew by the wayside and drinking of the brooks that babbled merrily by. They could see neither sorrow nor trouble ahead.

But silently, almost unnoticed, the trouble stole into their household. The young wife grew thin and pale and gradually wasted away. The husband watched with anxious fear. He came home from his day's work hoping to see his wife better, yet dreading he hardly knew what. She had complained of a pain in her lungs, and he was haunted with a dull fear that his dear wife was in the grasp of that most dreaded of all destroyers, consumption.

Doctor's Sad Words.

Gradually the young wife sank lower, till for nine long, anxious weeks a stranger prepared the meals and gloom had settled over the once happy household. Then the doctor, after a long examination, sadly shook his head and pronounced the verdict so long expected, yet so terribly dreaded. 'There is no cure for her,' he said. 'Both lungs are affected.'

Let us draw the veil over the days that followed, days on which abandoned hope seemed to have blotted out the sun of happiness forever. Let us draw the veil on this sad scene and raise it again on the brighter, happier days that followed.

Happy Home Once More.

For to-day Mrs. Walter is a healthy woman, and where sadness and despair held sway, peace and happiness once more reign supreme. Psychine did it.

But Mr. Walter is always pleased to tell the story of his wife's wonderful recovery, so here it is in his own words:

'At the time my wife began to use Psychine she was very low,' says Mr. Walter. 'We had a housekeeper for nine weeks because she was not able to do any work.

'Our physician stated there was no cure for her, as both her lungs were affected.

'It was a sad disappointment to us both. We had only been married a short time; just starting out in life.

Psychine Worked Worders.

'We started to use Psychine with little faith, for we had just about given up hope. But the results were wonderful. Before Mrs. Walter had taken one bottle the pain which had been in her lungs for about a year quickly went away, and after taking six bottles Mrs. Walter is a new creature and really well again.

'She was also very much troubled with her stomach, but Psychine helped her wonderfully in that respect, too. So I can only say that where there was once sickness, sadness, and despair there is now health, joy, comfort and life.

Can't Say Too Much.

'I cannot speak too highly of Psychine, as it has, we believe, brought Mrs. Walter back from almost death to life.

'I would gladly recommend Psychine to anyone who is suffering from lung trouble, as I believe it to be a certain relief and positive cure.

'Psychine cannot have too high a recommendation.'

There you have a good example of the great work Psychine is doing. It cures consumption after doctors have said there is no hope. And you will notice that Psychine leaves the patient in good, all-round health. It does not build up one organ at the expense of another. It helps the stomach, while it kills the consumption germ.

What Psychine Does.

But while Psychine cures consumption it is doing a still greater work by curing those lesser ills that lead to consumption. Psychine cures coughs, la grippe, pneumonia, and catarrh. Psychine not only cures these diseases, but it safeguards against all after-effects. Psychine makes the body strong enough to repel future attacks of those diseases. Psychine is what science has vainly sought for years, a sure preventive of consumption. It is sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle.

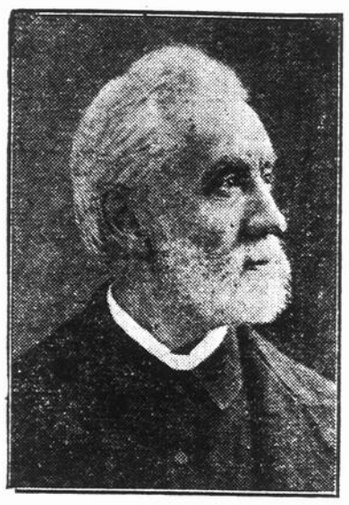
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

NATURE'S MEDICINE FOR THE WEAK AND SUFFERING.

IT MAKES SICK PEOPLE WELL.

RECOMMENDED BY THOUSANDS OF PHYSICIANS.

Diamond Jubilee Appreciations.



THE REV. JAMES WATSON.

St. Paul, Montreal, Jan. 27, 1906.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':—

Sir,—The palpable fact of your present position as a consistent 'Witness' and a forceful power for righteousness, and which position you have well maintained for sixty years in spite of the glittering successes which might have been won by catering to lower ideals, is a splendid testimony of faithfulness, both in the editors and staff of the 'Witness,' past and present, and your constituency. It is a thing hardly to be paralleled in journalism, and you may well have a gracious pride in such an achievement.

Were the 'Witness' an entity called 'man' we might look with curious interest towards the 'grand climacteric' of sixty-three and after. As it is, will hope for you such an immortality as mundane things can have.

Yours very truly,
JAMES WATSON.

Lisgar, Jan. 12, 1906.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':—

Sir,—I wish to add my congratulation on the Diamond Jubilee of your paper. I look back with pleasure to its fearless and able advocacy of the cause of temperance in the late forties and early fifties. Its merits as a family and temperance paper were presented from the pulpit by the late Rev. David Dunkerly, the first Congregational minister in the township of Durham, and by his influence many copies were taken in the township. At that time intoxicating beverages were largely indulged in, and sold at all groceries, stores and other places. Now the temperance sentiment is so strong that in the same municipality none can be had. I attribute the growing sentiment of temperance to the 'Witness's' fidelity to the cause, and to its showing up the fruits of the traffic. I trust the future of the 'Witness' will stand for good and larger usefulness.

Sincerely yours,
PHILIP R. LYSTER.

P. S.—Instead of my own I enclose a photograph of the Rev. Mr. Dunkerly.



THE REV. DAVID DUNKERLY.



MR. W. J. CLARKE.

138 Peel Street,
Montreal, Jan. 24, 1906.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':

Sir,—As an admirer of the 'Witness,' and one who has always used its advertising columns, I, in common with the great bulk of our fellow-citizens, take much pleasure in tendering my sincere congratulations to you on the occasion of the sixtieth anniversary of your valuable journal.

The 'Witness' has always been a clean, well-conducted paper, outspoken in its editorials, and criticising in a manly way the civic, social and moral aspects of our good city. As an advertiser of many years' standing, I must compliment the 'Witness' on the firm stand it has always taken in refusing to insert advertisements of an objectionable character, particularly the various nostrums and patent medicine humbugs, to which the press of to-day too often give such undue prominence. You have refrained, too, from giving reports of the brutal prize ring. In a word, you have endeavored to give the public a paper which can be read by the child as well as the family, without any fear of coming across anything of an immoral tendency. Your paper should have the support of every lover of civil and religious liberty, as we live in an age when men seem afraid, too often, to express their religious convictions. I trust the 'Witness' will have many years of prosperity. To lose the 'Witness' from the family circle would be a national loss. Prosperity and success to all connected with so fearless a journal!

W. J. CLARKE.

Baker City, Oregon, Jan. 18, 1906.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':—

Sir,—Surely no one can congratulate you more sincerely upon the 'Witness' attaining its Diamond Jubilee than I do. I have been a continuous reader of your invaluable paper for fifty years, and would pass many an evening in idleness without it, whereas, by reading your paper I have been storing my brain with useful things and at the same time have been keeping myself well informed of the doings of the world, thus killing two birds with one stone. I consider the 'Witness' one of the most influential papers published, for all that is good, and that works to the bettering of the governments, both in Canada and in the United States. In taking the stand that it has always done in politics, the 'Witness' has caused many a political boss to see fit to change his disreputable tactics, to more honorable ones, and has helped many a man to decide on the right person for whom he ought to vote. In Christian work your paper has had a wide influence, and has caused many a weary soul to look to the true God for help. In the home, its influence has been no less, as it has caused multitudes of men, women, boys and girls to aspire to a nobler life. Again congratulating you on the success of the 'Witness,' and thanking you for the part that it has played for fifty years in the life of an old man,

I remain, your well-wisher,
JAMES B. MURRAY.



MR. JAMES B. MURRAY.

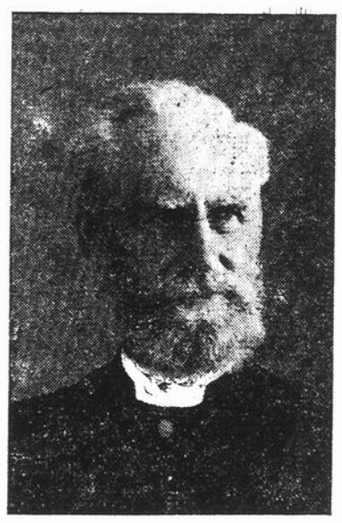


MR. PIERRE CHAUVEAU.

Sheriff's Office, Montreal.

Sir,—I notice in your valuable journal letters of congratulation written by a large number of citizens on the occasion of the jubilee of the 'Witness.' If I am not mistaken, nothing has as yet been published coming from a civil employee. I presume that mere bashfulness is the cause of their failure to write. As unfortunately, I have already long passed the age when one is liable to suffer from such a complaint, I cannot offer that excuse, and that is the reason why I now beg to add my humble congratulations to so many others you have received. For many years past your managers have been sending us regularly your interesting journal, and I can assure you that we are very thankful therefor. We read with great attention the articles in your paper, always written in clear and attractive style. We find therein much information which we would in vain search for elsewhere. Everything goes to show the work of well-read and talented writers. We therefore hope to be able to continue to read your valuable articles for many years to come, and we trust that our successors will, like ourselves, find therein for a long time much that is both useful and pleasant.

PIERRE CHAUVEAU.



THE REV. D. W. MORISON, D.D.

The Manse, Orm-town, Que.,
(To the Editor of the 'Witness.)

Sir,—May I also add a note to the chorus of congratulations which greets the 'Witness' in this its jubilee year? It was the first periodical that I had access to in 1856, when I came as a lad to Canada, and for some years the only one; and though these have been increased in later years, it still stands first in my estimation of its intrinsic worth and in its value to me. Its reliability for news, its unswerving loyalty to principle, and the pure and elevated tone of its matter make it an invaluable daily visitor that nothing else accessible can replace. I congratulate you most heartily on the strong and influential position which it at present occupies, and I hope that it may long abide in strength and continue to be the force working for righteousness which it has been in the past.

Yours sincerely,
D. W. MORISON.

ENDORSES SENATOR'S VIEW.

Mr. A. Dow, of Kenmore, Ont., clips from the 'Witness' the appreciation sent by Senator Edwards, and says: 'I heartily endorse the above statement.'

Dear Mr, Dougall,—As a former member of your staff, I congratulate you upon the national celebration of the Diamond Jubilee of the 'Witness.' It could with truth be termed an international event, for the thousands of Canadians now residing in the United States naturally take a deep interest in it, and have we not here a thrifty scion of the present stock—in the New York 'Witness.' Obstacles which to a man of less zeal and energy would have been insuperable, were overcome by the late John Dougall in founding these papers.

My father, the Rev. Francis Coleman, was one of the early subscribers for the Montreal 'Witness.' I have been a life-long reader of it, and can truly say it is a character moulder as well as an enterprising news purveyor. Its advocacy of free speech, the truth and justice; its independence in politics; its spirit of fair play, have won the respect of its opponents, as well as the continued support of its friends, and it stands to-day an exponent of what is best in modern journalism.

May it continue to prosper and circulate more extensively still among Canada's growing population.

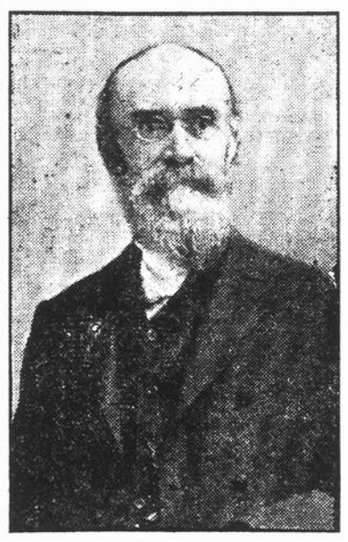
Yours truly,
A. E. COLEMAN.

New York, Jan. 15, 1906.

Ottawa, Jan. 26, 1906.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':—

Sir,—Accept my congratulations upon the Diamond Jubilee of the 'Witness.' I have read the 'Daily' for thirty-six years and found it has always stood for honor in public life, purity in the home, fidelity in trade, love in the church and righteousness in the nation. On all moral issues we always know which side the 'Witness' will take. I regard the editorials as the ablest of any of our Canadian papers.

J. TALLMAN PITCHER.



THE REV. G. H. PORTER, D.D.

Little Metis, Que., Dec. 26, 1905.

Dear Sir,—Permit me, as a subscriber of thirty-two years' standing, to offer a few lines of congratulation upon the happy and notable fact of the Diamond Jubilee of the 'Witness.' That a paper like the 'Witness'—a paper with a conscience—standing at a tremendous financial sacrifice, for great principles in advance of the popular sentiment of its times, should grandly win out, after a strenuous battle of more than fifty years, and reach the high position in financial solidarity, and public influence and respect, occupied to-day, is certainly a notable fact in Canadian journalism. It is at once an inspiration, and a cause for thanksgiving, and most fittingly becomes the subject of congratulation from all who appreciate courage, fortitude, high principle, and unselfish devotion to the interests of truth and humanity.

In these congratulations I am happy to join. Though not always able to agree with the 'Witness,' it has always challenged my respect and retained my confidence. During our many periods of bitter political, racial, and religious strife, the 'Witness' could always be depended upon for sound judgment, temperate expression, and regard for truth and charity. Often when low and mean considerations of expediency were blurring the moral vision of statesmen and people alike, to the obscuring of the great eternal verities, the voice of the 'Witness' was like a breeze from the mountains, sweeping away the mists, and showing the place of danger and the way of safety.

Remembering the strength and wisdom with which the 'Witness' has stood for all that 'makes for righteousness' in private and public life—for those lofty ideals of personal worth and national honor, which when realized make the glory of manhood, and the safety of nations, I cannot but regard it as among the chief blessings of this young country, that during the formative period of the last half century the influence of a great metropolitan secular daily which dared to 'stand for God though it stood alone, was so widely and potently exerted on the heart and brain of the people. How much of our best development we owe, especially in this province, to the stimulating, safeguarding and moulding power of that influence, can be imperfectly conceived from the fact that on scores of great questions vital to public well-being, such as temperance, social purity, Sabbath observance, civil and religious liberty and equality, mutual toleration, good will and co-operation between sects and races in one common Canadian citizenship, education, electoral reform and purity, British connection, fiscal policy, etc., etc., the higher conceptions and better legislation of to-day, were the watchwords of the 'Witness' a generation ago, and have been special objects of its advocacy ever since. There is still much to be desired, but for the great advancement made no other paper in the Dominion is entitled to so much credit as the 'Witness.'

G. H. PORTER.

London, Ont., Dec. 19, 1905.
To the Editor of the 'Witness':

Sir,—As one who, though long [illegible] ed with Canadian journalism, and now [illegible] tired from that arena, may I add [illegible] note to the deserved chorus of [illegible] with which the attainment of the [illegible] lee of the 'Witness' has been [illegible] One does not need to endorse the 'Witness' in its every opinion to hold it a journal in the highest respect. The 'Witness,' in the cleanliness of its [illegible] advertising columns, in its acknowledged integrity, its unsensational [illegible] literary excellence and its breadth [illegible] is an ornament to journalism [illegible] honor to Canada.

JOHN CAMERON.

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All lovers of good coffee can easily prove the superiority of "MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE." They have only to try it and compare. Comparison shall invariably be in favor of "MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE." Every one of the choice coffees entering into this combination is roasted separately in perfected machines and under my personal supervision, so that each sort of coffee is just roasted to the point. If your dealer does not sell "MADAME HUOT'S COFFEE," I will send you a 2 lb. tin of it on receipt of 75c if you live in town. I deliver it in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario in quantities of three 2 lb. tins on receipt of $2.25, and

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I PAY THE FREIGHT.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

WORLD'S Y. M. C. A. NOTES.

Mr. Phildius has recently returned from a visit through Finland, Russia and Siberia, which lasted one hundred days.

FINLAND.

It was the third time that our secretary came to this country. Among the places visited were those where, twenty years ago, associations had been formed, viz., Wiborg, Kokkola, Tammerfors, Helsingfors and Borga. These are continuing to work with blessing. In the towns of Brahestadt, Jisaimi, Jo-Wasa and Kajana, where no associations existed, a work was started with paying memberships of seven, fourteen, twenty-six and forty-four, thus raising the number of the associations in Finland to forty-five. The Paris basis was then adopted, a National Alliance formed and a travelling secretary called for in the person of Pastor Arthur Malin, in Abo. The latter kindly acted as interpreter for Mr. Phildius. The founding of the association in Kajana, where there is a large seminary for teachers, was particularly interesting. The hall where the meeting was convened being filled to overflowing, it was found impossible to continue. Upon application to the director of the seminary, happily placed the Aula of the institution at the disposal of our friends. In moving over to the other building many more joined their ranks, so that five hundred people, i. e., a third of the population, assembled there. The result of the meeting, which lasted fully three hours, was the formation of two associations, a Young Men's Christian Association with a membership of forty-four, amongst which were twenty-six seminary students, and a Young Women's Christian Association, with seventeen members. Although the Y. M. C. A. work in Finland is young, it was begun in 1888, still it has wonderfully developed under the intelligent leadership of our member, Professor Dr. Arthur Hjelt, of Helsingfors. Nearly all the associations visited by our representative have appropriate and well furnished quarters. In most places they have started a building fund. The association in Abo has a house of its own. At the last meeting held by our secretary in Helsingfors seven friends subscribed twenty thousand francs for a building. The work among the juniors progresses rapidly. Mr. Phildius met many flourishing youths' sections. Four branches exist for railway men with about a hundred members. Much attention is paid to the religious side of the work. Besides the general Bible classes there are smaller groups for the private study of the Scriptures. How much God's word is esteemed in Finland can be judged by the fact that in some places they were obliged to take an entrance fee, sometimes as high as one franc, to prevent the rooms from being overfilled. In spite of this, for example, in Abo, where the great academic hall was hired, or in Kuopio, where the meeting was held in the town hall, many were unable to get a seat. For some time back the Finnish associations have supported their own missionary in Lapland. This missionary, who is a Lapp, was a member of the Y. M. C. A. in Sortavala, on the Sea of Ladoga. Lately the association in Helsingfors has been much weakened through the students forming a union of their own. (At our last visit, seven years ago, of five hundred members, one hundred were students.) At the invitation of the Christian Students' Union, composed of men's and women's branches, our secretary held a gospel meeting which was well attended. The Union, whose president is a professor of medicine, Mr. Sucksdorff, has no less than nineteen weekly classes for mutual Bible study.

RUSSIA

Livonia.—In Russia Mr. Phildius first represented our committee at the Sixth National Conference, held in the old university town of Dorpat. There was a hundred and twenty delegates, of which twenty-seven were pastors, from various parts of the great empire, even from the far distant steppes and the Volga settlements. The conference was presided over by the venerable Pastor Seesemann, from Courland, who had shortly before personally experienced the terrors of the revolutionary movement. During the hours of service an armed band entered his church, one of them mounting the pulpit steps with a revolver in his hand. On the pastor's refusal to cease preaching, they dragged him down by force. This conference was marked by the fulfilment of a long-cherished wish, viz., the formation of a National Y. M. C. A. Alliance for Russia. At the same time a general committee with headquarters in St. Petersburg was elected. The Paris basis was adopted, and the affiliation with the World's Alliance officially agreed to. Our secretary was particularly struck with the difference between this conference and the first one, held ten years ago, which had to meet in the utmost secrecy—whilst at this one the delegates were officially greeted by the Lord Mayor and the halls of the city corporation placed at their disposal for the public gatherings.

Estonia.—Mr. Phildius was forced to remain for a whole week in Reval in consequence of the general railway strike which had just broken out. He could, however, not hold more than six meetings with the German and Estonian Associations of the town, as the rapidly increasing revolutionary movement rendered it impossible. Shops were being pillaged, public buildings burned down, the city in darkness, as the gas works were in the hands of the revolutionary party, who had bloody encounters with the troops, etc. At last he managed to get to St. Petersburg, on a small freight steamer, the communication via Finland having also been cut off.

St. Petersburg.—In spite of the disturbances in St. Petersburg, our secretary was able to hold meetings in all the associations. He visited the German, Estonian, Livonian, Swedish and Finnish Y. M. C. A.'s, and met everywhere a warm reception. Although some of the larger meetings which had been planned had to fall through, nevertheless those which were held were all the more earnest and prayerful, feeling as everyone did the serious times they were passing through. Mr. F. Krauel has followed the former faithful secretary, Jean Schoop, in the German association.

Mr. Phildius was also asked to hold Bible studies with the small group of Christian students, as well as the Y. W. C. A. existing in the city. He also had several meetings with the members of the newly formed National Committee of the Russian Y. M. C. A.'s, under the chairmanship of Pastor Findeisen, for the working out of the statutes of the Alliance. The Paris basis is verbally incorporated in these statutes, which contain likewise a paragraph fixing an annual contribution to the World's Committee.

The Greek Orthodox Association 'Majak.'—This association, the name of which means 'lighthouse,' was next visited by Mr. Phildius, at the desire of the committee. The Majak, which was founded six years ago by Mr. James Stokes, has a building of its own worth 120,000 roubles. This house it owes to the generosity of its founder, whilst the furnishing of it, which cost 10,000 roubles, was a gift from the well-known Mr. Nobel. In the entrance hall, as well as in the large meeting hall, some well-selected Scripture texts are placed, so as to meet the eye of every comer in. In the reading room a large Bible is to be found on the table, the gift of an orthodox priest, with the words 'I am the Bread of Life' written on the title page.

Owing to the patronage of the Prince of Oldenburg, the Czar's uncle, and the faithful services of its worthy secretary, Mr. Franklin Gaylord, of New York, the association has developed rapidly. The membership has reached 1,200, amongst which are 175 Protestants. Hundreds of men take part in the evening classes, 200 alone learn German. The religious side of the work is naturally supervised by the priests. We appreciated it, therefore, all the more that our secretary was asked to hold two meetings. In the first he gave an account of the work our associations are doing the wide world over; the second was a regular Gospel meeting. In this way he had the unique opportunity of bringing the Gospel truths before a great number of Greek orthodox young men. It was the first time that any one of another faith had been permitted to do so. The members expressed their gratitude afterwards, and the president, Senator Taganzeff, heartily thanked our secretary at a meeting of the committee which he was invited to attend, asking him to renew his visit to the 'Majak' when again in St. Petersburg. He requested him at the same time to transmit their thanks and greetings to the World's Committee.

In consequence of the alarmingly increasing revolutionary movement, our representative, Mr. Findeisen, urged Mr. Phildius to leave the country, so he was obliged to put off for a future time the proposed and planned visits to twenty different towns. As regards the future of our cause in Russia, we may with the greatest confidence look forward. Undoubtedly a new era is breaking over the land, which will bring new and great possibilities for our work. The visits which our secretary paid to the Bishop Freifeldt, in St. Petersburg, and Superintendent General Pingoud, gave him the impression that these men look into the future with great expectation. On his home journey he spent a month visiting some important centres in the east and north of Germany.

GERMANY.

East and West Prussia.—In these provinces Mr. Phildius visited the capitals Konigsberg and Danzig, as well as the great manufacturing town of Elbing. Gospel meetings, Bible classes and prayer meetings were alternately held, with lectures, members' and committee meetings. In the two former towns where there are strong organizations, two secretaries are at work. In Konigesberg our secretary was privileged to speak before a numerous audience, composed of the notabilities of the town, and many of the aristocratic families and clergy of the province, and at the head of which were the Prince of Dohna and Superintendent General, Dr. Braun. A collection for the local work of 1,400 francs was taken.

Pommerania.—In the province of Pommerania our secretary concentrated his efforts on the capital Stettin, where a thorough transformation of the existing association, which had been founded as early as 1843, was found necessary. Steps were therefore taken to begin an aggressive work among young men of all classes. A council was formed of twenty-five prominent men, under the leadership of the Superintendent-General of Pommerania, the Right Rev. Buchsel, who took the matter energetically in hand. Appropriate quarters were found in the centre of the city, at an annual rent of 2,500 francs, and a secretary called. A ladies' committee promised their help in the furnishing of the rooms. The association adopted the Paris basis, as well as the division of the members into active and associate, so as to better adapt its organization to the requirements of an extended work.

Saxony.—The university city of Halle was the next town visited. Although the Y. M. C. A., presided over by Prof. Dr. Lutgert, was only founded in 1902, they have recently opened a building of their own. Our secretary was glad to be able to serve the brethren there by holding some meetings in their new home. The latter, which was erected at a cost of 250,000 francs, they chiefly owe to the indefatigable labors of their secretary, Mr. Bartels.

Mr. Phildius finished this journey by a short visit to Beele. At the request of the president of our committee, Mr. Sarasin-Warnery, he gave an account of his experiences in Finland and Russia, before a numerous audience, composed of members and friends of our work.—From the February 'News Circular.'

PRAYER.

(By J. H. McConkey, in 'China's Millions.')

(Concluded.)

PART II.

It is a promise which shows how much more wonderful than our doing is his doing called forth by our asking.

You can at will close your eyes and, in vision, call up before you the men and women whom you love yet know to be lost. Friend after friend has wrought with and entreated them; you yourself would almost be willing to be anathema for them, if so be they might be saved; but all has been in vain. Suppose now, there came some day a message from the Lord Jesus Christ promising that if you would but ask, he himself would go to these unsaved ones and deal directly with them. What an unheard-of privilege would you count it to have Jesus Christ himself deal in person with a soul you loved! To have Jesus Christ work—not, indeed, in the body but in the Spirit—in your home, your church, your community; to have Jesus Christ give secret messages to your lost loved ones: to have Jesus Christ speak, woo, and win, as none else could; to have Jesus Christ with all his tact, wisdom, winsomeness, patience, gentleness, and compassion following on with unwearied zeal and tenderest love to bring back to God that soul for whom he had died; what a promise! And yet this is exactly what prayer will accomplish, for he explicitly says, 'If ye ask, I will do.'

Think a moment of that unsaved loved one for whom all these years you have been doing. You have pleaded, argued, and expostulated in vain. You have preached Christ, you have tried to live Christ. You have exhausted every device and means that love, faith, or hope could conceive. Now that all your doing has failed, how wondrous it would be into that life to bring his doing through your asking.

Hear him speak: 'My child you know how to convict of sin, but I, who work as you pray, can bow down that soul in a very agony of conviction. You know not when to woo, and when to reprove, but I, who work as you ask, know just when to pour in the balm of love, and when to let fall the sharp, quick blow of needed judgment. You cannot follow a soul in daily, unbroken pursuit, for you are finite and must eat, rest, and sleep, but I, who do as you ask, follow that soul day and night, with sleepless vigilance, through every second of his existence. Now comforting, now troubling; now giving darkness, now light; now sending prosperity, now adversity; now using the knife, now the healing balm; chastening, troubling; bereaving, blessing; bending, breaking, making, yea, I can do all things needful to be done to bring that wanderer to himself and cause him to cry 'I will arise and go unto my Father.''

What a message, too, is this for God's children who, through years of pain and affliction as invalids and 'shut-ins,' have mourned because cut off from the active service in which others are busy for God. Beloved sufferers be comforted. Blessed as is the ministry of doing, there is no higher, holier calling under heaven than that asking which calls forth God's doing in the lives of others. Your Master Jesus Christ, through every second of his eternal, heavenly life, is pouring out his soul in unceasing asking ('He ever liveth to make intercession.') What an honor that God should call you to that same eternal ministry to which is great son now unceasingly gives himself! Covet no other if this be thine. To enter into a needy life with your own doing is indeed precious, but to have God enter it through your asking, is it not greater by so much as God's doing is greater than thine? Hear him speak to you. 'O child of mine, laid upon a bed of helplessness and suffering, cease to repine because thou can'st not busy thyself with thine own doing, as others For I tell thee that as in the silence of the night watches thou dost cry unto me for a lost world, I am doing what of my will thou art asking. Wouldst thou not rather call forth mine omnipotent doing by thine asking, if to this I have called thee, than even to be busy with thine own doing? For if thou shalt ask (according to my will) I will do.' And let your glad answer be, 'Lord, I rejoice. Though, shut within these four walls, I cannot touch men yet thou who has promised to do for me, wilt touch and quicken them if I but ask. Though I am all the day weary and helpless yet thou, who has promised to do for me, are in thy doing tireless and omnipotent. Though I cannot raise a hand nor stir a foot yet thou, who has promised to do if I ask, wilt move heaven and earth to bless those for whom I pray. Though my human asking must soon end with my passing away, yet thy mighty doing, called forth by my asking, will go on through all time, yea through eternity itself.' Yea Lord since I can pray down thy mighty doing into the lives I love, shall I longer mourn because I am shut out from my doing What though I can not do it thou who dost work at my asking can do miracles? So, Lord, though I can do nothing, help me to remember with new joy and hope thy blessed promise. If ye ask I will do.

It is a promise for our service. Concerning those things that only God can do we naturally betake ourselves to prayer. For knowing that we ourselves cannot do them, we find our hope only in that asking which brings God's doing. But let us remember, too, that our own personal service, in the things which we can do, needs also that asking which will bring God's doing into it? Do we realize that every thing we do needs to be saturated with the spirit of prayer that God may be the real doer, the real worker in the things which we are busily doing? Yet this is a mighty truth: 'If ye ask I will do' applies to your own service as well as your intercession for others.

Have you ever toyed with the key of a telegraph instrument while the circuit was closed? If so you have noted this fact. On that key you may write a complete message, from address to signature. Upon it every telegraphic character may be perfectly formed; every condition of expert operating may be fulfilled. But it matters not how skillful an operator you are, so long as the electric circuit is closed, all your efforts are simply sounding brass and clattering platinum. Not a single spark of electric life do you transmit; not a single message of good or ill, of bane or blessing is conveyed to the waiting listener at the other end of the line. Why? Because the battery is not working. And all your working is effort without result, activity without power. But now you open the little brass lever which connects your key to the battery hidden beneath the table. Immediately every letter you form thrills with life, every word you write flashes a living message into the mind and heart of the far-away receiver. Through your work, dead and mechanical in itself, the electric battery is now pouring forth its vital stream, flooding with life and power every deft motion of your flying fingers.

The lesson is plain. It is in spiritual telegraphy as in material. If the battery is not working the message is mere clatter. We may do, but if God is not doing through us then all our doing is naught. If we work in our own fleshly strength we will but effect fleshly results, for 'whatsoever is born of the flesh is flesh.' God alone is spiritual life. God is the only begetter of life. Our highest function as servants is to be transmitters of the life of God to others. Our highest doing is that in which God is doing through us. And how shall this be? Through prayer. Prayer connects you with the divine battery of life and power. Prayer puts you 'in the Spirit,' and 'it is the Spirit that quickeneth.' From the chamber of prayer you come forth to men with the unction, the subtle power, the thrill of God's own life upon you, and as you touch them in speech, deed, or prayer, 'virtue goes forth from you,' for then it is not you but God that worketh in you. As you keep asking God keeps doing. When you grow prayerless your deeds grow powerless. Lead no meeting without asking that God may be the real leader through you; speak no message without asking that he may speak through you; begin no work without asking that God may work through you. For 'If ye ask I will do.'

STATEMENT OF EDWARD EVERETT HALE, JR.

Through the influence of Dr. Dawson's sermons in Schenectady, a few weeks ago, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, jr., professor of English in Union College in that city, has been led to ally himself publicly with evangelical Christians. The train of circumstances leading up to this result was set forth by him at the recent watch-night meetings in the Methodist Church in Schenectady. We quote from 'Zion's Herald' the substance of his remarks. It makes an exceedingly interesting 'human document':

All denominations lay more or less stress on one phase or another of religious experience, some lay more stress on faith, some on creed, some on good works, while others, I believe, like this church, lay more stress on definite religious experience, because experience is a work on which faith is founded.

The call of Christ I conceive to be that time in a man's life when an impulse comes to surrender everything for Christ. We all come to a place in our lives, when we feel that there is something lacking in our life, and Christ speaks to us in that still small voice, and if we accept him, he brings us into the new life. That is what is meant by hearing the call and giving ourselves to Christ.

Personally I had no expectation that the call of Christ would come to me. I think most of you here who know me personally will agree with me that I was not the man you would have expected to confess Christ here in this meeting house. If you will pardon these personal references, I will give a few reasons why. I am of New England birth, and a New Englander is not apt to be carried away by anything emotional. I am a man of books, of an intellectual life, associated constantly with students, and such men do not take such steps under enthusiasm. Most of you are aware of the fact that I was a Unitarian, and that they are known as a sect which lay more stress on reason and intellect than on the heart. Who would have thought that I would have been led to accept Christ in a revival meeting in a Methodist church? No disrespect to this church.

By my personal experience I can say that the way to the cross is through prayer. The first sermon preached here by Dr. Dawson was one on prayer, and it was almost by accident that I happened to go. I only thought of hearing an excellent preacher. I did not find much I had not thought of before; but I said, what he says is sensible, and I will try it; and as I walked down from church that day I prayed that God would give me the best he had for me. Monday came, and I gave myself to the ordinary duties of the week. I did not go to hear Dr. Dawson at once again. It was not until Thursday night that I came to this meeting house; but during that time I continued this express prayer, and I must admit with a little more interest than usual. I went to hear Dr. Dawson again on Friday, Sunday and Monday, and during this time I became conscious of a curious change which was going on in myself, which I did not, and cannot now, explain. Many things which had been much to me—indeed, all—had ceased to interest me. Interest in life began to have a curious dulness in regard to some things. I do not mean in the carrying on of my regular college duties, but in art, literature, nature, etc. I began to have a greater love for others, for humanity, for people in general.

On Thursday night he preached on the delusions of this life; on Friday night he preached on the visit of Nicodemus to Jesus by night; on Sunday night he preached on the text of the burning bush and how it was not consumed by the fire; on Monday night he preached on the Greeks who came saying, 'We would see Jesus,' and he said that they found not a poet, not a philosopher, not a leader of the people, but one whose life had been a constant sacrifice for the salvation of the world. Then it was on invitation of my friend, Dr. Adams—whom I shall never forget in that respect—I made the decision to follow Christ. I said: 'I am a sinner. I am resolved to surrender and take up the spiritual ministry of Christ.' The call of the cross is not merely a call to forgiveness, but a call to love and work for Christ. He has said: 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.'

I think there is still something for those who come at the eleventh hour. If we have the spirit and love of Christ, we will serve him in every word and act of our lives. Up to the very last of his ministry Christ labored with his disciples. At the Last Supper he asked Peter three times in succession, 'Simon Peter, lovest thou me more than all these?' and Christ's answer each time was simply: 'Feed my sheep.'

RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Salvation Army in England is starting on a new crusade. There are already over 1,000 members of the 'Young Soldier' Anti-Smoking League.

Statistics of the four leading denominations in Wales show an increase of 52,500 members as the result of the revival which has swept over the country, guided in most unconventional and unmechanical ways by Evan Roberts.

Hannah Riddell, an English missionary at work among the lepers of Japan, has just received the Order of the Blue Ribbon from the Emperor, and her request for better care of the lepers by the government is to be dealt with by the Diet now in session.

Famine has been officially declared in Thansi (United Provinces) and in Karauli (Rajputana), and rain is still urgently needed in most of the other provinces. Relief works have been opened in Cawnpore, Gwalior, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Bigapur, and in Tath State.

The first Christian Endeavor Society in Japan was a society of the missionaries' children. It could meet only once a year at the annual meeting of the mission stations. Now there are one hundred and twenty-eight Christian Endeavor Societies reported in Japan. Thirty-six of these are Junior Societies.

Dr. Clark has visited Geneva and met the Christian Endeavor Convention Committee. Its president is M. Charles Briquet, a business man. St. Peter's Cathedral, where Calvin preached, is to be used for an English service on Convention Sunday (July 29), and Victoria Hall will be the headquarters of the English-speaking delegates. The hymns will be printed in French, German and English, for simultaneous use to the same tunes. There are now 900 societies in Europe. The greatest increase has been made in the Baltic provinces of Russia, where there are now 36 societies.

Says the (Boston) 'Congregationalist': John Willis Baer as a college president will certainly be en rapport with his students, and his decision to accept the call of Occidental College, Los Angeles, gladdens many on the Pacific coast, while his associates in New York regret the loss of an efficient and popular colleague. For the past 15 years, first as secretary of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and more recently as secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, he has flitted constantly about the country and now he feels that the claims of his family and of his health justify him in giving up the migratory life.

In the town of Tsu, Japan, a Mr. Nagata is pastor of the American Episcopal Church. The story of his conversion to Christianity is interesting. 'Some years ago a colporteur endeavored to persuade a soldier to buy a Gospel, when the soldier started an argument, and, becoming angry, grossly insulted the colporteur, who, however, did not retaliate, but bore the indignity meekly. Mr. Nagata, by chance passing at the time, paused and listened to the talk of the men, and was so impressed with the forbearance of the colporteur that he was led to sympathize with him, and also to purchase a Gospel himself. He took the little book home, read it carefully, and then decided to become a Christian.' Now he is himself a pastor.

WELCOME GOSPEL MISSION.

It will be of interest to many who know the Rev. A. and Mrs. Phillips in their work here in Canada to learn of their success in their present work in the 'Welcome Mission,' in Newport, Monmouthshire, England. Mrs. Phillips is a Canadian by birth and labored here with her husband, who some years ago was connected with the Methodist Missionary Board as missionary to the Indians at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Mr. Johns, a resident of Ottawa, returning to his old home in Newport, dropped in upon the work of 'Welcome Mission' there, and, writing of the place, says: 'The building is a large three story one. On the ground floor, a former store, has been made into a neat attractive mission hall, and free reading-room. The basement is fitted up as a dining-room, open from 7 a.m. till 8 p.m. Here men can buy a pint of coffee, or tea, a rasher of fried bacon, a cooked egg, two thick slices of bread and butter, and many other things at the rate of one penny each. It is carried on to assist poor men out of work. Soup and Irish stew are furnished at the noon hour, and it is a sight to see hundreds of really respectable unemployed men glad to find a home here. On the two upper flats clean beds are furnished at sixpence a night, and all is greatly appreciated by the men who are enthusiastic over it as a piece of 'practical Christianity.' He further speaks of the bright meetings for praise and prayer in which the men join and greatly enjoy. The singing is made a special feature and the address is concise and short. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are carrying on there a work that is greatly appreciated and claims their whole time.

WHEN ALL HOPE WAS ABANDONED

Elzear Cote Found in Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets a Speedy and Permanent Cure for His Stomach Troubles.

'I suffered for four years from stomach trouble. I consulted three doctors and they told me that I had Dyspepsia and no remedy would help me.' So says Elzear Coté, of St. Hedwidze de Clifton Que. But Mr. Coté found a remedy that those doctors did not know. It was Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and it cured him. He says:—

'Then I quit the doctors and started to take Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. After the first box I had no more trouble. It is now two years since I took them and I am still well. I do all my own work. I am never tired. That's why I recommend all who have stomach troubles to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets.'

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets digest the food themselves. This gives the overworked stomach a chance to rest and it quickly comes back to its normal condition.

DOCTORS FEAR TONSILITES OUTBREAK

Hundreds of cases are reported and everybody is wondering what to do. If your throat is irritable or sore, gargle with Nerviline and water. This prevents an attack. Doctors also recommend rubbing the chest and throat freely with Nerviline. This treatment is being universally employed and the druggists report that the 25c. bottles of Polson's Nerviline are in great demand.

A HEALTHY HUNGER

—an active liver—produce strength and keep the system clear.

They're the best protection against headaches, weariness and the ill-health which so often lead up to typhoid.

Abbey's Salt creates an appetite and invigorates stomach, liver and bowels. Will make you yourself again. At druggists—25c, 60c.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt

WILLS' ENGLISH PILLS
QUICKLY CURE
CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE AND STOMACH TROUBLES
25 CENTS.
ALL DRUGGISTS.
WELLS & RICHARDSON CO.
LIMITED
MONTREAL, P.Q.

LABRADOR FUND

Mrs. R. J. McCutcheon, Mono Centre, Ont.	$ .60
Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Lindsay, Tatehurst	1.00
Miss May Lindsay, Tatehurst	1.00
Miss Ethel Sangster, Tatehurst	.25
G. K. N. Budd, Merna, Nebraska	2.00
Mrs. James	5.00
Ethel Lingley, Campbellton, N.B.	5.00
T. E. J. and F. Blyth, Regina	1.00
Total previously acknowledged,	1,488.29
Total received for this mission up to Feb. 13.	$1,504.14

FOREST FIRES AND THEIR CAUSES

(From the Springfield 'Republican.')

Henry M. Hutchings, from the Cape district, enumerated a number of causes of destructive fires in his district. He said that Portuguese people are coming to the Cape to pick blueberries, and they deliberately burn the territory in order that a better crop may be obtained the following year. Italians follow the same methods for cranberry crops on land which does not belong to them. Others come to the district to pick mayflowers and live in tents in the woods for several weeks. Senator Harding, from the Cape Cod section, also spoke of the fire-setting by Portuguese, Poles, Finns and Italians, who are coming to that section of the country. Senator Fallon of Quincy said that in his district one may look for three or four forest fires every Sunday, set by young rowdies who go into the woods to create excitement.

CAT HUNTS RATTLESNAKES.

(Ocala (Fla.) 'Star.')

Mrs. Fannie R. Gray's cat has developed a strange inclination in going out and hunting rattlesnakes. One morning the cat brought into the kitchen a rattler fully five feet long, which she found in the woods, caught behind the head, and crushed the life out of it and spread it before her kittens that they might regale themselves on a delectable repast. This is the first instance that Mr. Tom R. Gray has ever heard of such a procedure on the part of a cat. The cat's unexpected visit into the kitchen produced consternation with the cook that only the strong arm of man could quell.

SPECIAL FROM KINGSTON.

Kingston, N.B., Feb. 3.—Robert Kennedy, who has been very ill with influenza, is quite well again, having used Catarrhozone. He says: 'I wouldn't be without Catarrhozone for the world. For cold in the head, coughs and grippe it is indispensable.' Catarrhozone has cured many others here of throat trouble and catarrh; it is selling very largely in all the drug stores and giving perfect satisfaction. Why not use Catarrhozone and be cured too? It's guaranteed.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at the 'Witness' Building, at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets, in the city of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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

People's Directory and Ready Reference Guide.

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Union Bank of Canada, 1766 Notre Dame.

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Com. Union Ass. Co., 1781 Notre Dame st.
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WARD, S. H. Alliance Bldg., Room 36.

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City & District Savings Bank, 176 St. James

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HOGG, THE H. CO., 662 Craig street.
Rice, Johnson & Gladwish, 132 St. Peter st.
SMITH, R. F., 1766 Notre Dame street.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

FOISY FRERES, 1760 St. Catherine street.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street.
LEACH, W. H., 2440 St. Catherine street.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st.
SHAW, J. W., 2274-2278 St. Catherine st.
WILLIS & CO., 2470 St. Catherine street.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HENDERSON & TAYLOR,1803 Notre Dame

POULTRY AND GAME.

GATEHOUSE, HENRY, 810 Dorchester st.

PRESENTATION ADDRESSES.

D. BEAUCHAMP, Penman, 2024 St. Cathrn

PRINTERS & STATIONERS.

Fortier, J., cor. St. Peter and Notre Dame.
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg.
McALLISTER, A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav.

RANGES AND STOVES.

BURNS, JOHN & CO., 684 Craig street.
KERR, R. & W., 2226-2230 St. Catherine.
PROWSE, GEORGE R., 206 McGill street.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st.
REED, G. W. & CO., 783-785 Craig street.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 18 Bleury street.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill

SADDLERS & HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James
IRWIN, ROBERT, 50 Beaver Hall Hill.
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Phone Main 413, 1902 Notre Dame, Balmoral Blk
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street.

SANITARY PLUMBING & HEATING.

CONROY BROS., 22 Centre street.
Hughes, J. W. & Son, 367 Craig st. west.
STATE, A. T. & CO., 55 Metcalfe street.

SEED MERCHANTS.

WILLIAM EWING, 146 McGill street.

Retail.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

Arlington Bicycle Co., 70 Beaver Hall H
BOYD, T. H. & SON, 1663 Notre Dame st
COSTEN, T. & CO., 1696 Notre Dame st
KERR, R. & W., 2226-2230 St. Catherine
KIMBALL, S. S., 577 Craig street
SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester stree
Wightman Sptg Goods Co., 39 St. Frs. Xav

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

TROY LAUNDRY CO., 8 to 12 Inspector
Montreal Steam Laundry, 799-801 Craig st
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 290 Guy st.

TRUNKS & TRAVELLING BAGS.

TOURNIER, J. E., 1663-1663½ Notre Dame
LAMONTAGNE, H. & CO., Ltd., Pho. M 413, 1902 Notre Dame, Balmoral Block
McLeod, Hawthorne & Co.,1819 Notre Dame

TYPEWRITERS.

Hammond Typewriter Co.,Temple Bldg
Canadian Oliver Typewriting Co.,138a St Jas
WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER,44 Bleury st

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq
LEALE & SON, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorch
TEES & CO., 200 St. James street
WRAY, J. C. & BRO., 290 Mountain st.
WRAY, WM., 2436 St. Catherine street

UNIFORM CAPS, BADGES AND BUTTONS.

MARTIN, HARRY K., St. Ry. Chambers.

WALL PAPER.

HOLLAND (The) G. A. & SON CO., 2411 St. Catherine street.
MURPHY & SON, 2452 St. Catherine st.

Manufacturers.

AREATED WATERS.

ALLAN, ROBERT, 620 Dorchester street.

BAKING POWDER MFRS.

COOK'S FRIEND, 586 St. Paul street.

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

Lang Mfg. Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri.
Montreal Biscuit Co., 16, 18, 20 St. Monique.
McCormick (The) Mft'g Co., 761 Craig st.
PERRIN, D. S. & Co., Ltd., 492 St. Paul.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain.

BOOT AND SHOE MFRS.

McCready, The James Co., Ltd., Delorimier.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke street.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine street.
AIRD, JAMES M., 1859 Notre Dame street.
Graham Bros., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
MARTIN JOSEPH,119 Brewster, St. Henri.
McKEOWN, JAMES H., 370 St. Antoine
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave.
STUART & HERBERT, 611 Rivard st.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

Lang Mft'g Co., 230 St. Elizabeth, St. Henri.
MARTINEAU, L. CO., 225 Dorion street.
Montreal Biscuit Co., 16, 18, 20 St. Monique.
McCormick (The) Mft'g Co., 761 Craig st.
JOSLIN BROS., 207 Bleury street.
PERRIN, D. S. & CO., Ltd., 492 St. Paul.
Specialties, 'Za-Za' & 'Newport' Chocolates.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

BERARD & MAJOR, 1947 St. Catherine
BONHOMME, J., cr. Richmond & St. James
JENNINGS, A. & CO., Wellington street
LATIMER, R. & CO., 21 St. Antoine st.
LEDOUX CARRIAGE CO., 93 Osborne st.
LARIVIERE, A. C., 71 St. Antoine street.

CHEESE BOX TRIMMERS.

O.K.' Cheese Box Trimmer,1674 N. Dame

COCOANUT.

WHITE, MOSS, BRAND,623 Lagauchetiere

ELEVATORS.

Canadian Otis Elevator Co.,Ltd.,423 St. Jas.

EGG CASE FILLERS.

THE MILLER BROS. CO.,Ltd., Dowd st.

LOOSE LEAF LEDGERS.

Guertin (The) Printing Co., 1674 N. Dame

ROOFING, FELT AND PITCH.

LOCKERBY & McCOMB, 65 Shannon st.
McArthur, Alex. & Co., Ltd., 82 McGill

SAFE MANUFACTURERS.

AHERN, A., 390 St. James street
CHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street

SASH & DOOR MANUFACTURERS

Macfarlane, R. & Co., 409-421 Richmond
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd

SCALE MANUFACTURERS.

FYFE SCALE CO., 498 St. Paul street

TOILET, SHAVING SOAP & TALC

Ramette Toilet Soap Co., 95 to 99 Craig