Twenty-four Pages.

DAILY WITNESS

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THE CLOSE OF A REMARKABLE SEASON IN THE PORT OF MONTREAL

DURING the past week or so the big ocean liners on the St. Lawrence route have one by one bid farewell to Montreal. The smaller ocean freighters have tardily followed their example. And yesterday the navigation of the great waterway was officially declared to be closed.

With that official act, Montreal ceases to be a seaport until the spring. Inland navigation will be going on for several weeks yet, but gradually the tugs and river boats will be snugly berthed in their respective winter quarters. Every day will witness a thinning of their numbers until at last only the Longueuil ferry will be running. The days can now be counted when that, too, will be laid away just in the nick of time to prevent its being frozen in. Then the water itself will disappear under an ever-thickening coat of ice, and with the coming of the snow the spacious ocean berths and the majestic river will be at one with the great white world. But for the giant steel sheds that rear their forms on the wharves, Nature will have obliterated the port of Montreal.

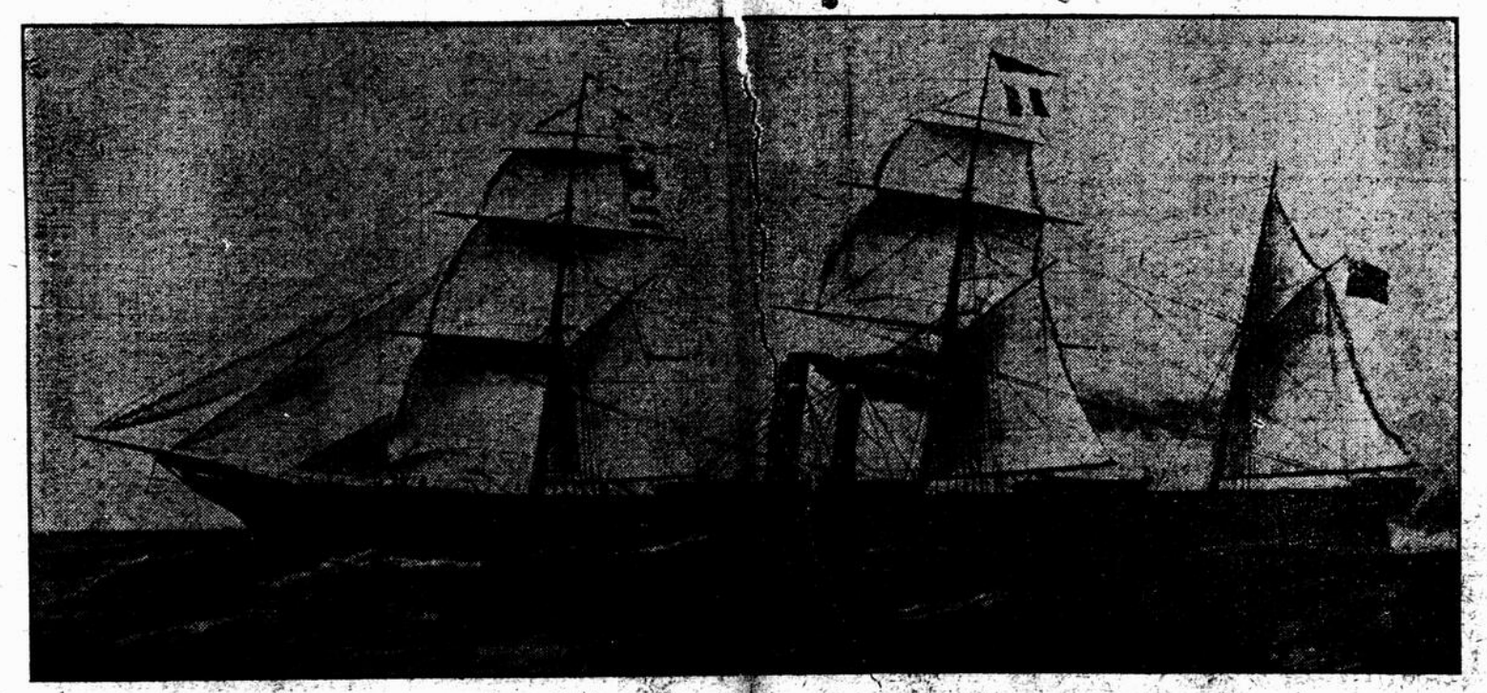
MR. HUGH A. ALLAN,
of the Allan Steamship Line.

With this closing of navigation, there ends one of the most remarkable seasons in the history of the port—a season which will go down in history as the beginning of a new era. For one thing the season has been one of great prosperity; indeed, it is the general opinion among shipping men that trade has shown an unprecedented rate of increase. Then the boats have had the advantage, for the first time in history, of a channel 30 feet deep from Quebec to Montreal. And finally, the port at last has the benefit of a Harbor Commission whfich bids fair to 'make good.'

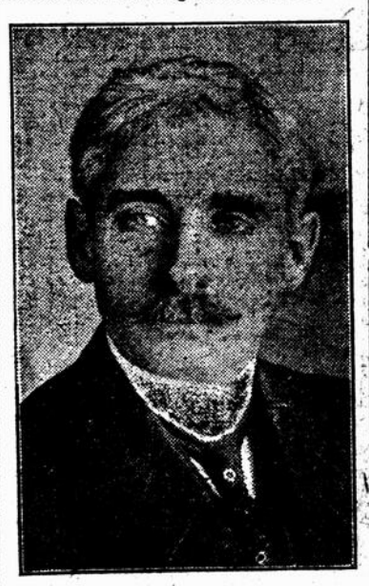
Thanks to this commission the long-projected steel sheds are now in a fair way towards completion, and the shipping companies have been able to use seven out of the total of fourteen throughout the season. The whole of the seven, with their second stories and be from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000. One contributing cause to this decision was the discovery that any localized system of carting cargoes to and from upper stories entailed heavy expense.

Next season the work of constructing a dry dock will be undertaken. This will prove another great boon to shipping companies, as it will save a great deal of time and money in effecting repairs. While the ultimate intention is to make provision for a dock of 1,000 feet in length, the immediate proposition is for one 670 feet long by 100 feet entrance width, with 33 feet on the sills at extreme low water, the average depth in mid-summer being about 35 feet.

MR. D. W. CAMPBELL,
Manager Elder-Dempster Line.



The above cut is from a photograph of the SS. 'Canadian,' date 1853, the first of the Allan line fleet to be propelled by steam.



MR. F. W. COWIE, C.E.,
Chief Engineer and Superintendent of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel.

As regards the navigation of the St. Lawrence ship channel, all concerned have reason for congratulation, for the shipping disasters have been nil. This, in view of the constantly increasing size and number of the vessels plying to Montreal, is ample demonstration that navigation to Montreal has been made as safe as to any other port in the world, thanks to the many able men who have labored incessantly to that end, and particularly to Mr. F. W. Cowie, the chief engineer of the ship channel.

It has taken Montreal a long time to live down prejudices against its recognition as a national seaport, but it may be claimed that she has done so at last. In this connection it is interesting to compare the present state of the channel with its state fifty years ago, when the port of Montreal was practically unknown.

The first book published on the navigation of the St. Lawrence channel was written by Henry Wolsey Bayfield, captain Royal Navy, F.R.A.S. Referring to Lake St. Peter he wrote:

'The effect of the tides may be said to be lost in Lake St. Peter, since no alternate rise or fall of the water, that could be attributed to their influence, can be observed among the islands at its head. It would be possible to take the largest vessels to the lower entrance of Lake St. Peter, since four fathoms could be had by buoying up the channel.'

There is now a minimum depth of thirty feet right through the lake, with a width of from three hundred to eight hundred feet.

The distance up the lake from Point Lac to the islands,' continued Captain Bayfield, 'is about eighteen miles, of which about four miles are over a flat of sand, and clay, on which there is not more than eleven or twelve feet of water, in the ordinary state of the water in the summer months. In the spring, after the heavy rains, there is generally two or three feet more water, while in summer the depth is sometimes reduced to ten feet. It is even said to have been reduced as low as nine feet in some extraordinarily dry seasons. There is a scheme afoot to attempt immediately the deepening of the channel through Lake St. Peter, by means of a steam dredging machine, but in the meantime the depth which can be carried through the lake in the ordinary state of the waters is eleven or twelve feet.'

There is now, all the year round, even in the driest seasons, thirty-one feet of water, all the way from Montreal to Quebec, giving a good idea of the years of patient work and dogged pluck with which the engineers have taken up the work.

'Besides the flat of Lake St. Peter,' Captain Bayfield further said, 'there is another impediment to the navigation of Valtue Bar, which is about one and one half miles below the lighthouse on Valtue Island, the latter being near the northern shore, about twelve miles above Sorel. The bar is of no great extent, but is composed of very stiff and tenacious clay, with many imbedded boulders, and would probably be difficult to remove. If these barriers could be removed, vessels drawing eighteen or nineteen feet, might with great difficulty and risk ascend the St. Lawrence to Montreal.'

At the present time, vessels like the 'Athenia,' drawing twenty-nine feet of water, can easily steam along the channel. Then there are the big turbiners, 'Victorian' and 'Virginian,' each drawing twenty-eight feet of water, to say nothing of the 'Kensington,' perhaps the heaviest freighted boat leaving Montreal.

In dealing with the future of the harbor of Montreal Captain Bayfield supplies another proof of the truth of the saying that prophecy is the most gratuitous form of folly.

'The harbor of Montreal,' he wrote, 'has water enough for vessels as large as are ever likely to pass Lake St. Peter. Great damage is sometimes done at Montreal from ice taking the ground and damming back the water so as to overflow the wharves and storehouses in the lower parts of the city, and thus exposing them to the pressure of the drift ice. These circumstances confirm what has been said as to the difficulties and impossibilities of the channel. It is a rare thing now to see large vessels sailing in the St. Lawrence above Quebec, especially on the upward passage. The powerful steamers frequently tow several largs ships at once, and the commerce between the two cities is never likely in future to be carried on without such assistance, so that the seaman will have little to do with the navigation of his vessel above Quebec.'

The engineers who have successively supervised the work of deepening the channel are:— Messrs. C. S. Gzouski, C.E., 1851 to 1853; T. C. Keefer, C.E., 1855 to 1864; A. G. Nist, C.E., 1864 to 1875; John Kennedy, C.E., 1875 to 1888; J. Howden, C.E., 1889 to 1897; and lastly Mr. F. W. Cowie, C.E., who has for many years been associated with the work, and is now the chief engineer.

Below will be found semi-official reports on the business done during the season by the principal shipping lines:—

THE ALLAN LINE.

The Allan Line, the pioneer steamship company doing business between Montreal and the Old Country, has had a remarkably successful season, a marked feature of which has been the increase in the Scottish trade. Of the two fine new liners which they have added to their fleet, this season, one, namely, the 'Grampian,' has been put on the Glasgow route, to cope with the increased trade, while the other, the 'Corsican,' has been added to the vessels running to Liverpool. Of late years, more especially within the last two years, the Allan Line has reached out for the business of the port of Glasgow. It was the Allan Line that first instituted a Canadian service from this port, as far back as the records of steam vessels go. They were the pioneers of Scottish-Canadian passenger transportation.

It is not possible yet to give statistics of the season's business, as the company is now in the midst of the great Christmas rush, which will continue till after the sailing of the 'Ionian' from St. John, N.B., on Dec. 14. However, Mr. Hannah, the general manager, is confident that when the figures come to be made up they will show 1907 to be the greatest of all in the fifty-three years' history of the Allan Line Steamship Company.

'I shall be greatly disappointed,' he said, 'if I cannot show that we have carried across the Atlantic this year over a hundred thousand passengers.'

Still another new boat will be added to the Allan fleet in the 1908 season. It will be called the 'Hesperian,' and it will be of the 'Corsican' type.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

The Canadian Pacific line reports that with the sailing of the 'Lake Erie' from Montreal, on Sunday morning, it will have completed its most successful season, both east and west-bound. The immigration traffic in all classes has largely increased over that of previous years, while the number of citizens of the United States who have travelled via the St. Lawrence route this year has been particularly marked.

The placing on the St. Lawrence route of the 'Empresses' has probably done more to bringing the attention of the American traveller to this route, with its many superior advantages, than anything else could possibly have done.

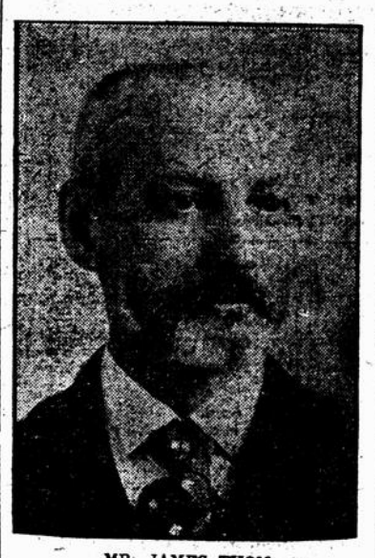
Every line operating between Canada and Europe has profited in consequence.

Though there are faster ships than the 'Empresses'—which throughout the season have made the passage from port to port in both directions always under the week—the shorter sea journey by way of the St. Lawrence route more than compensates for the greater speed of the one or two faster ships operating from American ports.

The Canadian Pacific steamships will have averaged approximately over one thousand passengers on every voyage on the Liverpool service east and westbound, and their steamers sailing from Antwerp carried on an average of from twelve to thirteen hundred Continental passengers. When it is considered that there are seventeen ships engaged in the Canadian Pacific transatlantic trade, the aggregate must be gratifying both to the management and to those who are interested in the upbuilding of Canadian interests and enterprise. Naturally, the two 'Empresses' have led the van of the C. P. R. fleet as the most popular for the pubilc, and the best source of revenue for the company. The officials announce that there will be no alteration for the 1908 season, from the present service which connects Montreal and Quebec with Liverpool.

THE DONALDSON LINE.

The Donaldson Line reports a very satisfactory passenger business between Montreal and Glasgow. This season's westbound traffic showed an increase over last summer's figures of 105 percent in cabin passengers, 110 percent in third class passengers. The eastbound movement showed an increase of 51 percent cabin, and 153 percent third class. The Donaldson have only two passenger boats proper, the 'Athenia' and 'Cassandra.' These two liners carry only one class of cabin passengers at second cabin rates, and the excellence of the service and accommodation makes them very popular. The cargo boats of the Donaldson Line carry a limited number of cabin passengers only. The freight figures for 1907 season has gone up by leaps and bounds, and runs the large percentage of increase on the passenger traffic very close. There are eleven steamers in the Donaldson's freight fleet alone. There will be no changes in the 1908 St. Lawrence season, and the regular weekly service from Montreal to Glasgow will be continued by the 'Athenia' and 'Cassandra' next season.



MR. JAMES THOM,
Local Manager, Dominion Line.

DOMINION LINE.

When navigation opens next season on the St. Lawrence the Dominion line will have added two new liners to their large fleet—the 'Alberta' and the 'Albany.' These boats will be of 14,000 tons each, and the company claims they will be the largest and finest steamers that will sail from Montreal. The vessels will be of triple screw construction, with turbines. They will each carry 230 second and two thousand third class passengers, in addition to a large number of first class.

Mr. R. Macfarlane, the general passenger manager, has just completed his passenger report for the season. The figures show a total increase of 7,816 passengers—seven thousand westbound and 816 eastbound. While the main increases are in the third class westbound business, the other departments show a corresponding increase over last year. The total number of first class passengers carried westbound this season was 733 compared with 626 last year. In the second class the figures are 7,345, compared with 5,583—an increase over the previous season of 1,762 while the third class shows an increase of 5,131.

Eastbound there is an increase of 69 in the first class, 366 in the second and 381 in the third. When the new vessels, the 'Albany' and the 'Alberta,' are ready next season for the St. Lawrence, Mr. Macfarlane expects a better showing than ever.

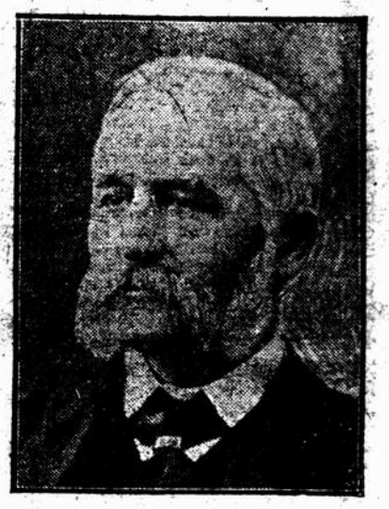
ELDER-DEMPSTER LINE.

The Elder-Dempster Company report a very satisfactory season for their South African and Mexican services, in addition to a number of full cargo steamers with sugar, pitch pine, lumber, etc.

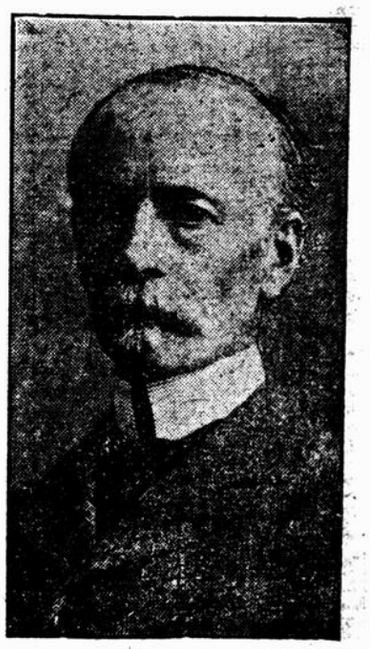
A monthly service of steamers between Canada and South Africa is now operated entirely by this firm, who have loaded seven steamers during the season of navigation, with approximately fifty thousand tons of freight.

Their Cuban-Mexican service consisted of seven sailings to and from Cuba and Mexico, which has been performed by their sister ships 'Bornu' and 'Sokoto,' both of which vesse's have splendid passenger accommodation, in addition to their freight carrying capacity. These steamers have been fully laden with cargo, both on the south-bound and on the north-bound trips, and the results of this service, which was inaugurated in 1905, have been very encouraging, so much so that the service will probably be increased by additional sailings next season. In fact, during the winter months from Halifax additional sailings have already been advertised.

In addition to their regular South African and Mexican services, this firm have brought to this port a number of steamers with cargoes of sugar and molasses from the West Indies; also several cargoes of pitch pine lumber from Florida, etc. The number of steamers and amount of their tonnage brought to this port this season by the Elder-Dempster line is represented by the following figures: Cuban-Mexican service, seven steamers, tonnage 13,957; South African service, seven steamers, tonnage 22,307; outside steamers, 11, tonnage 23,132, making a total of 25 steamers, and a total tonnage of 59,396.



MR. ROBERT REFORD,
President of Reford Company, Agents for Donaldson and Thomson lines.



MR. A. PIERS,
General Manager C.P.R. Steamship Lines.

CANADA'S DRINK BILL

TO-MORROW WILL BE OBSERVED AS WORLD'S TEMPER...CE SUNDAY.

To-morrow is World's Temperance Sunday, and the Quebec Sunday-school Union urges all pastors, Sunday-school superintendents, teachers and friends of temperance, in Sunday-schools, to make the observance of this Sunday a notable occasion. The World's temperance lesson is taken from Romans xiv., 12-23, and the golden text is: 'Judge this rather that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way,' Romans xiv., 13. It is hoped that teachers will make this lesson practical by viewing the drink habit and the liquor traffic as the great present day stumbling blocks. To teach temperance by fact, rather than by exhortation is recommended; also to show the amount of money spent to fill the land with stumbling blocks in the form of saloons, each one a stumbling block, over which men and women, boys and girls fall into weakness, uselessness, disease, poverty, crime, insanity and death.

The latest official figures compiled by a Royal Commission gave the amount of money spent for liquor in Canada, annually, as forty million dollars. Of this amount the revenue derived by the Dominion government was estimated at eight million dollars. As license fees are collected by provincial authorities, it is impossible to say what the aggregate of these payments may be, but it is no small sum. The actual loss and suffering entailed by the traffic is appalling, and any attempt to describe it would be futile and inadequate.

FAILED TO REGISTER

FIVE THOUSAND WINNIPEGGERS DISFRANCHISED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—When the polls open for the civic elections of Dec. 10, several thousand Winnipeggers, who have heretofore been on the voters' list as tenants, will find themselves disfranchised on account of failure to register at the various booths which were open for that purpose during a week in June. Although due notice was given of the change in the charter, making it necessary for every citizen not a property-owner, who was eligible and wished to vote, to register, only 2,250 tenants answered to the call out of at least a possible seven thousand. This practically means that five thousand citizens who had the right to vote last year will not have that privilege at the coming elections.

The amendment to the charter providing for registration of all tenants for the civic voters' list was passed at the last session of the legislature, and this was the first year in which registration was held. Any tenant paying an annual rental of a hundred dollars or over is eligible to register. The assessment roll contains fifteen thousand names, and in addition to the 2,250 registered tenants there are 2,500 who pay business taxes and have the right to vote. This brings this year's voters' list up to twenty thousand.

Apart from the tenants, the law was widened to admit those who cannot be classed as owners, and who, in many cases, never have been owners, but who are purchasers of real estate on agreement, and, not having fulfilled their conditions, it does not stand in their name. Any one who has an equity in a property equal in value to a hundred dollars per year has the right to register. Actual owners of property, who are on the list as such, cannot vote unless their property is assessed at two hundred dollars or more.

Another feature of the last amendment is the fact that every property owner who is on the list has the right to vote on money by-laws, whereas formerly to do so his property had to be assessed at four hundred dollars, or over.

Another innovation is that no distinction is now made between resident and non-resident owners in regard to voting on money by-laws, as formerly it required a majority of resident owners to carry such a measure.

THE BISHOP AT VERDUN.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal will be at St. Clement's Church, Verdun, tomorrow morning, to administer the rite of confirmation. The Rev. Professor Abbott-Smith, D.D., will preach at the evening service. Both services will be of a special character, it being the annual dedication festival. On Monday evening there will be a parish social, under the auspices of the St. Clement's Church Young People's Society, to which all the parishioners are invited.

PATENT REPORT.

Owen N. Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Merchants Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week:—No. 871,137, producing half-tone plates, C. H. McIntosh; No. 871,190, display device, W. J. Sheffill; No. 871,289, display sign, Joseph Moses; No. 871,203, button-tuft, D. B. Shantz; No. 871,307, lantern, J. R. M. Tiedale; No. 871,561 device for holding the lids of boxes, cases, and similar receptacles in place, A. D. Bentley; No. 871,718, nut-lock, A. B. Macklin.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

New Method.—Before placing your order for Piano or Organ see Layton Bros. regarding their 'No Interest on Time Sales Plan' and 'Gratuity Clause.' Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street, (opposite Dominion square).

Ottawa Sleeper C. P. R.—For the convenience of the travelling public the Canadian Pacific Railway will commence running a local sleeper between Montreal and Ottawa, leaving Windsor St. Station 9.40 p.m., November 27th, and daily thereafter, in which passengers may remain until 9.00 a.m. next day. Returning, sleeper will be in position for occupancy after 9.00 p.m., commencing November 28th, and daily thereafter, arriving Montreal 8.00 a.m. next day.

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STATEROOMS WARM AND COMFORTABLE.

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Saturday to Monday Excursions, $4.25

NO CHARGE FOR BERTHS.

QUEBEC LINE—Steamers leave daily, except Sundays, at 7 p.m.
Toronto, $8.00. Return $14.00. Hamilton, $8.50. Return $15.00
Including Meals and Berth.
MONTREAL-TORONTO-HAMILTON LINE—Steamers leave on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m.
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1 70-H.P. LEONARD, balance valve, with two drive wheels, first-class condition.
Also smaller engines in stock.

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Largest stock in Canada, ready for immediate shipment.
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'BREHMER REST' ANNUAL.

The third annual meeting of the 'Brehmer Rest' will be held at the Art Gallery on Monday afternoon, Dec. 2, at 4 o'clock. Dr. Roddick will preside, and the speaker of the afternoon will be Dr. Lawrason Brown, of the Adirondack Cottage Hospital.

As 'Brehmer Rest' is a comparatively new institution, a brief review of its establishment and aims may be given. The home is situated in the Laurentians, two miles from Ste. Agathe. Its object is the prevention of tuberculosis, by affording the proper treatment to persons in whom the disease has not yet developed, but who are in a condition predisposing them to tuberculosis—what is called the pre-tuberculous stage. The mode of treatment is rest, continuous fresh air, and nourishing food, and it is to put this treatment, and the training it implies, within the reach of those who cannot afford the high-priced resorts that 'Brehmer Rest' exists. The amount charged, it is calculated, is not quite half of the actual outlay for each patient. There is room for sixteen patients, and of the fifty in the institution during the year, a number remained for six or seven months. In almost every instance, the patients left restored to health. Many of those who have found the institution meet their needs so satisfactorily have been persons engaged in offices, etc., whose salaries would not otherwise have admitted of their taking the rest necessary to ward off the dread disease. There is also an auxiliary committee to give assistance in certain cases.

Her Excellency the Countess Grey has intimated her intention of being present at the meeting on Dec. 2. All interested are cordially invited to attend.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES.—A settler is required to perform the duties under one of the following plans.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST MINING REGULATIONS.

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

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

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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DOMINION LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
From PORTLAND.

Dominion,	Dec. 7	Canada	Feb. 8
Kensington,	Dec. 14	Dominion	Feb. 22
Canada	Jan. 4	Vancouver	Feb. 29
Dominion	Jan. 18	Kensington	Mar. 7

Steamers sail from Portland, 2 p.m.
The 'CANADA' is one of the fastest and most comfortable steamers in the Canadian trade.
First-Class rate, $50.00; Second-Class, $37.50 and upwards, according to steamer.
MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
To Liverpool, $40.00 and $42.50.
To London, $2.50, additional.
Third-Class to Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Belfast, Glasgow, $27.50.
PORTLAND TO BRISTOL (AVONMOUTH)
TURCOMAN .. .. Dec. 9
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16,000 tons, fine, large, unusually steady.
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40 TOURS TO EUROPE
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BELLEVILLE Business College
are among the most successful business men and women in the world, to whom failure is unknown. 'The benefit received at your College proved a very material help to me when I started out to make my way in the world.' Extract from a letter just received from a graduate whose salary is $5,000 a year. For free Catalogue, address
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ELOCUTION and PUBLIC SPEAKING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
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WELLINGTON BRIDGE.

In the Matter of Expropriation for the Improving of the Approaches to Wellington Bridge, in the St. Ann's Ward, of the City of Montreal.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the assessment roll in the above matter, is now deposited in my office, at the City Hall, where the interested parties may examine it until MONDAY, the 25th November, 1907, and that on TUESDAY, the 26th November, 1907, at 10 o'clock a.m., I shall hear all complaints that may be made against said roll.

JOHN R. BARLOW,
City Surveyor.

City Surveyor's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, 13th November, 1907.

ALLAN LINE.
ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

	From St. John.	From Halifax
TUNISIAN	Nov. 30	
VICTORIAN	Dec 6	Dec. 7
IONIAN	Dec. 14	
CORSICAN	Dec. 20	Dec. 21

Midship saloons, Cabine du luxe, spacious promenade decks, electric lights throughout.
GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
FIRST-CLASS, $50 and up, according to steamer and date of sailing.
SECOND-CLASS Liverpool, Londonderry, $40 and up. Return tickets at reduced rate.
THIRD CLASS Liverpool, London or Belfast $27.50, and $28.75, according to steamer.
TO GLASGOW.

	From Portland.	From Boston,
Corinthian	Dec. 7	
NUMIDIAN		Dec. 14

MODERATE RATE SERVICE.
Rates—First Class, $40 and up. Second Class, $35. Third Class, $26.50.
ST. JOHN, N.B., and HALIFAX to HAVRE

	From St. John.	From Halifax.
SARDINIAN	Dec. 12	Dec. 14
POMERANIAN	Jan. 19	Jan. 11

Saloon, 'called,' 'Second Cabin' Rate, $40 and up Third Class, $27.50.
Apply to H. & A. ALLAN, Montreal.

C.P.R. ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS
"ROYAL MAIL"
EMPRESSES

To	LIVERPOOL.	From
Nov. 9	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Oct. 23
Nov. 15	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.	Nov. 1
Nov. 23	LAKE ERIE	Nov. 6
Nov. 29	EMPRESS OF IRELAND	Nov. 15
Dec. 7	LAKE MANITOBA	Nov. 20
Dec. 13	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN	Nov. 29
Dec. 27	EMPRESS OF IRELAND.	Dec. 13
Jan. 4	LAKE CHAMPLAIN	Dec. 18
Jan. 10	EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.	Dec. 27

WINTER RATES NOW IN FORCE.
1st Cabin, from $45.00 up, according to steamer. 2nd Cabin, from $37.50 up, according to steamer.
GEO. McL. BROWN,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Rooms 3, 4 and 5, Board of Trade.

Reford Agencies
SAILINGS FROM MONTREAL.
DONALDSON LINE.
Montreal-Glasgow Weekly Service
SS. LAKONIA (cold storge) . . .Nov. 21
ST. JOHN, N.B.
Glasgow Weekly Service.
SS. TRITONA .. .. Nov. 30
SS. KASTALIA (cold storage) .. ..Dec. 14
SS. SALACIA .. ..Dec. 28
Passenger Rates—Cabin, $35.00 single, $68.75 return prepaid; Cabin, $37.50; 3rd Class, $27.50.
THOMSON LINE.
London Weekly Service.
SS. DEVONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Nov. 22
PORTLAND, ME.
London Weekly Service.
SS. LATONA (cold storage and cool air) .. ..Dec. 7
SS. HURONA (cold storage and cool air) .. .. Dec 14
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about .. ..Nov. 20
ABERDEEN SERVICE.
SS. JACONA about .. ..Nov. 20
TELEPHONES—Office, Main 5650 and 5651; Donaldson Wharf, Main 5658; Thomson Wharf, 5656.
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited,
MONTREAL,
TORONTO, QUEBEC, ST. JOHN, N.B.

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FAMILY GROCER,
has pleasure in stating that his Fall Importations have now nearly all been received and at his Two Stores will be found the largest and most complete assortment of the finest Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, etc., that can be seen anywhere.
To those buying by the package or in quantity a liberal reduction will be made. Careful and prompt delivery.
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PORTLAND CEMENTS,
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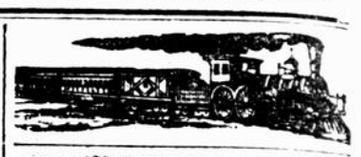

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4 Express Trains each way daily
Leave Montreal—*9.00 a.m., *5.45 p.m., *7.32 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Arrive Toronto *4.30 p.m., *9.45 p.m., *6.15 a.m., *7.30 a.m. Elegant Cafe-Parlor Car service on 9.00 a.m. train.
MONTREAL—OTTAWA
3 Trains Week Days 2 Trains Sundays
Leave Montreal—*8.30 a.m., †3.45 p.m., *7.30 p.m. Arrive Ottawa—*11.05 a.m., †6.40 p.m., *10.30 p.m. Elegant Buffet Parlor Cars on all trains.
MONTREAL—NEW YORK
Leave Montreal—†8.45 a.m., †10.45 p.m., *7.40 p.m. Arrive New York—†6.08 p.m. †10.08 p.m. *7.20 a.m.
*Daily. †Week days.
JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION, Norfolk, Virginia.
Cheap rates still in effect.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
137 St. James st. 'Phones Main 460 and 461, or Bonaventure Station.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
Excursion from Montreal to Chicago & Return
$24.00
Good going Nov. 28th to Dec 3rd. Returning until Dec. 9th, 1907.
OTTAWA SLEEPER
Commencing Nov. 27th, Sleeper will leave Windsor Street Station daily at 9.40 p.m. Passengers may remain in same until 9.00 a.m. following day.
City Ticket Office, 129 St. James Street, Next Post Office.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
Bonaventure Union Depot.
TRAIN SERVICE.
7.25 A.M. DAY EXPRESS—For Ste. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec.
Leaves 7.25 a.m. daily except Sunday.
BUFFET PARLOR CAR TO LEVIS.
12 NOON. "MARITIME EXPRESS"—For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and the Sydneys.
Leaves at 12.00 noon daily (except Saturday to Ste. Flavie only). Through Sleeping Car to St. John and Halifax.
3.50 P.M. LOCAL EXPRESS—Daily except Sunday, for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Nicolet and intermediate stations.
All trains of the Intercolonial Railway arrive and depart from the Bonaventure Union Depot.
CITY TICKET OFFICE.
St. Lawrence Hall—141 St. James street, or Bonaventure Union Depot. Tel. Main 615.
J. J. McCONNIFF,
City Pass. & Ticket Agent.
H. A. PRICE.
Asst. General Passenger Agent.

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"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILWAY SYSTEM"
Atlantic City, N. J.
Virginia Hot Springs,
Asheville, Southern Pines.
City Office, 130 St. James Street.
Phones M. 158 and 4456.

CUSTOM SALE.
Notice is hereby given that all unclaimed goods damaged by fire and water at the Examining Warehouse of this port will be sold at the rooms of Marcotte Bros., Auctioneers, by Public Auction during the first week of December next, under the provisions of Section 28 of The Customs Act, unless the same are duly claimed by consignees before that date.
R. S. WHITE,
Collector.
Montreal, Nov. 20th, 1907.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING COMPANY (Murray, Last & Co.)
530 St. Antoine Street.
PHONE UP 2234

Twenty-four Pages

DAILY WITNESS

Winds and Colder

VOL. XLVIII., No. 276 — MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907 — PRICE ONE CENT

OTTAWA AND CENTRE YORK

Ontario Constituences Opened by Appointment of Messrs. Belcourt and Campbell to the Senate.

MR. J. B. T. CARON AND DR. McLEAN TO BE LIBERAL CANDIDATES.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Official announcement will probably be made to-day of the appointment of three new Senators from Ontario, in the persons of the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, M.P. of Ottawa, and an ex-Speaker of the House of Commons; Mr. Archie Campbell, M.P. for Centre York; and Mr. Dan Derbyshire, ex-M.P. for Brockville, who made way for the new Minister of Railways and Canals, the Hon. George P. Graham, in that constituency. This opens two constituencies, Ottawa and Centre York, in which the necessary by-elections will be held in the middle of December. The Liberal candidate in Ottawa will probably be Mr. J. B. T. Caron, barrister, and, in Centre York, Dr. McLean.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Former Pays Balance of War Indemnity Amounting to $24,302,200.

London, Nov. 23.—Russia to-day wiped out the balance of her indebtedness to Japan arising from the war, the Russian embassy handing over to the Embassy of Japan a check for $24,302,200. This represents the balance due Japan for the maintenance of the Russian prisoners.

MR. AYLESWORTH'S HEALTH

MINISTER EXPECTS TO RETURN FROM CLIFTON SPRINGS GREATLY BENEFITTED.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The Hon. A. B. Aylesworth is expected to return to Ottawa from Clifton Springs, N.Y., in about a fortnight's time. Letters received from him by members of the government here state that his stay at the sanitorium is greatly benefitting his health. His hearing is improving, and he expects to return in good physical trim for the labors of session.

"NANCY LEE" AGROUND

ICE IN THE SAGUENAY RIVER CAUSES MISHAP.

Chicoutimi, Nov. 21.—The SS. 'Nancy Lee,' Captain Murtchie, of Liverpool, arrived here on Nov. 17, with a part cargo of cement, after discharging which she was to take a full load of pulp from the Chicoutimi Pulp Company. For the past few days great difficulties have been experienced in getting the loaded barges from Chicoutimi to the loading place, Pointe des Roches, nine miles lower down the Saguenay, owing to the large amount of ice which the recent cold weather has formed in the river. Yesterday things came to a climax, and although two barges were loaded at Chicoutimi, the shippers found it impossible for their tug to take them down to the steamer, owing to the amount of floating ice, the river being blocked from bank to bank. During the night the current caused this ice to move against the steamer, lying at anchor in the bay at Pointe des Roches, and either broke her mooring chains or dragged her anchors, the result being that she grounded at St. Fulgence, fortunately those on board were able to float her off with the rising tide, and she left the Chicoutimi branch of the Saguenay river this morning at 10.30. No word having been received from the captain or others on board, it is as yet unknown as to whether she sustained damage or not. The unfortunate part of the business is that the steamer has only taken on board 1,600 tons of cargo, about half her capacity, but even if she had not grounded the probabilities are that she could not have been completed owing to the state of the ice.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN WESTERN CANADA

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 23.—The 'Saturday Review,' in a long article on the church and the colonies, referring to western Canada, says here is a diocese as large as England, manned by fifteen clergymen and aided by a band of lay catechists. What is to happen if the failure in eastern Canada is to be repeated there. In the past the church was grossly negligent of her duties. The Church of England at home has never learned to think imperially on colonial matters.

MOORISH REBELS DEFEATED

Madrid, Nov. 23.—Despatches from Melilla, published here to-day, say that the Moorish rebels in that district were ambushed near Guebdanu recently and were annihilated by the Imperial troops.

BRAITHWAITE DEAD

Grenfell, Sask., Nov. 24.—Braithwaite, the eccentric farmer who was shot by a mounted policeman while resisting arrest, is dead.

TROOPS ASKED FOR AT BURLINGTON, N.J.

Policeman Murdered by Man Who Then Shoots Himself —Follows Jefferson Murder.

Burlington, N.J., Nov. 23.—As a direct result of the murder of E. S. Jefferson here on Thursday night, Policeman Gusrang, was murdered this morning by a mysterious stranger, who afterward attempted to commit suicide.

A party of men were assembled in the saloon of George Garwood when a young man, apparently a foreigner, entered and started a discussion about the murder of Jefferson. The men attempted to evade him and walked into the street. Policeman Gusrang came by as the stranger emerged from the saloon, and approached the men on the sidewalk. Without warning the stranger drew a revolver and fired two shots at the policeman, of which one penetrated his heart and the other his brain. As Gusrang fell dead the stranger stepped toward the curb and, placing the pistol to his heart, pulled the trigger. He fell, mortally wounded.

The murder and suicide, following so closely upon the Jefferson murder, has aroused the community, and Mayor Rue has asked Captain Stone, of the National Guard of New Jersey, to call out the troops, for fear of demonstrations against the foreigners here.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

His Majesty Will Undergo an Operation in a Few Days.

New York, Nov. 23.—A special despatch from London says: The real cause of the Emperor William's remaining in England after the termination of his state visit to the British court was to prepare for an operation, which will take place within a few days. The operation will be through the ear, affecting the throat. It touches the Kaiser's organic trouble, which is hereditary. The operation is not a serious one.

BLACKSOD BAY SCHEME.

Deputation From Ireland to Wait Upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

HOLD THAT 25-KNOT STEAMERS CAN COVER DISTANCE TO HALIFAX IN THREE AND ONE-HALF DAYS.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 24,—The Canadian Associated Press understands that Sir Thomas Trowbridge, Dr. Ambrose, M.P., Mr. C. N. Armstrong and the Bishop of Sligo leave for Canada to-day. They go as a deputation to the Dominion Government hoping to succeed in convincing Sir Wilfrid Laurier that steamers with a speed of 25 knots can cover the distance between Blacksod Bay and Halifax in three and a half days. A subsidy of £300,000 is asked for. Arrangements have been made by the deputation to agitate on the matter in Canada by holding public meetings in the Dominion.

THE NURSES' CASE

A CORRESPONDENT ASKS FOR GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS TO APPEAL FUND.

Our correspondent, 'F. S. L.,' writes: 'I hope that the subscribers to the funds of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution will, in the event of Judge Choquet's judgment being confirmed, come to the assistance of the two employees who have been condemned for the exercise of discipline in the discharge of their duties. Judge Choquet seems horrified that a boy should have the strap applied to his bare skin by a young woman of one and twenty. I wonder if he is aware that in the best schools in England the birch is applied to the bare skin of boys for much lighter offences than running away, and by strong, able-bodied men. At Eton, the premier school of England, the sons of the nobility and gentry make acquaintance with the 'swishing block,' and are generally all the better for it. At the old High School here my contemporaries used sometimes to find out what the laws meant when applied to the bare hand by the vigorous and respected 'Davie' Rodger. I hope that after this the ladies will promptly return to their parents any such refractory subjects. It seems rather hard that in return for their charity they should be subject to fines by sentimental judges for the administration of proper discipline.'

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

Burglars attempted to break into the Royal store, 271 St. Catherine street east, near St. Denis street, at an early hour this morning. They smashed the glass of the front door and attempted to force a heavy iron screen on the inside. The police of No. 4 station believe that the men were frightened away.

EMPRESS OF BRITAIN.

The R.M.S. Empress of Britain, of the C.P.R., arrived at Liverpool this morning at 2 o'clock.

POLICE INTERRUPTED CHAMPAGNE SUPPER.

One of the smartest captures made by the Montreal police for some time past, happened at one o'clock this morning, when Captain Bellefleur and Detective Lemieux arrested at 73 St. Timothée street, Alphonse Beauchamp and his two sons, Joseph and Rudolph, on the charge of breaking into a Grand Trunk bonded freight car and stealing twelve cases of champagne and a case of fancy paper, the whole valued at $600.

At 10.30 last night Captain Bellefleur received a telephone call that a Grand Trunk car, opposite the Leyland Line Wharf, had been broken into. On arriving at the scene they found wheel tracks in the half frozen ground. The officers followed the trail through the Beaudry tunnel across Craig street, up St. Hubert street, along Dorchester street west, up to 73 St. Timothée street, where the tracks led into the yard. Here the officers found in the four-wheel waggon ten cases of champage, and the case of fancy paper. On looking around the yard they saw lights in Beauchamp's house. Opening the door, the officers walked in and found the trio singing and drinking champagne. Half a dozen empty bottles and straw covers were scattered over the place, and three other bottles had just been opened when the officers entered. The sudden entry of the police so astonished the men that they were transfixed with fear.

They appeared before Mr. Lafontaine this morning and were remanded for enquete.

BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

New Institution Applying to Parliament for a Charter.

BANK OF SAME NAME WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE A FEW YEARS AGO.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The Bank of British Columbia is applying to parliament for incorporation under the provisions of the Bank Act.

The old Bank of British Columbia, which had branches throughout that province, and one or two in the northwest, and also in Seattle, Washington, was taken over by the Canadian Bank of Commerce a few years ago.

FOR PENNY POSTAGE

LONDON 'TIMES' THINKS MOMENT IS RIPE FOR ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

London, Nov. 23.—The 'Times' this morning editorially urges the government that the moment is favorable for an endeavor to arrange a penny postage convention with the United States, because it is believed overtures would now be favorably received at Washington. The 'Times' thinks if this could be arranged the other powers would not long stand aloof.

SURRENDERS TO POLICE

MAN WANTED IN WASHINGTON FOR THEFT CALLS ON CHIEF CARPENTER.

Henry A. Porter, of Washington, D.C., who is wanted in that city to answer to a charge of embezzlement, and for whom Detective O'Keefe had a warrant, walked into police headquarters and surrendered himself to Chief Carpenter. Porter was connected with an insurance company in Washington. He left there suddenly three weeks ago, and came to Montreal. The Washington authorities were notified he was in custody, and a reply was received at police headquarters last night that the necessary papers for his extradition would be sent on here immediately.

NELSON'S SIGNALMAN.

(London 'Chronicle.')

It was in the winter of 1846 that Nelson's signalman—the man who hoisted the famous 'England expects,' etc.—was discovered by one who had served as surgeon on board the 'Tonnant' at Trafalgar. The signalman, John Roome, was selling watercress and red herrings in Blackfriars. He had deserted from the navy after the battle, and this had disqualified him for a pension, but representations were made to Captain Pasco, signal lieutenant on the 'Victory' at Trafalgar, who used his influence on the old man's behalf. Captain Pasco was at first unsuccessful; he was informed by the authorities that there were many more deserving candidates for Greenwich. Shortly afterward, however, room was found at Greenwich Hospital for old John. Had he lived in our time he would probably have received a princely salary for repeating the signal nightly at music halls.

DRY ROT IN MEN.

(From the Roanoke 'Times.')

The first strong external revelation of the dry rot in men is a tendency to lurk and lounge; to be at street corners without intelligible reason; to be going anywhere when met; to be about many places rather than at any; to do nothing tangible, but to have an intention of performing a variety of intangible duties to-morrow or the day after. When the manifestation of the disease is observed, the observer will usually connect it with a vague impression once formed or received that the patient was living a little too hard. He will scarcely have had leisure to turn it over in his mind and form the terrible suspicion 'dry rot' when he will notice a change for the worse in the patient's appearance—a certain slovenliness and deterioration which is not poverty nor dirt nor intoxication nor ill-health, but simply 'dry rot.'

EARTHQUAKE IN SAMOAN ISLANDS.

Shocks, Believed to Have Occurred in Island of Savaii, Registered at Laibach.

Laibach, Austria, Nov. 22.—The seismograph in the observatory here has registered a violent earthquake at a great distance, probably in the Island of Savaii, in the Samoan group, on Thursday evening. The disturbance lasted two hours.

The Island of Savaii is the largest of the Samoan group. It has a number of recent and extinct volcanoes. Volcanic disturbances occurred in the island in 1902.

CHAMPLAIN TERCENTENARY

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICAN REVOLUTION MAY JOIN IN CANADIAN CELEBRATION.

Binghamton, N.Y., Nov. 23.—The annual state conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held in this city during the past two days, was adjourned yesterday. The officers will be elected at the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington in April.

A resolution was adopted favoring a joint celebration by New York State and the Province of Quebec, in 1909, of the three hundredth anniversary of the discovery of Lake Champlain.

The place for holding the conference next year will not be decided until the congress in Washington in April.

METHODIST EXTENSION

YOUNG MEN OF MONTREAL LAUNCH SCHEME TO RAISE TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The campaign to raise ten thousand dollars for the extension of the work of the Methodist Church in Montreal and vicinity was very successfully inaugurated at a meeting held in the parlors of St. James Church on Thursday evening. About a hundred and fifty young men were present and at the close it was announced that three thousand dollars was already in sight as a nucleus for the fund.

The meeting was one of the most enthusiastic business meetings that could be imagined and optimism reached a high pitch when the result of the initial subscriptions was made known. The suburban church representatives pledged themselves to the straining point in their eagerness to make the campaign a success, and if their later efforts measure up to the prospects reported and the zeal manifested the mark set up will be surpassed at the end of the four weeks during which the campaign will be on.

Mr. J. P. Anglin, president of the campaign committee presided, and the proceedings opened with a supper served by a committee of young ladies chosen from the Epworth League societies of the city churches. A very hearty vote of thanks was tendered the young ladies at the close of this part of the evening's exercises. In his opening remarks the chairman paid a high tribute to Mr. A. G. Howell, who had taken the initiative in the young men's extension movement and had worked hard in connection with its organization.

The Rev. Melvin Taylor, chairman of the Montreal District, and of the Conference Committee of Church Extension and Hon. Pres. of the Young Men's Movement was called on to review the work done in this connection and the needs of the situation. The marvellous growth of the city within the last few years, he said, called for a desperate effort to enable the Methodist Church to take full advantage of its great opportunity.

During the meeting many inspiring speeches were made by representatives of the different congregations and societies, and subscriptions of one hundred and two hundred dollars were announced from individuals who will head the lists as well as work for the success of the movement. The young women were represented in a few instances, in which, as members of Epworth League societies they had asked to be allowed to help their brothers in the movement.

The campaign is now fully organized. It will close on Dec. 14, and the payment of subscriptions may be made at any time within a year.

A SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL NUMBER

A special Industrial Supplement will be issued with next Tuesday's 'Daily Witness.' A feature of this will be a business proclamation on behalf of Montreal, signed by the leading captains of industry in the city, whose signatures will be reproduced in fac-simile. Concise and authoritative information will be given relating to the numerous industrial and business opportunities in Montreal—all in a compact and readable form. It will bring before the public in a more striking form than has yet been done the greatness and potentialities of Montreal, and will not only indicate how the people of Montreal get their living and their wealth, but will be a splendid edition for mailing to friends. The 'Witness's' special supplement will also be produced by over thirty other newspapers all over the United States, thus affording a great advertisement for the city and its industries. In order to prevent disappointment advertisers should see that all copy for Tuesday's 'Witness' is delivered at the 'Witness' office early Monday morning.

RAILWAY RATE WAR.

G.T.R. Meets Big Cut by Erie in Rates to Atlantic Seaboard.

PASSENGERS CARRIED FOR PRACTICALLY ONE CENT A MILE.

A railway rate war has been opened with the going into effect of the Erie's reduced rate of $10 on east-bound steamship business from Chicago and Cincinnati to New York. This rate is declared to be unremunerative, and the eastern United States lines are stated to have decided not to meet the competition.

The Grand Trunk, however, has made arrangements with the steamship companies, which will afford mutual protection against this cut by the Erie line. As showing what a $10 rate from Chicago to New York means, it may be said that the shortest line between Chicago and New York is the Pennsylvania, with 912 miles, while the other lines vary up to 1,000 miles, so that the rate is practically one cent a mile.

MR. MILLER PROMOTED.

Mr. Robert Miller, who has for years past been station agent for the C. P. R. at the Windsor street terminals, will return to work with health restored, on Monday, after a sojourn in the country for his health, which had been undermined by his arduous duties. Mr. Miller will not resume his duties as station agent, which will be carried on by Mr. Allen Walker, but will in future take charge of passenger trains on the eastern division, with superintendence over all special passenger connections, working in conjunction with Mr. George Hodge, who has a similar control over the freight service. In future Mr. Miller will have his desk in the office of Superintendent Timmerman.

HACKMEN PROTEST

MONTREAL TRANSFER CO.'S PROJECT SEVERELY DENOUNCED.

A general meeting of city hackmen was held yesterday evening, under the auspices of the Hackmen's Protective Association, to protest against the project of the Montreal Transfer Co. to organize a company controlling the service of hacks in the city. After the president of the association, Mr. Prevost, had explained the object of the meeting, Mr. Clovis Laporte, advocate, was called to the chair.

Mr. Walker, secretary of the Hackmen's Protective Association, was the first speaker. He denounced the proposed company as a new 'trust,' contrary to the interests of both the public and the hackmen.

Mr. Laporte followed and denounced the promoters of the proposed company for not coming before the hackmen, as promised. He asked by what right hackmen could be required to pay such a company a fee of two dollars for the privilege of standing at railway stations or elsewhere, and held that the meter, which may be very valuable in other countries, could not be used here in winter when the vehicles are placed on runners.

Mr. Laliberté, of the Dominion Live Stock Company, also upheld the pretensions of the hackmen and further asked them for their support in an attempt to prevent the Street Railway Company from using salt and sand on their tracks, the mixture forming a kind of lye which injures the horses' hoofs. He announced that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals would take in hand any common action taken by the hackmen in the event of an amicable arrangement not being arrived at with the Street Railway Company.

Before the adjournment of the meeting the project of the Montreal Transfer Company was unanimously censured.

SHIPPING NEWS.

The SS. Sicilian, of the Allan line, was reported passing Vercheres outbound at 9.20 this morning.

The SS. Manxman, of the Dominion line, from Montreal, for Avonmouth, passed Brow Head at 5 p.m. on Thursday, and is due in Bristol to-day.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

King Carlos of Portugal is said to have banished the Crown Prince Louis from Lisbon because he remonstrated with him against the dictatorial regime of the Premier. He is reported to have told his royal father that Senhor Franco was turning the country into a hotbed of Republicans and Anarchists. The loyalty of the army and navy is doubted, and it is said the Conservatives are working to secure the abdication of the King in favor of his son.

The code of honor in the German navy is complicated. Two lieutenants had a dispute. No. 1 challenged No. 2 to a duel, but No. 2 refused because the challenge came two weeks after the dispute. The name of each was then struck off the officers' list. No. 1 because his challenge was late, and No. 2 because he refused to fight. A new vice-admiral, not knowing the circumstances, called on No. 2, and when he heard the story, later wrote 'cancelling' his call. No. 2 then challenged the vice-admiral. The vice-admiral refused to fight and was in turn compelled to resign.

The anti-clericals in Rome are said to be bent on electing as mayor Ernest Nathan, an English Jew, lately naturalized in Italy.

Woman suffragists, at a political meeting in Leeds last night, so drowned Mr. Herbert Gladstone's voice that he could not make himself heard. A free fight followed in which Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had to beat a hasty retreat.

To-day Russia paid to Japan $24,300,200, the last dollar owing for the keep of the Russian prisoners.

An earthquake shock of two hours' duration has been registered at Laibach, Austria. It is believed to be in the Samoan Islands.

King Leopold, report says, has refused flatly to sign the treaty drawn up by the Congo delegates, and left Brussels for Paris.

The SS. 'Mauretania,' the big new Cunarder, sister ship of the 'Lusitania,' arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday. Owing to gales and cross seas she was ten hours behind the 'Lusitania's' record of 4 days 18 hours and 40 minutes, but on the one day in which the winds were favorable she beat the 'Lusitania's' best single day's record by six knots.

One man was killed and another injured, probably fatally, at Moosejaw, yesterday, by the collapse of a new section being built to the civic power house.

A policeman in Burlington, N.J., was murdered this morning by an unknown foreigner, who immediately shot himself fatally. A rising against foreigners in the city is feared, and the troops have been called out.

The Hon. Mr. Fielding addressed a large meeting in Truro last evening.

The Canadian Northern is applying to Parliament for authority to construct many new lines in the North-West, and to increase its capital by $10,250,000.

Three new Senators are to be appointed from Ontario—the Hon. N. A. Belcourt, M.P. for Ottawa; and Mr. Archie Campbell, M.P. for Centre York; and Mr. Dan. Derbyshire, ex-M.P. for Brockville. The by-elections in Centre York and Ottawa will probably be held next month.

Three hundred and fifty buffalo are now gathered at Elk Park, Fort Saskatchewan, to be fed for the winter.

The Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is reported much improved and expecting to return to Ottawa within a fortnight.

A new Bank of British Columbia is applying to Parliament for a charter.

LONG-LIVED ICELANDERS.

(From the 'Christian Advocate.')

It would be interesting to know if any part of the world beats Iceland in the average length of life of its inhabitants. It is shown in the census of 1905 that on an average the people of that island live to the age of 61.8 years, which is very nearly double the mean duration of human life as it was computed a generation ago. Sweden and Norway are regarded as very healthful countries, but Iceland takes the palm in longevity, the mean duration of life in Sweden being 50.02 years and in Norway 49.94 years. Some of Iceland's earthquakes are nerve racking, but on the whole the lives of most of its simple and industrious inhabitants slip along with few incidents that unduly stimulate or depress the pulse. Summer and winter the same old mail boat from Leith steams into the harbor of Reykjavik every three weeks but very rarely brings news that touches Iceland so closely as to make excitement. In fact the little island enjoys many of the advantages of civilization and avoids most of its drawbacks.

WINDS AND COLDER

The year's in the wane,
There is nothing adorning,
The night has no eve,
And the day has no morning;
Cold winter gives warning.
—Hood.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Victoria, 46, 40; Kamloops, 32, 38; Edmonton, 42, 22; Calgary, 52, 18; Regina, 44, 18; Port Arthur, 38, 26; Parry Sound, 44, 24; Toronto, 50, 30; Ottawa, 46, 34; Montreal, 46, 34; Quebec, 44, 36; St. John, 48, 36; Halifax, 50, 44.

Fine and mild to-day. Sunday, northeasterly winds and colder, with light sleet or snow.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

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

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

BIRTHS.

AHERN.—At 114a Waverley street, on Nov. 16, 1907, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Norman Ahern, a daughter.

HAUGHTON.—At the manse, Hemmingford, Que., on Wednesday, Nov. 20, 1907, a daughter to the Rev. C. and Mrs. Haughton.

DUFFIE.—At Edmonton, Alta., on Nov. 20, 1907, a son to Mr. and Mrs. W. V. Duffie.

MARRIED.

JERMYN — HAWLEY — On Nov. 20, 1907, by the Rev. S. K. Sweatman, M.A., at St. Thomas's Church, Toronto, Alma Amelia de Angelis, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hawley, of Toronto, to Percy Vandeleur Jermyn, of Toronto.

PARKIN — HUTCHESON—At Queen St. Methodist Manse, Kingston, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1907, by the Rev. W. H Sparling, Nellie M., daughter of James E. Hutcheson, to Theodore W. Parkin, of Montreal, formerly of Kingston, Ont.

PRICE — BARCLAY — On Nov. 20, 1907, at the Methodist Parsonage, Inkerman, Ont., by the Rev. H. E. Warren, M.A., B.D., Pinah Ethel, daughter of Mr. Hiram Barclay, of Mountain, Ont., to William Ambrose Price, of Heckston, Ont.

SIMPSON—KNOX—At St. George's Church, Montreal, on Nov. 21, 1907. Elizabeth Taylor Knox to G. Herbert Simpson.

DIED.

BENSON — At St. Catharines, Ont., on Nov. 19, 1907, Richard Lowe Benson, son of the late Thomas Benson, of Port Hope, in his 70th year.

DUKINFIELD.—On Nov. 1, 1907, at Port Alfred, Cape Colony, Frances Elizabeth (Deaconess Frances), second daughter of the late Rev. C. E. Dukinfield, aged 69.

DYER — At Sutton, Que., on Nov. 14, 1907, of heart failure, May Evangeline, wife of L. E. Dyer.

KENT — Fell asleep in Jesus, on Nov. 21, 1907, at the residence of his parents, 392 Slater street, Ottawa, David Montague Mortimer Kent, aged 14 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Fulton Kent.

LEFEBVRE.—In this city, on Nov. 22, 1907, Louis Sylvestre Real Lefebvre, civil engineer, aged 24 years, accidentally killed.

Funeral on Monday, Nov. 25, from his father's residence, T. Lefebvre, 1167 St. Denis street, at 8.15 a.m., to St. Jean Baptiste Church, from there to Cote des Neiges Cemetery. Friends and relations are respectfully requested to attend.

McGARVEY — At Ottawa, on Nov. 21, 1907, Owen McGarvey, aged 26 years and 11 months, son of the late John McGarvey, and grandson of the late Owen McGarvey, of this city.

Funeral from Windsor Station on arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway train at 11.45 a.m., Saturday, 23rd inst., to Cote des Neiges Cemetery.

PATERSON—At his home, 208 Shaw street, Toronto, on Nov. 18, 1907, John Paterson, in his 72nd year.

SHEE — At Mount Pleasant Village, Quebec, on Nov. 20, 1907, Bridget Byrne, of County Wicklow, Ireland, beloved wife of John Shee, aged 70 years.

SHAW — On Nov. 20, 1907, at Port Credit, Ont., James R. Shaw, aged 96 years and 3 months.

TUCKER — At Clarence, Ont., on Nov. 21, 1907, at 3 a.m., Stephen Tucker, aged 72 years.

Funeral on Saturday afternoon, 23rd November.

YOUNG — At Forfar, Ont., on Nov. 12, 1907, Catherine Ann Eaton, wife of the late William H. Young, aged 75 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

SMART—In memory of George Smart, who died on Nov. 24, 1906, beloved husband of Mercelline, and beloved father of Albert, Robert, Sidney, Willie and Maud Smart. He giveth His beloved sleep.

Notices received too late for this page may possibly be in time for page 3.

We have a large number of

Monuments

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

Easy Termsas to payments.

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Factory and Warehous',
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Saturday, Nov. 23, 1907.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE
Ladies' Coats and Jackets

EVERY LADY'S JACKET, COAT AND CAPE REDUCED IN PRICE.
SALE BEGINS MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25TH.

There is nothing Montreal Ladies look forward to with so much interest and pleasure as CARSLEY'S GREAT SALE OF LADIES' WINTER JACKETS AND CAPES.

All goods offered in this Sale are this season's importation, all the very latest Parisian and Berlin Styles, made of beautiful and rich cloths, heavy and warm, chosen with special regard to our climate.

Every Jacket and Cape, every garment in the department MUST BE SOLD; that is the rule of the Company,—SO SOLD THEY MUST BE.

The Reductions in Price on this beautiful stock are such that they will command the attention of every lady.

Ribbons for Holiday Work

A nice assortment of Reversible Satin Ribbon in all shades, 1½ inch, 2 inch and 3 inches wide, very good values for fancy work. Monday, HALF-PRICE, 6c, 9½c, 12½c.

A very good lot of assorted Fancy Ribbons, some are checked, others striped and flowered, 5 inch wide. Monday HALF-PRICE 25c

Another lot of TAFFETA AND SATIN ASSORTED RIBBON, 4 and 5 inches wide, in brown, green, grey, nile and verdure. Very special Monday 12½c

TWO ITEMS IN MODEL HATS

MODEL HAT OF MOSS GREEN VELVET, mushroom shape, with beautiful bandeau of different shades of green, large green bird and ornament. Price. $6.75

TEA HAT OF BABY IRISH LACE AND PLEATED TULLE, trimmed with tulle, velvet ribbon and two large curled ospreys. Price $10.95

Santa Claus Limerick Competition

Santa Claus has caught the Limerick fever, and offers the boys and girls who buy their toys at "The Big Store" this year, a chance to win one of the six fine prizes (Three for girls and three for boys).

See that you get one of the Special Santa Claus Limerick Competition Coupons with your purchase in the Toy Department.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED
St. James, St. Peter, and Notre Dame West, Montreal.

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THE BEST LAUNDRY SERVICE
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It costs you no more than inferior service.

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TEES & CO., 390 St. James

A DOUBLE CHARITY.

The annual sale at the Industrial Rooms, 57 Metcalfe street, which is to be held next Tuesday and Wednesday, promises to be specially attractive this year. The institution has a twofold claim on public support, since the making of the garments enables poor women who have home ties, to add to the family exchequer by their needle, and the articles of clothing, when made, generally find their way to the charitable institutions or the poorest homes of the city. This, of course, applies to the plainer work. The exquisite handicraft of the finer garments is well known to the ladies of Montreal. The sale is especially appropriate just now, when the Christmas season, with its gift giving, is drawing near, for here will be found not only plain garments, fine underwear, but also maids' aprons, nightingales, a notion table, a 'Jack Horner' pie for the younger visitors. Five o'clock tea and ices will be served each day.

The tables will be in charge of the following ladies:—

Fine underwear—Mrs. John Turnbull, Mrs. Jamieson, Mrs. Penhallow, Mrs. Symonds, Mrs. William Gardner, Mrs. Plumptre, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. F. Learmonth, and the Misses McCombe.

Plain clothing—Miss Hickson, Mrs. Cochrane, Miss Schultze, Miss McArthur.

Jack Horner pie—Miss Estelle Holland, Miss Greta Murray.

Notion table—Mrs. J. R. Smith and Mrs. Robert Loring.

The tea tables will be in charge of Mrs. Huntly Drummond and Mrs. A. E. Holt, assisted by Mrs. George Henderson, Mrs. Claud Robin, the Misses Evelyn Molson, OliveBayne, Elsie Blackader, Mary Hickson, Jean Bovey, Ruby Ramsay, Jessie Hale, Gwendolen Bagg, and little Frances and Georgina Smithers.

FOR LABRADOR.

The Boys' Sunshine Club of Westmount, which has a mission department, is making arrangements to hold a sale and entertainment in Karn Hall on Dec. 14, afternoon and evening. The proceeds are for the Labrador mission.

WESTMOUNT DEBATERS.

The meeting of the Westmount Literary and Debating Society, which was to have been held in Victoria Hall to-night, has been postponed until next Saturday, when Mr. J. A. Nicholson, M.A., will speak on 'The value of a college education.'

FRENCH LECTURE WITH VIEWS.

An event which is arousing interest is the combined French lecture, with views of Paris, etc., by Prof. Guy de Lestard, of Paris, France, and piano recital by Mr. J. D. A. Tripp, in the Fraser Institute Hall, on the evening of Monday, Dec. 2.

MATTERS MUSICAL

SIR CHARLES SANTLEY.

Among the King's Birthday honors Britishers the world over will be glad to notice the name of Mr. Charles Santley, the eminent baritone, on whom has been conferred the order of knighthood. Mr. Santley's most famous role was Mendelssohn's 'Elijah.'

WILL SUPPLY ORGANISTS.

To enable churches and music committees to get quickly in touch with organists, choirmasters, soloists, etc., without the trouble and loss of time caused by advertising and correspondence, the Dominion Bureau of Music and Organists' Exchange has been organized. The manager of the bureau, which has established branches in Toronto, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Fredericton and Brockville, are well known musicians, whose opinions can be depended on. Mr. A. H. Howell, 69 Park avenue, is in charge of the Montreal section.

THE PADEREWSKI RECITAL.

Music dealers in the United States say that no piece of music has had such a continuous and steady demand as the little minuet which Paderewski composed as a joke many years ago, and which first won for him fame in the United States. Although he rarely plays it in concert, even as an encore, for he is sick to death of it, each time he returns to America there is a greatly increased demand for the little composition. Once his friend, the poet Swietochowski was talking about Mozart, and told Paderewski he would like him to play a little gem by that composer, which he was sure he had not heard. Paderewski thereupon played the minuet and asked the poet what he thought of it. 'Who, to-day, can compose anything like that?' demanded the poet, enraptured. What he said when Paderewski told him that he himself had written it is not on record. For the recital in the Monument National on Monday night there are still some good seats for sale.

PROF. DUSSAULT'S RECITAL.

Professor Dussault will give a free organ recital at Notre Dame Church on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, on the occasion of the feast of Ste. Cecile. Following is the programme: Fanfare d'Orgue, Shelley; Adagio Op. 28, Max Gulbins; Caprice et Finale, Guilmant; Symphony No. 2, Ch. M. Widor; (a) Prelude, (b) Pastorale, (c) Andante, (d) Scherzo, (e) Adagio, (f) Finale.

MISS LUCAS'S RECITAL.

The violin recital given this week at Quebec by Miss Dolly Lucas, under the direction of Mr. C. E. Seifert, of the Montreal College of Music, was, according to a correspondent, a pronounced success. Lovers of the 'divine art,' he writes, 'filled the lecture and concert hall of the Y. M. C. A. to listen to the wonderful performance of a little Montreal girl who played the compositions of such great composers as Handel, Beethoven, Mozart, Vieuxtemps, and other renowned masters whose works only artists of great reputation are able to play; yet, this child executed, with apparent ease, with a broad full tone, and poetic expression, as if her whole heart was in her work, octaves, arpeggios, staccatoes, double harmonies, rapid chromatic runs, and other technical difficulties. Miss Mary Williams, also of Montreal, and possessing a cultivated soprano voice, sang with much expression several songs which were highly appreciated by the audience. Mrs. Seifert presided at the piano. With this combination of musical talent our citizens were treated to one of the most delightful and successful concerts ever given in Quebec, and we congratulate our sister city on possessing such gifted and promising musical talent.

BOAT MAY BE FROZEN IN.

The 'Andoni,' consigned to the Elder-Dempster Company, will be the last steamer sailing from the port of Montreal this season. It was first thought that the 'Montezuma,' of the C. P. R. line, would be the last. The 'Andoni' came in some days ago, from Southern States ports, with a cargo of pitch pine, and it is not expected the vessel will be able to leave before the end of the month. After Nov. 23 it is generally recognized that the river cannot be depended upon, and the work of taking up the buoys is nearly finished. The owners of the 'Andoni,' however, have no fears of the vessel being frozen in, even if she is here a week hence.

MORE IMMIGRANTS TO-NIGHT.

Notwithstanding the lateness of the season and the fact that the liners have ceased sailing to Montreal for the winter, immigrants continue to arrive in large numbers. The 'Tunisian' landed several hundred at Halifax on Thursday, and those going west are expected to reach Montreal this evening.

A SALE OF WORK.

The ladies of Stanley Street Presbyterian Church will hold a sale of work in the lecture room of the church on Nov. 28 and 29. The sale will open on Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, and will be continued Friday afternoon and evening. There will be many well made, useful and fancy articles, which will appeal to the housekeeper and the seeker after Christmas gifts. Besides the attractions of the sale, music will be provided in the evenings. The conveners of the different tables are as follows:—

Housekeepers' table—Mrs. J. T. Henderson and Mrs. Younie.

Baby table—Mrs. J. A. Ogilvy and Mrs. J. Sneish.

Fancy work table—Miss Muirhead and Miss Mae Martin.

Doll table—Mise Stuart and Miss Horsfall.

Candy table—Miss Carrie King and Miss S. Stuart.

Dip pond—Mis Hilda Sneish and Miss Isabel Patterson.

Tea room—Mrs. G. B. Fraser and Mrs. D. Gordon.

Winter Catalogue of athletic and sporting goods now ready. Mailed to any address on application. Carloads of boys' and girls' sleighs, hockey sticks, skis, moccasins and skates ready for Xmas Sale

Second floor shows already a panorama of toys, games, dolls, baskets, automobiles, expresses, and dolls' sets.

McGILL JUNIOR AT HOME

THIRD YEAR UNDERGRADUATES GIVE ANNUAL DANCE.

The undergraduates of the junior year, McGill University, gave their annual 'at home' last night, when a large gathering enjoyed the event. The dance was held this year in the Assembly Hall, on the third floor of the McGill Union, instead of in the Royal Victoria College, as formerly. Supper was served in the dining-room of the Union. The patronesses of the 'at home' were Mrs. Bovey, Mrs. Moyse, Mrs. Roddick, Mrs. Walton, Miss Hurlbatt, Mrs. Harrington, and Mrs. Adams.

The committees who were entrusted with making the dance a success were:

Executive committee—G. Barclay, Law '09; R. Plimsoll, Arts '08; J. T. Hackett, Law '09.

General committee—Miss McDonald, R. V. C.; Miss Norris, R.V. C.; Miss Wilson, R. V. C.; W. V. Corey, J. Delorimier, R. Fisher, W. Landry, D. L. McLean, R. H. Winslow, D. W. Archilbald, H. W. Benoit, C. V. Baillie, M. J. Carney.

Among the guests were: Mrs. Adams, Miss Louise Armstrong, Miss E. M. Bryson, Miss E. M. Bennett, Miss Blackader, Miss Blakemore, Miss Bacon, Miss Baker, Miss Ruth Badgley, Miss Mimi Baumgarten, Miss Bain, Miss Constance Bovey, Miss Bignell, Miss Ida Baillie, Miss Brownlee, Miss T. Craig, Miss Elaine Casgrain, Miss Creelman, Miss Marion Creelman, Miss Cruikshank, Miss Caswell, Miss Crockett, Miss Couture, Miss Coyle, Miss Carling, Miss Dickson, Miss J. O. Dickson, Miss Nancy Dawes, Miss Marjory Day, Miss Amy Dobell, Miss Clara Doolittle, Miss Dettmers, Miss Dudley, Miss Dunlop, Miss Clare Dunlop, Miss B. Doty, Miss W. Dixon, Miss Ekers, Miss V. Edwards, Miss Florence Ekers, Miss Edwards, Miss E. Ellison, Miss L. Edgar, the Misses Eaton, Miss M. Fortier, Miss F. Fortier, Miss K. Fortier, Miss Dorothy French, Miss Fenwick, Miss Marian Graham, Miss E. Gilean, Miss Gladys How, Miss Hamill, Miss Humphrey, Miss Hebden, Miss B. Hebden, Miss Heward, Miss Lorraine Handyside, Miss Lois Harrington, Miss M. Harrington, Miss Mary Hitchcock, Miss Hodgson, Miss Rhoda Haskell, Miss Hackett (Stanstead), Miss Harding, Mrs. Hanna, Miss Johnson, Miss Kerry, Miss Kelly, Miss Kennedy, Miss J. Kavanagh, Miss Madge Kohl, Miss Larocque, Miss Bertha Larocque, Miss B. Molson, Miss Mitchell, Miss Mundie, Miss Marjorie Macpherson, the Misses Massey (Toronto); the Misses Morris (Toronto); Miss I. Miller, Miss B. Meredith (Quebec); Miss Middlemiss, Miss Moonie, Miss McFarland, Miss Marguerite McLea, Miss Anna McKeen, Miss Marian McDonald, Miss McLeod, Miss Muriel McAlan, Miss B. McAlan, Miss M. McLennan, Miss Mary McGibbon, Miss E. McQueen, Miss A. M. McNaughton, Miss K. McDiarmid, Miss Newman, Miss L. Ogden, Miss Phelan, Miss Mona Prentice, Miss Powell, Miss G. Reinhardt, Miss Marion Ross, Miss A. Reid (Ottawa); Miss M. Ross, Miss G. Redmayne, Miss L. Redmayne, Miss T. Rendell, Miss Scott, Miss Isabel Strathy, Miss Marguerite Strathy, Miss Stevenson, Miss Sauvalle, Miss A. Searff, Miss E. Scarff, Miss M. Stanton, Miss Smith, Miss Marjorie Shorey, Miss G. H. Taylor, the Misses Johnson (Collingwood); Miss E. Thornbee, Miss Ethel Trotter, Miss Alice Thompson, Miss Trorey, Miss White (Edinburgh); Miss Winslow, Miss Irene Wadsworth, Miss Alina Webber, Miss Agnes Watson, Miss R. Wright, Miss Gail Yuile, Miss M. Younger, Miss L. Younger, Messrs. Kenneth Archibald, G. Auchenleck, S. C. Anderson, J. Armstrong, C. V. Allan, C. M. Badgley, Brotherhood, G. M. Bryce, A. D. Betchell, Harry Budden, W. Bovey, R. R. Brown, F. C. Clark, F. O. Callaghan, G. O. Cousins, C. V. Christie, H. C. Conn, G. Cantley, P. Couture, D. Cushing, L. G. Dennison, G. M. Drummond, F. M. Davis, A. F. Duguid, J. B. Doth, Dr. Duncan, Gordon Darling, G. H. Dickson, Austin Ekers, Hugh H. Fraser, C. H. Fox, A. M. Fraser, R. Fleet, H. Fetherstonhaugh, J. R. Graham, B. Graham, Dr. F. Gurd, V. L. Gladman, Roger Gibb, W. T. Hand, E. S. Holloway, S. D. Harris, Errol Hall, P. R. Hilborn, W. K. Hardy, W. M. Hislop, C. Heward, Lindsay Hall, A.J. Hebert, G. Hudson, Houghton, Hanna, A. L. Johnson, G. C. Jones, W. A. Kennedy, J. Kerry, A. A. Kennedy, J. C. Kemp, Sydney Lyman, Lionel Landsdowne, Dr. Landry, C. L. Likely, R. Lloyd Jones, G. S. Mundie, H. M. Morrow, V. Meek, John McDonald, George McDonald, Forster McGoun, Eric McCuaig, A. O. McMurtry, K. R. McKinnon, D. M. Diarmid, E. A. McGuire, Harry Newman, L. B. Nares, N. G. Nares, S. E. Oliver, Trevor Penny, C. G. Porter, W. H. Powell, Dr. Peters, R. M. Perry, R. Ryan, D. Ross, E. P. Ralston, A. Ross, C. C. Resdell, R. B. Speer, H. L. Sheen, G. Sproule, W. Steedman, R. Steedman, H. Somerville, Hope Scott, R. R. Smith, H. Kingsby, C. N. Shanly, W. H. Spencer, W. D. Stavert, D. Tannenbaum, O. S. Tyndale, E. S. Winslow, Wingate, E. H. Walker, H. B. Whyte, F. G. M. Williams.

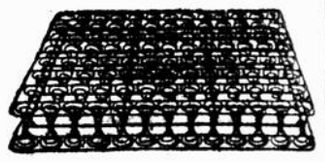
Following is the programme of dances:

Extra Two Step .. ..Sweet
Waltz .. ..Babes in Toyland
Two Step .. ..Blue Bells
Waltz .. ..School Days
Gavotte .. .. ..Waiting at the Church
Waltz .. .. Merry Widow
Two Step .. ..College Life
Waltz .. .. Quand l'Amour Meurt
Two Step .. ..Poppies
Waltz .. ..Babette
Waltz .. ..Amourette
Two Step .. .. .. My Little Teddy Bear
Waltz .. ..Love Me and The World is Mine
Two Step .. ..Idea
Waltz .. ..Caressante
Two Step .. .. Honey Boy
Waltz .. .. Luna
Gavotte .. ..It's Nice to Have a Sweetheart
Waltz .. ..The Little Cherub
Two Step .. .. Blossom
Waltz .. ..Blue Danube
Two Step .. ..Experience

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

On Monday evening next, in the rooms of the Natural History Society, 23 Drummond street, Dr. E. M. Walker, of Toronto, will deliver a lecture on collecting and rearing dragon flies in the Georgian Bay biological station. A number of colored lantern slides have been specially prepared for the occasion that will add much to the value of the lecture.

Bed Springs and Bedding



This bed spring is fitted with one hundred best quality oil tempered steel springs.

These springs are rigidly attached to flat steel bands placed on edge.

And these bands are firmly rivetted to angle iron sides.

These features make this bed spring unusually strong.

No slats are required.

The bed spring is guaranteed to last a lifetime and to be vermin-proof.

Price $6.75.

You can have anything you want in the way of beds or bedding.

We make all our own mattresses and pillows.

Then we keep a full line of sheets, pillow slips, bedspreads, comforters, etc.

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Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days
E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

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A Big Bunch of Satisfaction Goes with Every Pot of

ALEXANDER CAIRNS & SONS'

PAISLEY, SCOTLAND,

JAMS, JELLIES & MARMALADES.

JAMS

1 lb. Patent Glass Jars.

APRICOT,
BLACKBERRY,
BLACK CURRANT,
DAMSON,
GOOSEBERRY,
GREENGAGE,
PLUM,
RASPBERRY and RED CURRANT,
RASPBERRY,
RED CURRANT,
STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY, 7 lb. tins,
STRAWBERRY, 7 lb. tins.

JELLIES

1 lb. Porcelain Pots.

APPLE,
BRAMBLE,
GOOSEBERRY,
PLUM,
DAMSON.

1 lb. Patent Glass Jars.

BLACK CURRANT,
RED CURRANT.

MARMALADES

1 lb. Patent Glass Jars.

APRICOT,
FIG AND LEMON,
GINGER,
GINGER AND PINEAPPLE,
GREEN FIG.
GREEN FIG AND GINGER,
HOME-MADE ORANGE,
PINEAPPLE,
SCOTCH ORANGE,
TANGERINE ORANGE,
SCOTCH ORANGE, 2 lb. Glass.
SCOTCH ORANGE, 2 lb. Pots.
SCOTCH ORANGE, 7 lb. Tins.

PURE CALVES' FEET TABLE JELLY

1 and 2 lb. Square Glass.

PATENT AIR TIGHT CAPS.

LEMON, ORANGE; PLAIN, VANILLA.

And all the Choicest Flavors.

TRY THEM.

HUDON, HEBERT & CO.,

LIMITED,

MONTREAL

CANADIAN AGENTS.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

A circular, has been issued over the pen name, 'Rate payers,' containing the following intimation:—

The 'rate payers' of the Town of Notre Dame de Grace are earnestly requested to attend a public meeting in the Foresters' Hall, Cote St.-Luc Road, opposite the Precious Blood Convent, on Tuesday evening, November 26, at 7.30 o'clock, to protest against the general extravagance of the council, which, in addition to other things, has purchased parks within the period of one year, to the value of $107,000. Rate payers, please, attend this meeting and prepare to defend yourselves against the extravagance of a council which seems determined to increase taxation to a most unreasonable extent. Residents of Turcot village are particularly requested to attend.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Security. — Piano purchasers dealing at Layton Bros., have a feeling of satisfaction and safety. Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

American Federation of Labor Would Make It Universal.

Norfolk, Va., Nov. 22.—The American Fedeation of Labor to-day, declaring a universal eight-hour day paramount to all questions, even to an increase in wages, 'except in such trades and callings where the earnings are so meagre as to make it difficult to maintain a fair standard of living'—called for a campaign of education and organization among all affiliated organizations that will aid in bringing about the desired end.

Declaing the present unripe for a universal union label, the convention described 'The present system of craft labels as best calculated to serve the purposes for which the union label is designed.' The Federation called upon all persons affiliated with the trades union movement to demand the union label on all products purchased by them, and especially called upon men to demand 'blue label' tobacco.

After a long debate the convention referred to the executive council a proposal to compel all international unions having locals affiliated with the 'United Hebrew Trades Council' of New York to call upon locals to withdraw therefrom. The discussion disclosed many trades union internal troubles, several speakers alleging that the 'United Hebrew Trades Council' professed to be an aid to the organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, but it had no more right to a separate organization than the Irish or Germans, and it was promoting boycotts of recognized unions in New York, with continuous work against the interests of trade unions in that city when they were on strike.

The election of officers was made the special order for to-morrow.

The fight for the next convention is now between Denver, Detroit and Toronto.

The Federation to-day disposed of a large amount of business. A number of boycott resolutions were adopted, and other important action was taken as follows:

Calling upon all international unions to have their local affiliate with central bodies; calling for a minimum wage of $9 per week for all female retail clerks; calling upon the meat packers to define their future policy toward the cutters and butchers in the big meat packing houses of the country; referring to the executive council the question of having all international unions ask their locals to withdraw from the Brooklyn Federation of Labor, and join the Brooklyn Central Labor Union; calling for the general organization of 'Union Label Leagues,' such as those in Denver, Salt Lake, St. Louis and Kansas City; calling upon the women of the country to demand the union label on all products purchased, and referring to the executive council with hearty approval the question of having women organizers.

One of the notable features of the day was the calling to the chair for a short time by President Gompers of Miss Agnes Hester, of the International Glove Workers, of Chicago. Miss Hester was loudly applauded.

SUPREME COURT

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN McNEILL VS. CORBETT.

Ottawa, Nov. 22. — In the Supreme Court to-day arguments in McGill vs. Corbett were concluded and judgment was reserved.

The next case argued was Rowntree vs. the Sydney Land & Loan Company. The action was brought to recover from the appellant moneys paid by him under the following circumstances: The appellant was manager and secretary of the company, which adopted a scheme for selling the preferred stock and converting the proceeds into bonds of the company, and employed the appellant to carry out the scheme. The scheme was adopted at a meeting of the shareholders after an act had been passed by the Legislature, which it was supposed would authorize it but which had not been properly drafted for that purpose, and the conversion afterwards carried on was held to be ultra vires. The appellant carried out the conversion and was paid his commission. A new board of directors having come in, the legality of the transaction was questioned, and the action brought to recover back the commission as having been paid without authority. The contention of the appellant is that, though the conversion was illegal, the employees carrying it out were entitled to their remuneration, and the money, having been paid under mistake of law, it could not be recovered back. The court below held otherwise. Lafleur, K.C., and Mellish, K.C., appeared for the appellant; W. B. A. Ritchie, K.C., for the respondent.

ST. MALO ANNEXED TO QUEBEC.

Quebec, Nov. 22.—The annexation of the municipality of St. Malo to this city has practically been accomplished, and the first reading of a by-law to that effect was adopted by the City Council this evening.

THREE MEN ASPHYXIATED.

Craik, Sask., Nov. 22.—Three men, W. J. Hoffer, R. H. Craig and Louis Riswold, were asphyxiated by gas in a well they were repairing on the farm of Jas. Allen, near Aylesbury, this morning.

WE ARE EVIDENTLY UNDER OBLIGATIONS

and hereby wish to extend thanks to the dealers in Pianos who advertise that they sell their instruments on three to five years' time ***without interest;*** for when the intelligent Canadian reads on a little further in this same advertisement he is told that "It is quite evident to any thinking person that ***no dealer can put out his money for four or five years and run all the risk incurred in time sales and only charge six per cent interest over the cash price."*** Still a little further on in this same advertisement the dealer states: ***"But we charge no interest, but give a liberal discount for cash,"*** and then terms this ***"the British way of doing business."***

It is just such contradictions and misrepresentations by unreliable houses that have made the ***Nordheimer One-Price System and Easy Methods of Payment*** so popular among the Montreal people, who are learning that the ***honest, though poor,*** man can purchase a Piano or any musical instrument at ***Nordheimer's*** just as cheap as the ***millionaire,*** and if he is not prepared to pay all cash the ***Nordheimer House*** is in a financial position to virtually ***loan him the money*** to make his payments, for which there is ***not one dollar*** added to the price of the instrument, but a simple charge of ***six per cent interest on the unpaid portion for the actual time required.***

This applies to the purchase of every ***Piano, Organ, Piano-Player,*** and ***Player-Piano*** in the Nordheimer House, and is what we are pleased to term the ***"Nordheimer Modern Canadian Methods" of doing business.***

Nordheimer's Limited

Established 1840

The Oldest and Largest Music Establishment in Canada. Manufacturers of Canada's Artistic Piano, "THE NORDHEIMER," and the only representatives in Montreal for the Standard Piano of the World, "THE STEINWAY," and the Self-Playing PIANOLA and PIANOLA PIANO, which are on daily demonstration to the public, irrespective of any intention to purchase.

NOTE:—We rent new Pianos and apply all cash paid if purchased within a reasonable time, and allow full value for old Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

We now have in stock **six slightly used Upright Pianos** by Mason & Risch, Bell, Heitzman & Williams, some only in use few months, prices from **$150** upwards to cash or short date purchasers.

The Leach Piano Co.

LIMITED.

560 St. Catherine St. W.

Near Drummond

THE INTERCOLONIAL MAKES A FINE SHOWING.

Opens Winter Mail Service With Magnificent Run From Halifax.

ARRIVES IN MONTREAL IN AMPLE TIME FOR NIGHT MAILS, AND EIGHT HOURS AHEAD OF BOAT-TRAIN FROM ST. JOHN.

The mails from the 'Empress of Ireland,' the first of the Royal Mail boats to open the winter service via Halifax, arrived in Montreal a little after four o'clock yesterday afternoon. This allowed of ample time to catch the western mail trains, and as a consequence the mails from England will be distributed in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and other western centres this morning.

In order to accomplish this, the Intercolonial train made a magnificent run from Halifax, showing that the equipment and roadbed must be in splendid order. The I. C. R. train left Halifax with the mails at 6.35 (5.35 Montreal time) on Thursday night, and the train got into the Bonaventure station at Montreal a litle after four yesterday afternoon, the whole distance of 836 miles having thus been covered in less than twenty-three hours.

This is much ahead of what could have been accomplished by the St. John route, for it takes twelve hours' rapid running to cover the 481 miles from St. John to Montreal.

The 'Empress of Ireland' arrived at St. John at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the special C. P. R. train which was waiting for it got away from the St. John wharf at 1.44 in the afternoon. This train also made a magnificent run, for it covered the whole distance in 11 hours 31 minutes, or three and a half hours less than the schedule time of the regular express trains, an average of over forty miles an hour, including stops. Yet with all this speed Montreal was not reached until 12.15 this morning, over eight hours behind the time of the arrival of the Intercolonial from Halifax. This shows what the Intercolonial is capable of doing via the Halifax route, and it is to be hoped the officials will live up to this record during the season of winter navigation.

STUDENT KILLED

JAMES T. WALKER TOUCHED A LIVE WIRE AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

Princeton, N.J., Nov. 21.—James T. Walker, a freshman in Princeton University, was shocked to death by a live wire to-day. It had begun to rain, and, running to the dormitory, Walker shouted to a friend on the third floor to toss him down his rubber coat. As the coat fell, it caught on a live wire about twenty feet up in the air. Walker climbed an iron pole to get it but coming in contact with the wires, received a shock of 2,500 volts and was instantly killed. Walker lived in Evansville, Ind., was twenty years old, and was looked upon as a certainty for end rush on the Princeton 'Varsity football team next year. He was one of the best players on this year's freshmen team. The accident has caused general grief among the students here.

FIRE ON THE WHARF

STABLE AND BLACKSMITH SHOP DESTROYED LAST NIGHT.

Fire broke out at 7.10 o'clock last evening in the Gear shed of the Manchester Steamship Line, at the foot of Beaudry street. The shed comprised a stable and a blacksmith shop, and a quantity of paint, rope and such like inflammable material was stored in it. Captain E. Benoit and the men of No. 7 fire station, corner of Notre Dame and Beaudry streets, noticed the reflection of the fire before an alarm was received and at once set out for the scene. Captain Richard and the men of No. 8 station turned out also on seeing the reflection.

Owing to there being no available hydrants it was difficult to cope with the fire and the large Lafrance engine had to be pulled to the edge of the wharf to pump water. A few minutes later the Harbor Commissioners' tug 'Alphonse Racine,' appeared and rendered valuable assistance with a powerful stream.

The origin of the fire is supposed to have been the careless dropping of a lighted match by a workman, and the damage is estimated at about two thousand dollars, fairly well covered by insurance.

ORANGE RIVER COLONY

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 22.—A despatch from Bloemfontein (Orange River Colony) says that Fischer is forming a cabinet which will probably include Dewet and Hertzog.

Colonial House,

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

CHINA DEPARTMENT.

(2nd Floor Gallery.)

Large collection of ARTISTIC ART POTTERY now on Exhibition in our New China Gallery, such as Doulton, Rouge Flambe, Royal Copenhagen, Crystalline and Under Glazes, Cement Massier, Royal Dresden, Satsumas, Ruskin Ware, Royal Bonn, Turn-Teplitz, Zolnay, Royal Vienna, Royal Berlin, also a fine assortment of Marbles, Ivories, Irridescent Glassware, Elime Galle, Daum, De Vez, Artistic Glass Ware, Terre Cuite Statuettes, Busts, etc., filled with Electricity.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS

DEPARTMENT.

Special Sale of Fall Goods

100 doz. IRISH KNIT ½ HOSE in Black, Grey, and Heather, regular 35c. and 40c. for 25c. a pair.

1 line of ENGLISH NATURAL WOOL SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, winter weight, regular $2.25 each for $1.50 each.

BOYS' SWEATERS in Navy, Red, and White; Special $1.00.

A line of GERMAN SWEATERS (Wescut), in all colors and combinations; regular $3.50 for $3.00.

A line of FINE HEAVY WINTER UNDERWEAR, 'Penmans;' regular $1.50 each for $1.00.

MEN'S COMBINATION UNDERWEAR, ELLIS COOPER NEEDLES; very elastic; a most comfortable garment; prices $3.50 and $5.00.

Henry Morgan & Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL.

Y.M.C.A. CONVENTION

CONVENTION OPENS AT NEW YORK.

Washington, Nov. 22. — The thirty-sixth international convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of North America opened here to-day. The sessions will continue four days and speakers on the programme for the convention include Mr. James Bryce, the British ambassador; Governor Glenn, of North Carolina; Mr. William J. Bryan, of Nebraska; Mr. Strauss, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, of New York.

'A quiet hour,' was the opening session to-day. The text was, 'He who works must pray.'

GOLD MEDAL CONTEST.

A gold medal contest under the auspices of the Hochelaga County Woman's Christian Temperance Union is to be held in the lecture room of St. James Methodist Church, on the evening of Thursday, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock. This is the first contest in the city where the competitors have all been young men, and an unusually large attendance is looked for.

SHIPPING NEWS.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

Vessels.	At	When
Mauretania	New York	Friday
Baltic	New York	do.
Celtic	Queenstown	do.
Grampian	Glasgow	do.
Lusitania	Liverpool	do.
Amerika	Cherbourg	do.
La Touraine	Havre	do.

THE LAKE ERIE.

The Lake Erie will take over a record list of steerage passengers; it is expected that the number for this class alone will run up to about eight hundred. On account of the great passenger rush it is not expected that she will be able to sail before to-morrow morning.

LATE BOATS.

Although the regular liners have now practically finished their season there are one or two new boats on their way to the Great Lakes. The Dunnell, a new steamer, left Sunderland last Thursday with a cargo of pig iron, and is due in port in a few days. The Kenora, another new boat, passed Fame Point yesterday, bound for Montreal from Glasgow, and will load part cargo for Port Arthur. She is consigned to the Canadian Lake Transportation Company of Toronto.

BIG LINER HAD ROUGH TIME.

New York, Nov. 23.—The biggest and most luxurious ship ever launched finished her maiden voyage last evening when at 11.03 the Cunard line turbine steamship Mauretania anchored off the Sandy Hook lightship, five days, five hours and ten minutes from Queenstown. The Mauretania encountered north-west and south by south-west gales the first three days out, with very heavy cross-seas in which she rolled considerably. On the twentieth the wind veered to north-north-east, permitting the best speed of the passage. The passengers included Prince Andre Poniatowski, Princess De Plox, Sir Clifton and Lady Robinson, Professor Berlitz, Anthony J. Drexel, S. S. McClure, Denis O'Sullivan, the Hon. J. J. Astley, W. H. Bartlett, Hassan Ben Ali, Gilbert Campbell and Clarence Phelps Dodge.

THE LURLINE WRECK.

Toronto, Nov. 23.—Commander R. O. Spain, wreck commissioner for the Dominion Government, will open an enquiry into the wreck of the fishing protection cruiser Lurline. This vessel was purchased a short time ago at a cost of $10,000, and was on her first trip when she was wrecked and totally lost outside of Goderich harbor a month ago. The enquiry will be opened in the public accounts committee room here, on Tuesday.

BIG CARGO OF OATS.

The J. H. Plummer left Fort William to-day for Montreal with a cargo of 80,000 bushels of oats.

THE TUNISIAN.

Halifax, Nov. 23.—The Allan liner Tunisian, which arrived here yesterday, left last night for St. John. She had on board 936 passengers, made up of 30 saloon, 115 second class and 791 steerage. Among the cabin passengers were three nuns going to Levis. One of them is a sister of Sir Adolphe Caron.

MORE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

New York, Nov. 22.—Bringing $875,000 in gold bars to further relieve the monetary situation, the steamship Baltic, of the White Star line, reached port to-night after a stormy passage.

THE OSTERGOLAND.

The Ostergoland, a Danish steamer now in port, has just come out of dry dock, after having her propeller repaired. She will leave to-morrow for Quebec and European ports. Mr. T. A. McCarthy is the agent.

Our Sincere Thanks Are Due

And are hereby tendered to all our kind Patrons and Friends who have been so patient with us the past year, when we have had to ask considerable longer time than usual to complete their orders. We are ready for the rush of household cleaning for Christmas, and expect to deliver promptly. Our new building is up and now being fitted with all modern improvements. British American Dyeing Co. Offices and Agents throughout the city; telephones.

Weekly Calendar

Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D.D.

UNION MISSION

SATURDAY EVENING MASS MEETING

St. James Methodist Church at 8 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOV 24—

11 a.m.—AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

7 p.m.—EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

MELVILLE CHURCH, Westmount Park,

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES

SUNDAY, November 24th.

11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. JAMES BARCLAY, D.D., LL.D., St. Paul's.

7 p.m.—Rev. Prof. R. E. WELSH, D.D., Theological College.

Douglas Methodist Church

Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Sts.

Morning Service 11 A.M.—**Rev. J. B. SAUNDERS, D.D.**

Evening Service 7 P.M.—**Rev. WM. JACKSON, D.D.**

Sunday School and Young Peoples Bible Class at 3 P.M.

Strangers made to feel at home.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,

Corner Dorchester and Guy.

SUNDAY, November 24th, 1907.

Rev. E. HOOPER, of Toronto

Will Preach 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

Strangers cordially invited.

ANNIVERSARY SERVICES—Sunday, Nov. 24th '07

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue.

11 a.m.—Rev. R. CAMPBELL, D.D., Moderator of General Assembly.

3 p.m.—Rev. W. J. CLARK.

7 p.m.—Rev. Prof. A. R. GORDON, M.A., D. Lit.

Collections in aid of Mortgage Fund.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

corner of Mance and Milton streets.

Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

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

Morning Subject—'THE GATEWAY TO SOCIAL SERVICE.'

Evening Subject—'PUSH AND PLUCK,' continuation of series on 'Youth and Manhood.'

Strangers welcome to all services.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH

SUNDAY, Nov. 24th, 1907.

11 A.M.—Rev. W. Jackson, D.D.

7 P.M.—Rev. W. H. Warriner, D.D.

Strangers Welcomed.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH—Sunday, Nov. 24th, 1907.

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

11 a.m. Theme—'CHRIST'S MESSAGE TO SOME PERPLEXED MEN.'

7 p.m. Theme—'WHAT CHRISTIANITY MEANS FROM A METHODIST VIEW POINT.'

Social hour after the evening service.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,

Sherbrooke Street and McGill College Avenue,

The Pastor, Rev. Dr. GORDON,

will preach at both services.

Morning Subject—'PRESENT DAY PROPHETS.'

Evening Subject—'THE REMARKABLE THINGS ABOUT THE PREACHING OF JESUS CHRIST.'

ALL WELCOME.

THE SINGING BIBLE CLASS

meets every SUNDAY AFTERNOON from 3 to 4 p.m. Two Speakers for TO-MORROW. Bright Addresses. Sparkling Singing.

CRESCENT STREET CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent streets.

S. S. BAIN, Leader. ***Come, all are welcome.***

THE MONTREAL PROTESTANT MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION.

The Rev. W. J. DAWSON, D.D., will give an address on

The Evangelistic Note in Preaching.

MONDAY MORNING, at 10.30. Ministers of all Protestant Denominations and Students of all Theological Colleges are cordially invited.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE

10 NIGHTS IN A BAR ROOM

Illustrated by nearly 1,000 feet of ANIMATED PICTURES and 40 Colored Slides on a high power ELECTRIC LANTERN,

ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 25th,

In STRATHCONA HALL, corner Sherbrooke and McGill College ave., for the benefit of the North Baptist Chapel Funds.

A fine programme of high-class musical selections will be interspersed.

Admission, 10 cents.

THE CANADIAN ORDER OF SUNSHINE, (Stamp Boys Department)

WILL HOLD THEIR

Third Annual Bazaar, Next Friday and Saturday, Afternoons and Evenings. in Victoria Hall.

Formal Opening by His Worship MAYOR GALBRAITH, Friday Evening.

MISS CLEMENTINE VARNEY WILL SING BOTH EVENINGS.

MOVING PICTURES on Saturday Afternoon and Evening.

ADMISSION 10 CENTS. "Sick and ye visited Me."

TWO ORGAN RECITALS

(transferred from the Church of St. James the Apostle)

WILL TAKE PLACE IN

EMMANUEL CHURCH, Drummond St.,

as follows:

Bach Recital .. .. SATURDAY, Nov. 30th, at 4 o'clock.

Miscellaneous Programme .. .. SATURDAY, Dec. 7th, at 4 o'clock.

Organist—W. LYNNWOOD FARNHAM.

Soloist—Miss JANET DUFF, Contralto.

Silver collections for expenses.

Weekly Calendar.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23.

DON'T MISS IT !

DEBATE between Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church and Ebenezer Methodist Church Brotherhoods, at St. Henry Methodist Church, cor. St. Antoine and Convent streets, St. Henry,

SATURDAY EVG., Nov. 23rd, 8 p.m.

Subject:—Resolved—That women should have equal rights with men.

Everybody welcome. Come and bring a friend.

Saturday Afternoon Sunday School Teachers' Class.

4.45 TO 5.45 O'CLOCK.

Leader:—REV. ROBT. JOHNSTON, D.D.

SATURDAY, 23rd Nov. Temperance Lesson. MRS. F. H. WAYCOTT, of the World's and Dominion W.C.T.U., will speak.

ART GALLERY.

PICTORIAL PHOTOGRAPHY

Exhibition by the PHOTOGRAPHIC CLUB OF CANADA,

NOVEMBER 23rd to DECEMBER 7th

Members Free. Admission, 25c

Young Men's Christian Association

Dominion Square.

SATURDAY NIGHT—The usual Men's Meeting will be merged in a MASS MEETING, to be conducted by DR. W. J. DAWSON in ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, 8 o'clock sharp.

OPEN TO ALL MEN.

On SUNDAY AFTERNOON, the MUSICAL PROGRAMME, at 3 o'clock, includes Vocal Solos by Mr. Harold Smeal, and Violin Solos by Mr. A. Skeates.

MEN'S MEETING, 3.30 P.M.—REV. E. SCOTT, Editor of the 'Presbyterian Record,' will speak. Special music arranged for.

BIBLE CLASSES, usually led by Messrs. D. A. Fudge, J. E. Merritt and W. H. Henderson, will unite as one at 4.30. Mr. Henderson will lead. Mr. Calhoun's and Mr. Holliday's classes as usual.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

MEN'S OWN.

In CALVARY CHURCH - GUY STREET

MEETING FOR MEN ONLY.

SUNDAY, November 24th, 3 p.m.

Speaker—MR. J. S. JAMIESON.

Topic—"THE MEASURE OF A MAN."

Duet—MISS LOCKE AND MR. DUKE.

Solo—MISS LOCKE.

ALL MEN MADE WELCOME.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

Y. W. C. A.

SCHOOL OF COOKERY.

DEMONSTRATION

MONDAY, Nov. 25th, at 8 p.m.

MEATS.

Admission, 10 cts. Recipes, 5 cts.

MONUMENT NATIONAL.

Paderewski

MONDAY EV'G.

Lots of good seats left at Shaw's and Herald' Office. Price $1.00 to $3.00.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

AN EVENING MUSICALE

Given by Douglas S. S. Orchestra

FREDK. W. HOLLAND, Director.

Under the Auspices of

The CENTRAL Y. W. C. T. U.,

In DOUGLAS HALL, Chomedy street,

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26th

Tickets 10c.

METHODIST SOCIAL UNION OF MONTREAL

ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Methodist Social Union will be held on TUESDAY EVENING next, November 26th, in ST. JAMES CHURCH HALL, at 8 o'clock.

All Members, and others wishing to join the Union, are requested to attend.

Plans for the approaching Missionary Banquet are to be considered, and Elections to Board of Managers will be held.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

ORATORICAL

GOLD MEDAL CONTEST

by Seven Young Men

Under the auspices of the Hochelaga County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH Lecture Hall,

Thursday Evening, Nov. 28th

at 8.15 o'clock.

Admission, 15 cents.

WESTERN HOSPITAL.

The visiting governors to the Western Hospital for the ensuing week are Dr. I. B. McConnell, Messrs, C. J. McCuaig, D. McEachran and Jas. H. McKeown.

Weekly Calendar.

FUTURE MEETINGS.

Maisonneuve Presbyterian Church.

A NATIONAL BAZAAR AND HIGH TEA 25c

under the auspices of the

LADIES' AID SOCIETY

will be held in the Church, corner of Adam street and Letourneau avenue, on

Thursday and Friday, November 28th and 29th '07.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

Admission .. Five Cents.

SALE OF WORK

Lecture Room of STANLEY ST. CHURCH,

NOVEMBER, 28th and 29th.

Opens THURSDAY, at 8 p.m., continues Friday afternoon and evening.

Admission .. .. .. 10 cents.

Music in the evenings.

HEAR

THE PRINCE ALBERT MALE QUARTETTE

At Knox Church.

MISSION BAND CONCERT

To be held in the Lecture Hall of Knox Church, cor. Mansfield and Dorchester streets,

Friday Ev'g, Nov. 29th '07 at 8 o'clock

ARTISTS:

Miss CHRISTINE MACKENZIE, Elocutionist.
Miss ANNIE McDERMOTT, Violinist.
Miss GRACE PAUL, Pianist.
Miss ETHEL MURPHY, Accompanist.
Mr. DIPLOCK, Tenor.
Mr. DUMBRILL, Tenor.
Dr. G. G. ARMITAGE, Baritone.
Mr. S. DUNN, Bass.

Tickets .. .. 25 cents.

GRAND BAZAAR.

Under the auspices of the LADIES' AID SOCIETY of St. Stephen's Church, Westmount, in the Parish Hall, Dorchester street and Atwater avenue,

FRIDAY, Nov. 29th, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 30th, 2 p.m. and 8 p.m.

Refreshments a la Carte.

Admission .. .. 10 cents.

MAILS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, EUROPE, Etc.

CLOSE AT MONTREAL.

Nov.

a 22 5.30 p.m. Virginian, Allan.
25 9.00 a.m. K. Wilhelm II. N. G. Lloyd.
26 9.00 a.m. Majestic, White Star.
27 9.00 a.m. Baltic, White Star.
* 27 5.30 p.m. " Supplementary.
a 29 10 30 Empress of Ireland, C.P.R.
29 9.30a.m. Campania, Cunard.
* 29 6.00 p.m. " Supplementary.

*Letters may be posted up to 5.30 p.m. Other matter should be posted before 4.30 p.m. Registered before 5 p.m.

a Parcels (per Parcel Post) are forwarded by the Canadian steamer, the last time of mailing at Head Offie being 5 p.m. on Fridays. Registered before 5.15 p.m. on Fridays.

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

c All classes of mail matter are forwarded by Dominion Line steamers 'Ottawa' and 'Carada,' but only specially directed matter of all classes is forwarded by SS. 'Kensington,' 'Dominion' and 'Southwark.' Parcel Post by Dominion Line steamers, closes at Head Office at noon on Saturday. Registered before 12 noon on Saturdays.

MONTREAL MAN WON AGAIN

TREMBLAY DEFEATED BOTHNER IN LAST NIGHT'S WRESTLING MATCH IN TWO FALLS OUT OF THREE.

Eugene Tremblay, the sturdy little French Canadian champion lightweight wrestler of America, defeated Geo. Bothner, the previous title holder, last night, at Sohmer Park,, for the second time this season.

Tremblay took the first fall in 35 minutes. Bothner won the second in twelve minutes, the local man getting the third and winner in 23 minutes.

Bothner's showing in last night's match was a considerable improvement on the form displayed in his previous encounter with Tremblay, when he lost the championship.

Virtually the match resolved inself into Tremblay's strength, persistence and courage, against Bothner's skill and thorough knowledge of the game—a knowledge gained through years of experience in wrestling with all comers.

Last night's work leading to the first fall was the slowest of the evening. Bothner was on the aggressive for the most part in the early stages. Considerable time was spent in looking for an advantageous opening, but eventually Bothner found himself compelled to act on the defensive. Having once got into a position of advantage Tremblay never let up in his efforts to get a telling hold. Half-Nelsons, crotch holds, toe holds, and the various combinations of these, kept Bothner busy. The ex-champion rolled and spun himself out of many difficult places, however, but eventually he was caught in a full-Nelson, and Tremblay bringing all his strength to bear in the hold gradually rolled his man over after 35 minutes of clever wrestling.

In the second bout Bothner showed more speed than he had done in the first. After being the under-man for a while, Bothner slipped through Tremblay's hold and gained the upper position. Playing for a more effective hold than the one he had, Bothner was heaved into the air when Tremblay essayed a roll. As he was raised, however, Bothner secured such a hold about his opponent's shoulders that when the two men were settled on the canvas again, with Bothner underneath, the pressing of Tremblay to the mat was merely a question of time. Eventually, the fall was given to Bothner in 12 minutes.

The third fall was evenly contested, and up to the time of the decision the fortune of the game might have gone either way. At the end of sime twenty minutes' even work, however. Bothner got in a tight place, and succumbed, thus losing the match.

SPORTING NEWS

PETERBOROUGH ARE WILLING.

Championship Match Between Interprovincial and Ontario Union Leaders Next Saturday.

The suspense which has been hanging over the local football situation during the last few days with regard to the playing of the Dominion championship games was cleared up by the arrival of a telegraphic message from the Peterborough Club late last night stating that they would be willing to play in Montreal on Nov. 30—a week from to-day.

This means another jolt for the C.A.A.U., who do not recognize Montreal or the Interprovincial Union. Peterborough, by their connection with the Ontario Rugby Union, are also under the ruling of the C.A.A.U., and the present game, unless the situation has cleared up by next football season, will mean the virtual suspension of the championship aspirants from O.R.F.U. football next year.

All the arrangements for next Saturday's match are in the hands of the Canadian Rugby Football Union who, now that Peterborough have definitely decided to play, will push matters ahead with all possible despatch. Nov. 30 is a late date to be playing Rugby in Montreal, although a parallel can be found in the McGill-Hamilton match for the Dominion championship at the McGill campus last year, which was played on Dec. 1.

'Chaucer' Elliott will stay with the team, and put them for another week through their paces. The fourteen has been out of business for a fortnight to-day, but it should not take them any time to settle down into trim once more. A full practice has been called for this afternoon, when the seniors will line up against the juniors. The latter, with an important fixture on their hands for next Saturday at Hamilton, when the play for the Junior Dominion championship title, should derive some benefit from the turnout.

The Montreal second string left this morning over the C.P.R. for Ottawa, where they are booked to play the Ottawa Intermediates in the second game of the home and home series for the intermediate championship to-day. With a lead of 15 points on the first game, played in Montreal last Saturday, the Montreal boys are more than hopeful that they will be able to keep their opponents within that margin, even if they are unable to still further increase their lead.

The team, on the whole, will be rather stronger than last Saturday's, Joe Eveleigh, who was unable to play last week on account of an ulcerated tooth, is in good shape to-day, and will fill his accustomed place on the half-back line.

The line-up will probably be:

Full-back—Tothill.

Halves—Scott, Eveleigh and Easton.

Quarter-back—Crankshaw (captain).

Scrimmage—Cameron, Denne and Douglas.

Wings—Wardell, Coolican, Barrons, Broderick, Ryan and Hurd.

Spares—Cameron, Ewing, Baxter and Ward.

Secretary Jack Davidson, of the M.A.A.A.; Manager Fred. Reid, of the seniors, and W. G. J. Gibson, of the Intermediates, accompanied the team.

ANOTHER BAD DAY FOR WESTON

Toledo, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Edward P. Weston had another bad day to-day. Up to 8 o'clock to-night he travelled about sixteen miles during the nine hours spent on the road, but he will endeavor to-night to add fourteen miles to his day's record before he turns in. Weston left Delta, 26 miles west of here, at 9.30 this morning, after a rest of eight hours. He arrived at Wauseon, eight miles distant, at 1.15. After dinner he had a recurrence of stomach trouble, and did not resume his journey until 3.30. He arrived at Archbold, eight miles farther on, at 6.15, where he rested upon 7.50. Then he proceeded with the hope of arriving at Bryan, fourteen miles beyond, by midnight. If he does, he will have completed thirty miles during the day and night.

CRICKETERS' ANNUAL DINNER

MONTREAL AND DISTRICT LEAGUE'S FUNCTION LAST NIGHT WAS SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

The Montreal and District Amateur Cricket League held their annual dinner and smoker last night at the Queen's Hotel, when a most enjoyable evening was spent.

Mr. A. R. Oughtred, K.C., of the McGill Cricket Club, was in the chair. The concert, after the dinner, was well attended, the capital programme drawn up by the committee, being thoroughly enjoyed.

Among the performers were the M.A.A.A. Glee Club, who gave several encored selections, the Black Tyke Band of the Victoria C.C., and Messrs. Craig, Campbell, Horsfall, Prowse, Briggs, Skinner, Williams, Hall and Hutchins, Messrs. G. Brooks and Wm. Clapp accompanying the singers.

The prizes won during the past season were presented, the championship shield going to Montreal, who won the championship of 'A' Division, and to Victoria Annex, the champions of 'B' Division, each team holding the shield for six months. Two cricket balls were presented for the best bowling averages in the two divisions, these being carried off by C. Jackson, of the Dominion Cotton Mills, and A. N. Fyfe, of the Victoria Annex Clubs.

VICTORIA JUNIORS ANNUAL

The following officers were elected at the annual general meeting of the Victoria Junior Hackey Club, held last night at the Windsor Hotel:

Hon. president—Blair Russell.
Hon. vice-president—R. Gilbert.
President—G. Faulkner.
Vice-president—Philip Horner.
Secretary-treasurer—E. L. Miller.
Committee—Cavie Howard, P. Whitehead, D. Russell and G. Haines.

The meeting was well attended and the team's prospects for the coming season were freely discussed. Practically all of last year's team will be in the game again, while there is every possibility of some valuable new talent being introduced.

THE GAME OF THE YEAR

Annual Meeting Between Yale and Harvard Takes Place To-day.

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 23.—The season in the East will practically terminate to-day in the biennial game at Stadium, on Soldiers' Field, between Harvard and Yale. Nearly forty thousand people will witness the contest, and it is probable that a great majority will go to the field with the expectation that the blue add another to the long list of victories over the crimson.

American football between the two universities dates from 1875. In the years which have followed, to-day's meeting the twenty-eighth. Harvard has repeated that first victory on three occasions only, whereas Yale has carried off the honors on 19 occasions, three being a tie result, and a fourth being forfeited to Harvard.

In view of the success of the season this year, and the two crushing defeats recently sustained by Harvard, the football enthusiasts who have poured into Boston nearly all day, are inclined to be in favor of Yale, and this is reflected in betting odds on the result almost to a man.

The rival teams spent last night at a hotel miles from the scene of the game, to avoid the gathering crowds and the attendant excitement.

What will first strike the eye of the spectator when the two teams appear for the kick-off will be the marked preponderance in weight. The team from New Haven averages nearly ten pounds more man for man, and their backs average twenty pounds heavier than those of Harvard.

STILL A POSSIBILITY

OF THE MONTREAL BASEBALL FRANCHISE GOING TO HAMILTON.

Hamilton, Ont., Nov. 22.—There is thought to be a possibility of Hamilton getting the Montreal franchise in the Eastern League next season. Manager J. J. McCaffrey, of the Toronto Club, was here yesterday, promised to see Frank Farrell, owner of the Montreal Club, come here and give further information as to the terms under which the franchise can be purchased. Both Toronto and Buffalo Clubs would like to see Hamilton get the franchise, but on account of the small jump from Richmond, Va.

C.A.A.U. WILL ACT

PAYNE CHARGES AGAINST IRISH-CANADIANS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The Central Amateur Athletic Union is going to investigate the charges laid by A. N. Payne against the Irish-Canadian Club, of Toronto. Word was received from the C.A.A.U. executive on Wednesday and Thursday would indicate that they believe that the C.A.A.U. had decided to ignore the charges against Payne and his staff, but the governing body has now come to the front with the offer of a diligent inquiry. Mr. N. Higgins, of Toronto, secretary of the Central Amateur Athletic Union, has written Mr. Payne, asking him to forward all charges to him. Mr. Crowe asks Mr. Payne to forward his affidavits with the C.A.A.U. and assures him that the governing body will sift the affair through and through. Mr. Frank Grierson, vice-president of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, received a letter from Mr. Crowe, in which the latter secretary of the C.A.A.U. stated that he had communicated with Mr. Payne and Mr. Crowe asked Vice-President Grierson to assist in probing the charges, and assured the Ottawa commissioner that the C.A.A.U. would leave no stone unturned. Longboat, Coley, Green and March were guilty of getting money from the carnival committee for their performances in Ottawa they would be professionalized at once.

Mr. Payne had not received Mr. Crowe's letter up to a late hour to-night, but expects to get it to-day.

In connection with the charges against the Irish-Canadians, Vice-President Frank Grierson, of the C.A.A.U., made an interesting statement also. Mr. Grierson has looked into the carnival committee's accounts, which were in the hands of Mr. Plunkett B. Taylor, and says positively that Flanagan's statement, as far as the total sum received goes, is absolutely correct. Mr. Grierson has secured a copy of the receipts and accounts that passed between the Irish-Canadians and the sports committee, and is satisfied that Mr. Flanagan's statement of expenses is an honest one.

THE CUBAN STRIKE.

RAID ON AN UNLAWFUL MEETING AT HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 22.—A strong force of detectives and police, under command of Jorez Varona, chief of the secret police, to-night raided a meeting in a hall on Reina street of the Federative Committee of Labor, and arrested all those present, numbering 25 persons, including Emilio Sanchez and Feliciano Prieto, respectively president and secretary of the committee. All the prisoners were locked up, bail being refused. Sanchez and Prieto were arrested last night on the complaint of a builder named Quintana charging them with instigating the striking masons to intimidate non-unionists in his employ.

HEARST HELD FOR LIBEL

New York, Nov. 21.—Justice Wyatt in the Court of Special Sessions to-day held W. R. Hearst for the grand jury on a charge of criminal libel preferred by William Astor Chanler. S. L. Carvalho gave bail for Mr. Hearst.

INCINERATION COMMITTEE'S WANTS.

The Incineration Committee of the City Council decided yesterday afternoon to ask for $162,000 to meet the administrative expenses of next year. In view of the proposed increase of laborers' wages to $2 per day, an addition of $13,000 is asked for under this head. Increases in salaries of the staff are recommended.

A CORNER IN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Trading was dull yesterday after two day's briskness. The chief item was the sale to the Sherwin-Williams Co., of a vacant piece of land at the corner of St. Charles and Manufacturers streets. Amongst the transfers recorded were the following:—

Alexandre Desmarteau, accountant, has sold to Desnoyers & Varin, manufacturers, a lot with residence fronting on Ontario street, the price being $6,000.

Pascal G. Poirier has purchased from Mme. Ferdinand Legault, dit Deslauriers, vacant lots on St. Antoine street, St. Henri ward, the total superficial area being 2,682 feet. The price was $6,600.

From J. C. Stevenson, real estate agent, has been purchased by the Sherwin-Williams Company, a vacant plot of land at the corner of St. Charles and Manufacturers streets, the price being $1, and other considerations.

For the sum of $3,000, Jules Landry has transferred to Joseph Beaupré two lots in the town St. Louis, with buildings.

Alphonse Bouthillier has purchased from Mrs. Alexander Gariepy, for the sum of $6,600, two lots on Iberville street, with houses.

REAL ESTATE AS CASH.

'A brisk trade in real estate should be encouraged by everyone,' says a real estate man, "for the reason that when property is changing hands frequently it means that cash is moving around. One may take money out of a bank to buy real estate with, but it will probably go right back into some other bank from the hands of the seller or into other investments. Money hasn't any home, and we real estate men only help to keep it moving around, taking a little commission for our trouble.'

ELECTRICITY AND CONSTRUCTION.

The use of electric power in the construction of large buildings, bridges and other structures, although it receives little attention, is said by the Western Electrician to reach considerable proportions in the aggregate, being withal of unusual interest. Says this paper:—'A striking example is now at hand in Chicago, where a large mail-order house is erecting a building of mammoth proportions, being 900 feet long, 270 feet wide and 9 stories high. With basement and sub-basement, the floor area is considerably over 2,000,000 square feet, or nearly 50 acres. The edifice is being constructed of reinforced concrete, manufactured on the spot, and in the various concrete-making and building operations no less than 1,500 horse-power in electric motors is employed. These motors are supplied with current from the central station mains and they operate a tramway, the derricks for handling material, belt-conveyors, cement-mixers, and the wood-working machinery of a lumber mill where the various molds for the concrete are made.'

FIREPROOF HOUSES.

In discussing what materials and methods of construction make up 'fireproof' houses, 'American Homes and Gardens' says:—'The term 'fireproof' is somewhat relative. It has been and is so much abused that people have grown a trifle skeptical about it. Even intelligent architects have been known to use a little wire lath on partitions and then with superlative effrontery call the building 'fireproof.' A fireproof house is one built not only of incombustible materials, but in such a way that even a conflagration will inflict but the slightest and most easily repaired damage; one in which fire cannot travel from point to point, via the structural parts, and one in which fire can be confined to some one unit of space or room in which it originates, even though the entire interior may contain much combustible furniture and fittings.

'Many materials while incombustible in themselves can be greatly damaged by fire. Thus it is with granite, marble, stone, iron, concrete, glass, etc. These materials, if used, and they all have their place, should be so arranged or protected that fire cannot assail and damage them. The really fireproof house is the one whose external walls are of well-burnt brick and terra cotta; whose roof is of tile, metal, or asbestos shingle; its floors and partitions should be of hollow fireproofing tile; its windows where very near a neighbor or exposed to narrow alleys should be metal sash and wired glass; the stairways should be in all cases inclosed and with self-closing doors at every story, thus absolutely cutting off the several stories; the trimmings and decorations, if marbles are beyond the reach of the individual, should be plastic and colored decoration—avoid the wainscotting and the 'cedar ceiling' as you would the pestilence; then in furnishing and decorating your houses go to the Japanese for really sensible suggestions—put in the minimum of frills and gew-gaws and finicky draperies; all those things are just like so much tinder, the scratch of a match and phew, there you have a first-class fire on hand.

'If you still hanker for the pretty shingled effect on the side of the house, use asbestos shingling, something that is not quite as good kindling as is commonly used. But is there anything prettier than a dainty brick and stucco exterior, for instance? In some localities, it may be economy to use some form of concrete construction instead of tile for floors and partitions. If you do so, let it be with fear and trembling. Good concrete work is not combustible; it is damageable by fire; can be made eminently satisfactory for ordinary house-building, but it is most difficult to secure well-done work of this character.

'The beautiful open stair of our fathers is one of the surest means of conveying fire from one part of the house to another. Avoid it. Inclose your stair in fireproof partitions. Apart from this fire question, did you ever stop to think that this open stairway, while perhaps rather attractive to the eye, adds just fifteen percent to your cares, work and inconvenience? Altogether it is a menace to life, health, comfort and peace of mind.

FOR SALE—Fine for Large Business.

Store on St. Paul street, with six flats. The Store adjoining can also be purchased and opened into it if extra large floor space is desired.

Also, FOR SALE

TWO STORES on ST. JAMES STREET, West of McGill, an attractive property on St. Catherine Street (centre), and one West of Guy.

I have also some good **HOUSES** in Westmount. One is a **VERY** nice one. **Price $9,500.**

ALFRED BENN,

Alliance Building, 107 St. James St.

FALSE ADVERTISEMENTS

COUNCIL OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION WILL URGE PROSECUTIONS.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Instances having been brought to light of unscrupulous employment agents in the Old Country inserting advertisements in the English papers with authority over the names of Canadian manufacturers, calling for workmen, for whom there is no employment here at the present time, the Council of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have decided to appeal to the Labor Department to prosecute such offenders under the Merchants' Shipping Act.

MILITIA APPOINTMENT

Lieut. James Cunningham, of the 1st Prince of Wales Fusiliers, has been appointed acting adjutant of the regiment, in succession to the late Captain E. W. Bonham. The appointment is a popular one, as Lieut. Cunningham, during his service with the regiment has proved himself a smart and efficient officer. He has commanded No. 5 Company, which comprises many notable shots, and during the visit of Prince Arthur of Connaught to the city he was one of the officers of the guard of honor. It is probable that the next 'Official Gazette' will contain the confirmation of his rank as adjutant. He is not only recognized as a first class drill, but he also possesses the essential abilities of a field officer, being an expert horseman.

LIEUTENANT CUNNINGHAM.

COMMANDER SYLVAIN SPOKE.

A large audience including the élite of those interested in French literature, attended the lecture of Commander Benito Sylvain at yesterday's regular meeting of the Alliance Francaise in the Fraser Hall.

The lecturer, who was introduced by the president, Mr. Gonzalve Desaulniers, spoke especially on his four different visits to Abyssinia on behalf of the rehabilitation of his race, and his interviews with the Emperor Menelik. Using the most elegant French, he related his travels in graphic language, and referring to the great Ethiopian monarch himself, declared that he was not what most people imagined him to be. The King was kindness and geniality personified. Another characteristic of the eastern potentate was his peculiar look betraying inquisitiveness, and which at once impressed strangers with his intelligence.

The lecturer also dwelt on the origin of the Abyssinians who, according to his contention, had descended from Cortes and were not an offshoot from the Etrurian tribe. As to the genealogy of Abyssinian royalty, he traced it as far back as Menelik I, son of the Queen of Sheba.

CANADIAN NORTHERN.

Apply to Parliament for Authority to Construct New Lines and Increase Capital by $19,250,000.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The Canadian Northern Railway Company is applying to parliament for authority to construct a large number of new lines in the West, as follows:—Humbolt in Saskatchewan, south-westerly to Calgary; Brandon, Regina line near west boundary of Manitoba, westerly to Lethbridge, Alberta; North Battleford, north-westerly to Athabaska Landing, with a branch to Green Lake; Strathcona, Alberta, southerly to Calgary, with a branch to connect with an authorized line from Regina to Red Deer River; Regina, south-westerly to international boundary; Edmonton, to headwaters of McLeod and Brazeau rivers; Russell, Manitoba, via Yorkton, to an authorized line near Goose Lake, Saskatchewan; south to Neepawa, Manitoba, to main line, crossing South Saskatchewan river.

They also ask authority to extend the time for commencement and completion of the following lines: From north of the line between Winnipeg and Ste. Anne, to international boundary, between Port Arthur and Fort Frances, to Quebec, with branches to Port Arthur, Ottawa and Montreal; Battleford, westerly to the Brazeau river; Regina, to Humbolt, and via Carrot River to Pas Mission, and, between Humbolt and South Saskatchewan River, to a crossing of the same river south of Prince Albert.

They also ask for authority to increase their capital stock by $19,250,000.

Other applications for railway legislation are as follows:—The Edmonton, Yukon and Pacific Railway Company ask for power to construct branch lines to Vancouver and to the headwaters of the McLeod and Brazeau rivers.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway Company, for a line from Kentville to Middleton, N.S.

The Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company, for a line from St. Jerome to St. Eustache, and from Ottawa, via Hawkesbury, to Montreal, branching on Montreal Island, to enter Montreal from the north-east and south-east.

DOCTORS DIFFERED

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT IN A JURY TRIAL.

A jury trial has been going on before Mr. Justice St. Pierre and a mixed jury for the last three days, in a case of C. R. Gagnon vs. the Northern Aluminum Company, Limited, and W. T. Bishop & Co., contractors.

The plaintiff was engaged by Messrs. W. I. Bishop & Co. to work as bricklayer at a building that was being put up at Shawinigan Falls by the company, which guaranteed the contractors against accidents, hence the reason why both appear as defendants in the case.

A scaffold on which Gagnon was standing collapsed and he fractured his shoulder, with the result that he now claims four thousand dollars damages.

The medical evidence furnished on both sides as to the seriousness of the injuries received being somewhat contradictory, the learned judge remarked that he felt inclined to ask that the counsel produce authorities showing to what extent a man could be cut up without having any recourse in damages.

Mr. Lafiamme, one of the counsel for the defendants, retorted that what His Lordship asked was as difficult as adjudication in the case of the spark of a passing locomotive setting fire to a shanty, the flames afterwards spreading out and burning down a whole city; was the railway company to be held responsible for the shanty only or for the city as well?

The evidence and addresses of counsel were closed yesterday, after which the court adjourned to this morning for the judge's charge.

The plaintiff is represented by Mr. Arthur Brossard, of the firm of Bisaillon & Brossard, with Mr. Henry J. Elliott as counsel, while Mr. G. Mann, of the firm of Foster, Martin, Mann & McKinnon, with Mr. N. K. Laflamme, K.C., as counsel, appear on behalf of the defendants.

DR. PARKIN AND THE NON-CONFORMISTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 23.—There is some resentment in Nonconformist circles against Dr. Parkin meeting the Colonial and Continental Missionary Society who, it is alleged, have take the attitude of an established church and assumed control of the religious future of Canada.

TO CHEAPEN COST OF RADIUM

Vienna, Nov. 22.—Great success has attended the experiments to cheapen the cost of the production of radium, which have been made at the Imperial Academy of Sciences of Vienna. Nearly three grains of radium have been extracted from ten thousand kilos of pitch blend at one-third the cost of previous production.

TO-DAY'S SNAPS IN REAL ESTATE.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON CO.
Merchants Bank Building.

Detached FOR S Residence SALE

4156 DORCHESTER ST., - WESTMOUNT

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

House just been done over and in first-class order.

Houses For Sale. Immediate Possession.

DORCHESTER STREET WEST

Solid granite semi-detached residence, bow windows, granite steps, side light, granolithic cellar. The house contains 12 rooms, bathrooms, laundry, storerooms, large attic, ample cupboard room; also an excellent stable and coach-house; immediate possession.

SELKIRK AVENUE

Three story stone front residence, with extension, modern heating and plumbing, electric and gas lighting, basement concrete, laundry, storerooms, furnace and w.c. First floor, drawing room, dining-room, kitchen, pantry and hall. Second floor, large front room, two other bedrooms and bath and w.c. Third floor, four bedrooms. Immediate possession; easy terms.

METCALFE STREET

Three story stone front dwelling, hot water heating, open plumbing; contains 12 rooms, lower entrance. Price $10,000. Possession six months after sale.

CLANDEBOYE AVE.

Modern solid stone semi-detached two story dwelling, containing 10 rooms, beautifully finished in oak; everything first-class; immediate possession. Easy terms.

COLUMBIA AVE.

2½ story red sandstone semi-detached residence, in first-class repair, hot water heating, electric light and gas; contains 10 rooms, concrete basement, storerooms. Price $8,500. Immediate possession. Also 5 well-situated building lots on this avenue, each lot 25 x 102 feet. Must be sold. Offers solicited.

CHERRIER STREET.

2½ story stone and brick dwelling, contains 10 rooms and bathroom, lower entrance back and front. Owner leaving the city would sell cheap for cash.

Also some very desirable houses for May occupation.

The Cradock Simpson Co.

205 ST. JAMES STREET.

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

FOR SALE,

On Sussex Street,

Stone Front, upper and lower tenements, two flats each. Hot water heating, baths and w.c. Price, **$7,000,** less than half cash, balance 5% mortgage.

Corner Prince Arthur and Lorne Avenue,

10 Room Dwelling, Concrete Basement, Brick Shed. Reason for selling, owner living in Ontario.

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

Two Story House

Handsomely Furnished

TO BE LET.

This eminently desirable house is situated on Arlington Avenue, Westmount; it is a semi-detached property, and has a well laid out pretty garden. Can be rented for a year or longer, and immediate possession taken.

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

Livery and Boarding STABLES FOR SALE.

in the West Central portion of the town.

The terms asked represent an attractive investment, and intending or prospective purchasers would do well to get in communication at once with

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

FOR SALE

I am authorized to offer for immediate sale a very choice house, with the finest mahogany aud oak finishing, beautifully decorated, situated on a leading west end street.

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

PUTNAM & McCRORY,
308-10 Merchants Bank Bldg

FOR SALE

DOUBLE TENEMENT

A specially well-built tenement property on Torrance street, stone front, solid brick, corner lot, hot water heating, electric light, cemented cellar. Price only $8,000.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE

An attractive residence in a choice situation in Westmount, modern house with ample accommodation, lawn and garden lots side and rear, convenient to electric cars, good surroundings.

ELM AVENUE

A desirable two-story cottage, above Sherbrooke street, 2-story extension, hardwood floors, extra large rooms, fine bedrooms, open plumbing, electric light, etc. Price $7,250.

2-STORY COTTAGE

A well built stone cottage, in the north end, extra well built, 9 rooms, dry and bright cellar, with cemented floor, open plumbing, electric light, etc. The price for this house is only $5,500. Lot 25 x 100.

SIX FLATS

A block of nearly new flats, near St. Louis square, six tenants. This is a substantial property, built for investment purposes, stone foundations, on concrete, steel beams; each dwelling has open plumbing, separate bath and w.c., hot water furnace, etc.; good revenue. Price $17,000.

O. LEGER,
Room 34, - 107 St. James Street.

PEEL STREET $45,000

Will buy a beautiful solid stone and brick house, just finished. The house is beautifully finished in every respect. It has 16 rooms, and a very large hall, 4 bathrooms, 4 W. C., Electricity and Gas. Any gentleman having enough money will be pleased with the house.

LOTS FOR SALE.

NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

Old Orchard Avenue, Nos. 413 and 414 will be sold to quick buyer, at $625 each.

Apply

The Canada Real Estate, Loan & Financial Brokers,
Room 34,
107 St. James Street.
O. LEGER, Mgr.

SMUGGLED DISEASED EMIGRANTS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 21.—At the Liverpool assizes, Max Block and Marcus Helfman were each sentenced to six months' imprisonment on a charge of smuggling diseased emigrants to Canada. They were ordered to be deported at the expiry of their sentence.

WANTED TO BUY 2 HOUSES

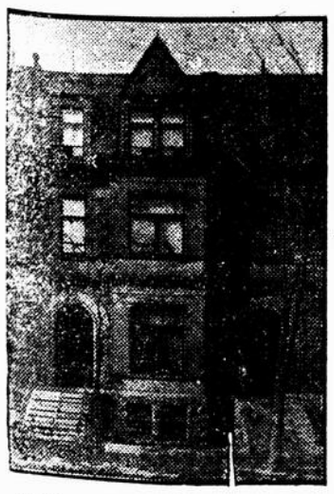
One near Greene Avenue, 7 or 8 rooms. Price $5,000. Must be in good order.

One on Tupper street, or near, 7 or 8 rooms. Price $5,500.

Apply

The Canada Real Estate Loan & Financial Brokers,
Room 34,
107 St. James Street,
O. LEGER, Mgr.

DORCHESTER ST. WEST



This Superior Built and Finished Residence for sale with possession on or before 1st May next.

12 rooms, bathroom, furnace, etc. Lot 24 x 130. Permits to view and further particulars from

(R) THE ROSS REALTY CO., Limited,
30 ST. JOHN STREET.

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	$3.50
'Daily Witness' and 'Messenger'.	3.40	3.10
'Daily,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	4.90	$4.40
'Weekly Witness' and 'World Wide'	2.50	2.00
'Weekly Witness' and 'Messenger'	1.40	1.20
'Weekly,' 'World Wide' and 'Messenger'	2.90	$2.20

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

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

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

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

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

N.M. 5 F.Q. 12 NOVEMBER F.M. 19 L.Q. 27

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907.

Mr. Pugsley has soon become tired of the system of patronage in making appointments. As Minister of Public Works he has been a shining mark for people in search of easy jobs, and for one position alone he says he had over a hundred applications. He is weary of it all, and for the future the patronage in the St. John (New Brunswick) district will be in the hands of a committee of seven, who will recommend candidates for vacancies to the minister. Such candidates he will appoint, and thus relieve himself of an often unthankful task. Mr. Pugsley has followed the example of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in devolving this task on local people. It is one that might well be generally followed as it would relieve ministers and members of parliament from much importunity. Whether party graft would be reduced by putting the loaves and fishes into local machine hands to distribute is another question. The whole patronage system is bad.

THE KAISER'S NAVY.

Almost immediately following the German Emperor's assurances to the British public of his peaceful intentions came the announcement of the German naval programme. People are now asking if he has no desire to go to war, what does he want all these battleships and cruisers for? He has arranged to spend seventeen million and a half dollars a year more than he has been spending in increasing his navy. By 1913 he will have nine 'Dreadnoughts' in service or under construction. By 1919 this number will be increased to seventeen. Other naval construction is to be equally expansive and expensive. What this means financially may be judged by the budget for 1908, which shows an increase of $34,416,000, as compared with last year's budget. A bill will be introduced authorizing the raising of nearly double that amount for the purpose of meeting non-recurring and extraordinary expenditure, and also to issue treasury bonds to an amount not exceeding eighty-seven and a half million dollars. Rich and prosperous, Germany can perhaps afford to make this expenditure, but the fact that she has to go a-borrowing at a time when her revenues are greater than ever they were, and the prospects for further increase are not as bright as these were a year ago, is an indication rather of extravagance than of economy. All this money is being taken out of Germany's and the world's working capital at a time when it is all urgently needed for profitable enterprise. Moreover, the naval programme shows that, however the revenue may fluctuate, the expenditure will be fixed. Under these conditions the situation of the taxpayers will not be pleasant, especially should there be a recurrence of hard times which some people anticipate. In this connection it is interesting to note the statistics compiled by the Association of Prussian Officials, quoted by the United States consul at Frankfort, in his report just published in Washington. These figures for 1906 show an increase in all the necessaries of life of from ten to forty-five percent. The price of household goods, furniture, and so forth, has risen twenty percent, wages of domestic servants sixty percent, men's and and women's clothing twenty-eight percent. House rents are twenty-five percent higher. School tuition, physician's fees and church fees have likewise increased. The year 1907 shows no abatement; prices have still further risen. It would seem that the advantage enjoyed by Germany of lower cost of living, as compared with America, is growing less. Conditions must necessarily even up on both sides of the Atlantic, and in no long time there will possibly be very little or no difference in prices or wages between Germany and the United States. How the smaller country, equally fenced in by protection, is going to compete industrially with the greater when that times arrives, and support the enormous naval and military burdens imposed by the Kaiser's war preparation policy, is a problem bristling with difficulty and danger.

LIVE LONG AND WELL.

The desire for long life is universal among mankind. Succeeding ages have dreamed of Iduna's youth-giving apples, have sought with the alchemist the elixir of life, or have wandered with Ponce de Leon in search of the 'Fountain of Youth.' Our day is no exception to the rule, and many and marvellous are the methods proposed for attaining the desired end. Not long ago it appeared that one process employed by a professor in the Young-and-Beautiful-Forever-Art was to keep the patient suspended for some time in a reversed position. The 'Busy Man's Magazine' publishes the ideas of a number of 'scientists' on the matter, and certainly if one follows all the advice given and still fails to gain length of days he shall at least have had experience and variety enough to suffice half a dozen ordinary life-times. Professor A. E. Wright, of London, and Dr. Webb, of Colorado Springs, have come to the conclusion that dead disease germs are the true elixir of life, the theory being that their presence will lead the cells of the body to give out extra large quantities of 'opsonins'—a substance which coats germs, both living and dead, and induces the white corpuscles—the scavenger police of the blood—to devour them. The majority of diseases must, it appears, be treated with their own dead germs. This reminds one of the old cure for hydrophobia, which was to make the patient swallow 'a hair of the dog that bit him.'

Then, Dr. T. C. Janeway, and Professor Metchnikoff, financed by Mrs. Russell Sage, have made extensive studies of old age and its causes, and have found that drinking plenty of sour milk and undergoing millions of shocks of electricity, in alternating directions, per minute, may postpone old age indefinitely. Professor Herbert H. Hart says that starchy bread, beef trust steak, strong coffee, chicken salads, tobacco and intoxicants are ruining the Aryan race, and at this rate two generations will suffice to wipe it out and replace it by the Japanese or other hygienists. He cites Methuselah as a shining instance of longevity. The flour for the bread eaten by the latter was ground by little hand-mills similar to those seen to this day in the East. Professor Hart was benefited by living on bread prepared in this way, and probably hopes that a generation of Methuselahs will result from his propaganda. Dr. W. W. Wiley, United States chemist-in-chief, is not quite so ambitious. He, however, belongs to the Hundred Years' Club, and gives the following suggestions from its manual:—'The first requirement is 'moderation in diet. Avoid gluttony 'and late suppers. The second re-'quirement is exercise—plenty of it, but 'not too much—in the open air, of 'course. The third requirement is plen-'ty of fresh air, both night and day, 'and especially at night. Most sleep-'ing rooms are not sufficiently aired. 'The fourth requirement is agreeable 'society. Congenial companionship dis-'tracts the mind and is the best en-'couragement to cheerfulness. The 'fifth requirement is a cheerful and 'philosophic state of mind. Worry is 'above all things to be avoided. It 'shortens life. . . . . Few things in 'this world are worth worrying about; 'and, as has often been said, nine-tenths 'of the misfortunes of life never hap-'pen. The sixth requirement is work. 'No idler can be happy; and unhappy 'people do not live long.'

'American Medicine' lately noted that 'all the evidence now before the scientific world goes to show that the span 'of average human life is lengthening, 'and holds that 'the additional physical 'comforts, the sanitary improvements 'and the almost universal diffusion of 'some of the fundamental maxims of hy-'giene' have more than compensated for the increasing wear and tear of this hurrying age. There is little doubt that the spread of total abstinence has contributed to this increased longevity. Insurance companies, which have two sections, 'temperance' and 'general,' state that the former shows a much better average in duration of life. Of course we frequently read of centenarians who take their daily glass of beer or spirits. On this difficulty being propounded to an Irishman he got over it by saying that 'They'd be twice as ould if they didn't!' The fact, when it is a fact, however, proves nothing. Comparatively few people were total abstainers a hundred years ago, and there is little wonder that some of them with exceptionally strong constitutions have touched the century mark. But Shakespeare was right when he made old Adam say—

Though I look old, yet am I strong and lusty;
For in my youth I never did apply
Hot and rebellious liquors in my blood:
Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo
The means of weakness and debility;
Therefore my age is as a lusty winter
Frosty but kindly.'

And there is every likelihood of there being many more centenarians living a hundred years hence, and no doubt the majority of them will be total abstainers. A bright and brave outlook and a cheery and helpful spirit are likely to help toward the attainment of a good old age if anything will. 'What man is he,' asks the Psalmist, 'that desireth life and loveth many days that he may see good? 'Keep thy tongue from evil and thy lips 'from speaking guile. Depart from evil 'and do good, seek peace and pursue it.' Of Moses, we are told, that to the day of his death 'his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated.'

Oliver Wendell Holmes was always 'so many years young,' till he passed away well on in the 'nineties,' so Neal Dow retained till over ninety a young man's mind and heart, and till almost that age a young man's physique; so James Martineau published one of his most brilliant works at ninety-one; and so our own saintly Charles Alexander ever kept his youthful and cheery outlook till, when full of years and honor, his life was cut short by accident. Charles Chiniquy, the life-long preacher of total abstinence, lived in full strength to ninety. Of course, there are many exceptions. Some of the brightest, bravest and most helpful lives have been mysteriously shortened, or yet more mysteriously clouded toward the end with weariness, pain and sorrow. For the first we can remember the thought of Bailey:

'We live in deeds, not words; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs; he most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.'

For the others we can cherish the still higher word of Browning:

Grow old along with me!
The best is yet to be,
The last of life for which the first was made:
Our times are in His hand
Who said. 'A whole I planned,
Youth shows but half: trust God: see all, nor be afraid!'

ROOSEVELT VS. ROCKEFELLER.

In the December number of the 'American Magazine,' Miss Ida M. Tarbell discusses the case of Roosevelt vs. Rockefeller, and gives judgment for the former. She says that Mr. Rockefeller is the recognized leader in certain modern commercial practices which are of vast national importance; he is the recognized founder of a school of commercial morality which is of even more importance. For thirty-five years, she declares, he and his principles have been watched by the people of the United States with increasing interest—also with increasing hostility. Mr. Rockefeller has always shrunk from the interest and deplored the hostility. Both, he has claimed, were due entirely to a misunderstanding of the intent and purpose of what he was up to. 'Very well, the 'people have replied, explain to us 'frankly what you are up to, and again 'and again they have summoned him be-'fore their tribunals that he might do 'so. Almost invariably the result has 'been unsatisfactory. Sometimes Mr. 'Rockefeller has escaped his inquisitors 'by evading subpoena, sometimes by re-'fusing to answer "by advice of coun-'sel;" often he has taken refuge behind 'an ignorance of the affairs of his great 'concern which if it had been genuine 'would have caused his immediate re-'moval from any sane board of direc-'tors. Sometimes his answers have not 'tallied with documents. Now and then 'he has been frank.' But whether evading, feigning ignorance or telling the truth, Mr. Rockefeller has always worn an air of such patience, serenity and plausibility that he has impressed his most bitter critics, forcing them, if they were candid, to stop and ask themselves, 'Is he right? Can it be that such confident expression, such forbearance, such an air of rightness, can come from anything but an inner conviction of blamelessness?'

Miss Tarbell considers that in his recent utterance Mr. Rockefeller has never given more reason for asking, 'Is he right?'—or more reason for thinking that he might be so. Mr. Rockefeller's utterances were forced by a legal bombardment of the Standard Oil Company, the like of which no country has ever seen. Not one suit but a dozen were simultaneously brought in 1906 against the concern. The suits were not brought by individuals, but by states—not only by states, but by the United States, and the gist of them all was that Mr. Rockefeller and his associates were cheating the people. In at least five different states the government arraigned the company for using the railways in such a way as to injure the interests of the people. It has been calculated that if the Standard should be found guilty in all the cases where it has been indicted for accepting freight concessions and should be punished with the maximum fines, the sum total would amount to over one hundred and sixty million dollars! Not only is the Standard Oil Company in the courts for offences against the freedom of the road, for which the maximum penalty is a sum greater than its entire capitalization, but the State of Missouri and the United States have it on trial for conspiracy in restraint of trade, and it will soon be required to show why it does not merit dissolution. Miss Tarbell avers that these suits are not mere paper suits—they are not being pigeon-holed. They are all being pushed with a Rooseveltian strennosity, and one of them, that has become so famous as 'The case of the big fine,' has been won by the government.

It was after this historic fine had been imposed that Mr. Rockefeller made his protest. He declared that a great injustice was being done his company, and that it arose from ignorance of how the great business was founded and how it was fostered. 'For all these 'years,' he is reported to have complained, 'no one has known and no one seems 'to have cared enough to find out how it 'came into existence':

He expressed himself as 'surprised' that an administration could exist which would countenance an attack on him, and he added, 'earnestly and deliberately,' so writes his interviewer: 'The runaway policy of the present administration toward great business combinations of all kinds can have only one result. It means disaster to the country, financial depression and financial chaos.' Simultaneously with Mr. Rockefeller's interview the directors of the Standard Oil Company sent out to their 'employees and stockholders' (and incidentally addressed copies to most of the rest of the population) a 'word in advance,' which naturally, being a family affair, is couched in less restrained terms than Mr. Rockefeller used in his interview. However, it makes the same points. This 'word' declares the 'company's absolute innocence of wrongdoing in any of the prosecutions lately instituted against it in the federal courts.' It declares its conviction in the case of the Big Fine was due to 'public clamor' and 'vindictive politics,' and goes on to say: 'So persistent and adroit has been the warfare waged with all the overpowering authority of the Federal Administration against the Standard Oil Company that it has been manifestly difficult to get a fair hearing before the public or in a large portion of the press, the latter, to its great harm, swayed alike by socialistic outcry from below and political pressure from above.' And it follows up this explanation by a warning like that of Mr. Rockefeller that attacks of this kind are aimed at the 'nation's industrial and mercantile life.' All of this amounts to saying that the Roosevelt Administration is persecuting the Standard Oil Company, and that the object of the persecution is popular applause. The charge is grave—very grave. If true, it is a greater crime than any that the Standard Oil Company is on trial for. But is it true? Is Mr. Roosevelt's campaign against the Standard Oil Company founded on ignorance? Has he nothing behind him but 'public clamor,' no end but political power?

Miss Tarbell seeks to show that Mr. Roosevelt has been amply justified. She recalls the oil war in Kansas, in the winter of 1904-05, as hot in temper and as determined in spirit as those which characterized the oil regions of Pennsylvania in the seventies and eighties, and its cause was the same: A sudden realization that the great deposit of petroleum which had just been discovered to lie under the south-east corner of the state was entirely in the power of the Standard Oil Company; that such was the Standard's control over rail transportation that no man could ship a barrel of oil out of Kansas at a profit, such was its control over pipe lines that no producer could sell a barrel of oil except to the Standard, and no independent refiner could buy a barrel of oil without endangering the business of the man who sold it; such its control over markets that no dealer could stand up for any length of time against its price cutting. 'The Kansans saw one 'after another of the little independent 'efforts which had grown up in the 'pioneer days of the industry snuffed 'out by the Standard, and as they dis-'appeared, they saw the oil they had 'been working for years to find and 'were staking their fortunes to take 'from the ground, suddenly subjected to 'new and arbitrary standards of value, 'and to steady and, they believed, arbi-'trary fall in price.' The author says that:

Almost every man and woman in Kansas owned more or less oil stock; almost every man and woman seemed to know, too, the kind of game the Standard had played for years in the Eastern oil fields. The parallel between its early operations and the present was so plain that almost to a man the Kansans rose in revolt. It is about to play the old Pennsylvania game on us, the state cried. It has made itself our only transporter and buyer, and is driving out even the smallest competitive interest; it is going now to give us its own price. We are completely in its power. For two or three months the air of the excitable state was blue with indignation and threats. It did not clear up until the state legislature had passed a series of acts for regulating the oil trade which, taken as a whole, are in the author's judgment the best ever passed by an oil state. The Standard Oil Company answered the legislature by boycotting Kansas oil and by beginning at various points to take out pipes and pull down tanks.

It was then that Congress started in to investigate the affairs of the Standard Oil Company. The investigation being entrusted to the Bureau of Corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and the commissioner in charge was Mr. James R. Garfield. The findings which Mr. Garfield was able to lay before the President convinced him and the Department of Justice that the Standard Oil Company aimed to-day, as always, to exercise a real czarship over the oil industry of Pennsylvania, of Ohio, of Illinois, of Kansas, of every section, indeed, where oil worth the refining was to be found; that it was able to keep this dominant position to-day, as it had secured it in the first place, by combining with wonderful business sense and energy practices either illegal or contrary to the public good and to the laws of decency. That is, Mr. Roosevelt was convinced by what Mr. Garfield laid before him that the Standard Oil Company is to-day conspiring to restrain trade and accomplishing it by combining illegitimate with legitimate practices. Mr. Garfield, for instance, reported that the Standard Oil Company 'has habitually received from the 'railways, and is now receiving, secret 'rates and other unjust and illegal dis-'criminations. . . Many of these dis-'criminations were clearly in violation 'of the interstate commerce laws, and 'others, whether technically illegal or 'not, had the same effect upon competi-'tors. These discriminations have been 'so long continued, so secret, so ingeni-'ously applied to new conditions of 'trade, and so large in amount as to 'make it certain that they were due to 'concerted action by the Standard and 'the railways.' We are all familiar with the sensational prosecutions that followed and the Big Fine that was imposed by Judge Landis after the jury had found the company guilty. Miss Tarbell defends the Big Fine as follows:—

For Judge Landis's fine is not put on an inexperienced first offender. It is not applied to an offender who sinned from ignorance of the law or from the pressure of dire circumstances. It is applied to a concern which for thirty-five years has fought against recognizing a fundamental principle of common law, and that is the freedom of the road—an offender who presumed to come into Judge Landis's court after all these years of struggle on the part of the people of the United States to force equality on the railways, and plead that it has 'a natural inherent right to make a private contract for a railway rate.' Mr. Rockefeller, to the writer's knowledge, has in private conversation, even very recently, argued this right—that he, the big shipper, ought to have lower rates just as the buyer of ten dozen pairs of boots ought to get them cheaper per pair than the buyer of one pair—that is, Mr. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Company, after thirty-five years of decisions, in and out of the courts, of popular uprisings, of lawmaking, of punishments, still set themselves against the spirit of the common law, against the word of the written law, against the fundamental American doctrine of equal opportunity—that highways belong to the whole people and all men shall have equal rights on them.

It was in 1872 that the popular struggle to make Mr. Rockefeller understand this right began. After fifteen years of effort, in 1887 the struggle brought forth a great federal law—the Interstate Commerce Law, forbidding explicitly all preferential railway rates. This is what Judge Landis had to say in giving his opinion in the Chicago and Alton case about the Standard Oil Company's attitude toward this great statute: 'Its adop-'tion was preceded by vigorous opposition 'interposed by those who had been the 'beneficiaries of the vicious practices its 'enactment was designed to abolish. Im-'mediately thereafter these persons set 'about to devise means for its evasion. 'The records of the courts and of the In-'terstate Commerce Commission show 'the employment of a large variety of 'schemes to accomplish this result. Dur-'ing the period since 1887, Congress has 'repeatedly endeavored effectively to 'amend the law with a view to the ac-'complishment of its great object. Fi-'nally, in 1903, the Elkins law was 'The court recalls that at that 'earnest hope was very genera 'tained that at last a means 'devised that would put an end 'ential railway rates, and yet 'a few months thereafter, the 'Oil Company procured 1,900 car 'property to be shipped at an 'secret rate' Such is the st briefly as possible in its main Miss Tarbell concludes that 'dis considered other features 'besides defiance of law—he 'the subtle, corrupting natur 'methods the Standard Oil Co 'been employing through all 'to secure these secret advantage 'to carry them out, employee 'contaminated, must be force 'to secret and contemptible 'he declared boldly: "The men 'deliberately violate this law 'ciety more deeply than does 'counterfeits the coin or st 'from the mail." And he is 'Standard Oil Company has 'national life by training 'of young employees to secret 'vious ways of circumventing 'of the country and by making 'their while" to break the 'ness and decency which 'the intercourse of men whether in 'ness or society. It is for these things 'continued over long years that they at 'last are suffering the full penalty of the 'law. And who shall say in the face 'of the facts that it is unjust 'shall say in the face of the facts that 'Mr. Roosevelt is not justified in his 'orous application of the laws of the country to the Standard Oil Company? 'tainly in this matter of the transportation of oil by the railways he is justified, and Mr. Rockefeller is wrong.'

SHORT DAYS.

Now is the Sun, erst spendthrift of his rays
And lavish of his largesse of light
Become a miser in his latter days,
An avaricious dotard, alter'd quite
Is he the same that all the summer long
Strew'd with unstinted hand his gleaming gold?
Can such ill grace to high estate belong?
Can bright be dim? can warm so soon be cold?
Ay, but he goes his parsimonious way
And hoards his shining treasures from the view
And garners up his riches 'gainst the day
When Earth, the prodigal, shall beg anew;
Then to her need he'll give no niggard dole
But wealth incalculable, heart and soul.

W. M. MACKERACHER

THE BEGINNING OF WINTER

Now are the trees all ruefully bereft
Of their brave liveries of green and gold
No shred of all their pleasant raiment left
To shield them from the wind and nipping cold.
Now is the grass all withered up and dead
And shrouded in its cerement of the snow;
Now the enfeebled Sun goes soon to bed
And rises late and carries his head low
Now is the night magnificent to view
When the Queen Moon appears a cloudless brow;
Now are our spirits cleans'd and born anew
In the clear quickening atmosphere just now
We re-make home, and find our hearts desire
In common talk before the cheerful fire

W. M. MACKERACHER

GIANTS SHORT LIVED.

(Dr. Wood Hutchinson in the American Magazine.)

Giants are not long lived. Of nearly one hundred names recorded I have been able to find the ages at death of seventeen, as follows:—

Lewis Wilkins	
The Giant Constantin	
Charles Byrne, "The Irish Giant"	
Cornelius McGrath	
James Toller	
Thomas Hasler	
The Minnesota Giant	
The Norfolk Giant	
Patrick Cotter	
Clerk in Bank of England	
C. Munster	
J. Winckelmeler	
The Kentucky Giant	
Lady Aama	
S. Botis	
Peter Tuchan	
The Peruvian Giant	
Antonius of Syria	

This makes an average longevity barely 28 years, or only a third as many years as they have inches. Some others are recorded as dying without any figures given, and the overwhelming majority were under 30 at the time they were measured and recorded. A giant living to a good old age is a thing unheard of. Length of years and length of inches are utterly incompatible, and no man can have both.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Saturday, November 23rd, 1907.
Store closes daily at 5.30 p.m.

THE "COUNTESS" SHOE.

Style in a shoe is first and above all things the point of consideration with all discriminating women, but it's not alone sufficient.

You can no more afford to wear a dainty shoe that will oppress the foot, than you can to wear a shoe ungainly because it's comfortable. The shoe that combines the two qualities developed to highest degree, and yet remaining within the limit of a moderate price, that's the shoe you want—The "Countess," price **$4.00**

PURCHASE OF CHIFFON.

Does not accordian pleated Chiffon make most desirable trimming for your evening dress or opera cloak?

We have 2,000 yards, all the manufacturer had of this dainty, fluffy, ruffle stuff, and we bought it at our own price. We have it in white, cream and black, and black and white, worth .20, .25, .35 and .40,

Monday while it lasts at per yard, ... **.10**

The John Murphy Company Limited

WE KNOW OF NO BETTER MEANS to secure and retain patronage than by equitable dealing in every particular.
The confidence of the customers of the

TOILET LAUNDRY,

"The Laundry that knows how,"

Is the wish of this Company, and that uniform courtesy and prompt attention be extended. Advice of any deviation from same will be considered a favor.

425 RICHMOND STREET. Phone Up 3480.

KEEP DOWN YOUR GAS BILL.

The long winter evenings are fast approaching, so it is most important that you should have your windows thoroughly cleaned if you want your LIGHT BILL to keep within the bounds of reasonableness.

YOUR DOUBLE WINDOWS

also demand considerable attention. They certainly need cleaning after being laid past so long, and they may need

GLAZING.

NOW IS THE TIME

to have all these requirements fulfilled by Experts in this line of business, for everything points to the early advent of Winter.

The New York Window Cleaning Co.

are the leading Window Cleaners in Montreal. Often clean as many as 300 windows per day.

GIVE US A TRIAL. We specialize in Factories, Warehouses, Public Institutions, Offices, etc.

Tel. Main 1203. **L. TANNENBAUM, Mgr., 40 Jurors Street.**

ALWAYS AN ACCEPTABLE XMAS PRESENT—A PICTURE

This applies alike to the lady that takes pride in her home and the gentleman who loves his den We have a very choice assortment.

JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine Street West.

TEL. UP 2696. Between Mountain and Crescent Sts.

STOP YOUR COUGH

With one 25 cent bottle of **GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM** a remedy that once tried is always used, Do not be induced to try something as good as there is nothing quite as good. Be sure and get the old reliable **Gray's Syrup.**

FOR METHODIST MISSIONS

A CAMPAIGN IS TO BE STARTED IN MONTREAL ON DEC. 1.

The Methodist missionary campaign which is to begin in Montreal on Sunday, Dec. 1, and culminate, with great meetings in all the Methodist churches of the city on Sunday, Dec. 8, is awakening very deep interest. Some of the ablest ministers and laymen outside the city are to be present and preach and speak in the various churches. On the evening of Friday, Dec. 6 there is to be a missionary banquet, at which it is expected there will be four or five hundred of the leading men of Montreal Methodism. The speakers on this occasion will be Mr. N. W. Rowell, K.C., of Toronto, and Mr. W. J. Ferguson, of Stratford, Ont., two of the ablest speakers on missionary subjects in Canada. On Monday, Dec. 2, the Methodist young peoples' societies of the city are to hold a missionary rally in Douglas Church Lecture Hall. On Wednesday afternoon the Women's Missionary Auxiliaries will meet in Westmount Church, and in the evening, at 8 o'clock, in all the Methodist churches special missionary prayer services will be held.

On Sunday, Dec. 8, the great day of the campaign, sermons will be preached in the Methodist churches of the city, and addresses given by prominent ministers and laymen.

NEWS OF THE JEWISH WORLD.

Toronto Zionists have been granted a charter of incorporation by the Provincial Government of Ontario, their corporate title being the 'United Zionists of Toronto, Limited.' The organization is capitalized at $40,000, with the object of forming a centre for the Zionist movement in Toronto, and for the purpose of promoting generally the Zionist cause. It is understood that the organization is closing for the purchase of a large and substantial building in one of the best localities in Toronto, the initial cost of which will be at least $10,000, and with improvements will ultimately cost fully $15,000. Quite a goodly portion of the amount required has already been subscribed.

* * *

The Jewish Colonial Trust Committee are making plans and conducting investigations with a view to establishing a branch of the Jewish Colonial Trust in New York.

* * *

During the month of September the Jewish immigrants who arrived at the port of New York numbered 9,238, far less than the number in the same month last year, when over 14,300 Jews were among the arrivals. Of the 9,238 Jewish persons, 4,144 were men, 3,056 women, and 2,038 children. The Russian immigration, of course, still far outnumbers that from other countries, 6,949 persons coming from that country. Austria-Hungary comes next with a total of 1,520 arrivals, Roumania next with 523, and following, 110 from Turkey, 81 from England, 27 from Germany, 3 from Bulgaria, 2 from Holland, and 1 from Greece. Of the total number of immigrants, 5,521 stated that they had come to America with New York alone as their destination, while 2,717 stated that they were destined to other parts of the country.

* * *

It is stated that the total value of the imports and exports at Jaffa, which practically represent the whole of Palestine, was about 1,160,000 pounds last year, an increase of 330,000 pounds or 40 percent as compared with the preceding year, this increase being mainly due to the good crops throughout the country. The increase in imports is attributed in a great measure to the needs of the steadily growing number of immigrants, tourists, and pilgrims. The growth of the population by the continuous influx of Jewish immigrants from Russia and elsewhere is having its effect on trade, importation of building material being considerably increased.

* * *

The population of Jerusalem is now estimated at 70,000; that of Jaffa, 45,000, of which 10,000 are Jews. It is reported that there are some 3,000 Jewish settlers in the nine colonies in the neighborhood of Jaffa, who are cultivators and own about 15,000 acres of land on which they grow oranges, vines for wine-making, and cereals of different kinds.

* * *

A successful experiment in cotton cultivation made by Jewish colonists in Jaffa has attracted the attention of many land owners, who have prepared land for sowing cotton during the coming season.

* * *

The annual meeting of the American Jewish Committee took place at New York on November 10. Judge Mayer Sulzberger of Philadelphia was re-elected president; Judge Julian W. Mack of Chicago and Mr. Isaac Kempner of Galveston were elected vice-presidents, and Mr. I. W. Bernheim of Louisville, treasurer.

* * *

A number of mass-meetings have been held at New York for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of the Jews who suffered from the recent fires in Russia.

* * *

Dr. Chaim Schitlowsky, the nationalist socialist, who recently returned from Russia, at a meeting held in his honor at Cooper Union, New York, described the present conditions in Russia, deploring the indifference of the Jewish revolutionists toward their own nationality, and spoke of the aims of the new party which he organized, the 'Jewish Socialist Party.' He stated that the party has called a congress of all the oppressed nations of Russia.

* * *

The Jewish Orange Growers' Association of Palestine has made a contract with an English transportation company to ship its oranges to Europe, and has for that purpose erected a storage house at Jaffa.

* * *

An investigation by the superintendent of the Educational Alliance of Cleveland showed that in a district in which there are 5,507 Jewish school children between the ages of six and fourteen, there are only 2,300 who receive Jewish instruction.

* * *

Rabbi Dr. Michael Guttmann, of Esograd, who became prominent through the publication of the first volume of his Talmudic Encyclopaedia, 'Clavis Talmudica,' has been appointed by the Austrian Minister of Education extraordinary professor of Talmud liturgy and Bible exegesis at the Landes-Rabbinerseminar.

* * *

The B'nail Zion Association of Cleveland has decided to purchase 100 shares of the Jewish Colonial Trust.

* * *

It is reported that Premier Stolypin's order to General Novitzky, Governor of Odessa, to repress the disorders in that city was inspired by the protests of a number of intelligent Christians who have lately been attacked by the hooligans.

* * *

According to an article in the New York 'Medical Journal,' by Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the Jews in the slums are much better off than the Irish and those of other foreign nationalities.

* * *

The B'nai B'rith of Cleveland is framing a bill to be introduced in the next legislature prohibiting hotel-keepers from discriminating against Jews.

* * *

The Teachers' Association of Palestine has announced that it is receiving many requests for teachers from the Balkan States, Egypt and other Eastern countries. Inasmuch as the association's supply of teachers is inadequate for this purpose, it has requested Jewish teachers in other countries to furnish them with their names and addresses.

* * *

A new railway will be built between Bethlehem and Muza, Palestine.

* * *

New Jewish Chautauqua circles have been formed in Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Alabama and Texas.

* * *

A large portion of Poniviesz, Kovno Province, Russia, which has a large Jewish population, was destroyed by fire.

* * *

Thirty-six Jewish butchers of Cleveland have combined and have elected a rabbi to supervise the slaughtering of cattle.

* * *

The United Jewish Charities of Detroit has received a gift of $12,000, with instructions not to divulge the name of the donor.

* * *

The Jews of Minsk, Russia, have been permitted to keep their places of business open on Sundays from 12 o'clock m. to 5 p.m.

* * *

Boston has adopted a constitution for the Greater Federation of Jewish Charities of that city. The hope is that $100,000 per annum will be raised.

* * *

The Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee disbursed $12,650 last year.

* * *

Two hundred Jewish butchers of Brooklyn, N.Y., are boycotting the Meat Trust.

* * *

Rabbi Hillel Libsitz, for the past 17 years rabbi in Lublin, Poland, died at the age of 62. He was a noted Talmudist and a prominent rabbi, and is the author of a work entitled 'Beth Hillel.'

* * *

For the purpose of establishing in Palestine a colony of wealthy Caucasian Jewish agriculturists, Rabbi Jacob Yizhaki, of Derbend, Caucasia, has purchased from the Beulah Society 2,000 dunams of land near Rehoboth. Though a Talmudic scholar, Rabbi Yizhaki is the possessor of several farms which he has worked himself. His five sons are likewise farmers.

* * *

At a recent public meeting of the Misrachi of Berlin a resolution was adopted affirming that Zionism does not conflict with orthodox Judaism, and that it is the duty of every Orthodox Jew to join the Misrachi in order to advance from a religious viewpoint the practical Zionistic work.

* * *

The annual meeting of the London Zionist League took place on Oct. 19. Dr. M. Friedberger was elected president, and Dr. M. Gaster, Mr. Herbert Bentwich and Sir Francis Montefiore were elected vice-presidents.

* * *

Through the efforts of Rabbi A. P. Drucker the 'Merchant of Venice' will no longer be studied in the public schools of Austin, Texas.

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BELFAST
GINGER ALE
SODA & SELTZER WATER
Without exception the finest Ginger Ale in the world to-day.
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WELCOME HALL MISSION

WHERE THE PERISHING ARE RESCUED AND MEN ARE MADE NEW.

'I give you a dollar for Welcome Hall Mission because you have given me a new papa,' was the way a little boy expressed himself when he handed his 'mite' to Mr. Fraser, the superintendent of the mission on St. Antoine street.

The reclaiming of 'papas' to innocent children is a big part of the mission's work. Men who would spend all their money in saloons, and oftentimes sell every piece of furniture in the home; and even barter the children's shoes for drink, have been caught in the mission's net, and to-day these homes are transformed from being a regular hell upon earth to a paradise.

The work of Welcome Hall Mission exemplifies in a very practical manner what can really be done towards the uplifting of unfortunates who go down under the temptations of a great city. Large sympathy and an unswerving faith in the power of the gospel, is the keynote of the work of Welcome Hall. 'We never give a case up,' declares Mr. Fraser. The great majority remain true to their decision to lead a better life from the first time they are dealt with; but some fall back to their old lives many times before they are finally and completely rescued, and were it not for the patient untiring efforts of Mr. Fraser and his consecrated workers, these unfortunates would never be reclaimed. It is good that there are people who have consecrated themselves to work of this kind and persevere in it. Scores of men who are now holding positions of trust in this city, owe their reclamation to Welcome Hall; and it is well for them that the workers of this mission did not consider their cases as hopeless.

Often people term mission work as 'slum work' and speak of it lightly. A little investigation convinces one that it is work of exceptional importance. The people who are helped by Welcome Hall Mission in the course of a year, show that its operations reach a varied and important class. Men who were at one time prominent in professional life are often found at Welcome Hall meetings. The superintendent says that some most interesting cases have recently passed through his hands.

A man of some prominence was, a few months ago, intent upon committing suicide, but for some unaccountable reason he strolled into the Mission Hall and was converted.

Another man found by the mission in a deplorable condition, was put upon his feet, and is now in another city occupying a good position. A letter just received from him by the superintendent asks for details of the organization of Welcome Hall for his guidance in organzing a mission along similar lines.

A former manager of a bank, in the 'old land,' fell under the temptation of drink, but found hope and friends in the mission and was reclaimed. There are scores of interesting cases of this kind—of people who were at one time in the higher walks of life, but made shipwreck of their lives through yielding to temptation and were rescued by the mission.

Cases such as these cannot be given much publicity, but any person having a few moments' conversation with the superintendent would be convinced that the mission should receive the recognition of all who have the good of humanity at heart. The mission is so varied in its operations that the present too small staff of helpers, and its inadequate equipment do not permit the work to be carried forward as completely as the workers would like. The possibilities of the work are only limited by the lack of financial support. A few of Montreal's prominent citizens knowing from personal contact the value of the mission's work, give handsomely to its needs, but the number of these is very limited.

The new quarters for the mission recently purchased on St. Antoine street, near Windsor street, will give them greater opportunities and better equipment to carry forward their work; but much money is still needed before the buildings the mission has purchased will be made suitable for the work. The mission is controlled by a board of directors of prominent business men, associated with Mr. Fraser, the superintendent. Mr. Fraser would like to come in contact with any others who are interested in rescue work.

PATRIOTISM DEFINED

FAMOUS CARTOON IN 'PUNCH' QUOTED IN ILLUSTRATION.

The virtue and value of patriotism, and the various phases which it assumes amongst different races, were debated by the Nomads' Club on Wednesday evening, after a lecture given by Mr. A. B. Dennison, a past president of the club.

Seeking for a definition of patritosm, Mr. Dennison thought that in the truest and best sense of the term it might be said to underlie the aspirations of all who were actuated by devotion to their country, and a sense of what was just and right. The French, Germans, Russians and British displayed their patriotism in different ways, but their motive was the same. The patriotism of the United States, he considered, too aggressive.

As a striking illustration of the value of true patriotism, Mr. Dennison alluded to a famous cartoon in 'Punch' at the time of the visit of the colonial premiers to Great Britain. The artist, Mr. Bernard Partridge, represented the meeting of the premiers, their friends, and the British ministers at the Imperial Institute. Mr. R. B. Haldane, the Secretary for War, and General Louis Botha, the Premier of the Transvaal, were shown in earnest conversation. 'And now, General,' Mr. Haldane was represented as saying, 'to what chiefly do you ascribe the remarkable successes of the Boer forces, more especially in the early part of the campaign?' 'Well,' was General Botha's reply, 'we found it simple enough. We relied on the spirit of the nation.' That was to say, they depended on the spirit of true patriotism that inspired their forces.

Mr. Dennison was heartily thanked for his address.

MISUSE OF MAILS CHARGED

JURY DISAGREED IN LEWIS CASE AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 22.—After having been in session more than twenty-two hours, the jury in the case of Edward G. Lewis, charged with misusing the mails in connection with the People's United States Bank, reported to Judge Garland, in the United States District Court, to-day, that they could not agree on a verdict. The judge discharged them. They stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. The trial covered fifteen days.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

The first thing in buying your Piano or Organ is 'the standing of the firm' you deal with. Layton Bros. have a capital of $100,000.00, and are rated at the highest terms of credit. Offices and warerooms, 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion square).

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119 St. James Street.

LIVE STOCK CONVENTION

EXECUTIVE ARRANGED TO HOLD NEXT GENERAL MEETING AT OTTAWA IN FEBRUARY.

A meeting of the executive committee of the National Live Stock Association was held at the office of the Live Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, recently, to consider the calling of the next convention of that body. The meeting was attended by the president, the Hon. John Dryden, Toronto; the vice-president, Mr. Robert Ness, Howick, Que.; Messrs. G. A. Gigault, Quebec, Que.; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood, Ont., and J. G. Rutherford, live stock commissioner. Owing to illness, the secretary, Mr. Westervelt, was unable to be present. The Hon. Sydney Fisher attended the meeting during the early part of the day.

Arrangements were made for the holding of the next convention at Ottawa, on Feb. 5, 6 and 7 next. These dates were selected so as to permit the breeders from western Canada and also from the Maritime Provinces to attend the meetings of the cattle, sheep and swine associations, most of which will be held at the end of January and during the first few days in February, as also the Horse Show and meetings of the Horse Breeders' Associations which are arranged for the week following.

A programme for the convention was informally discussed, but not definitely arranged. A number of subjects will probably be dealt with, but it is likely that the principal discusion will be on the advisability of amending the regulations governing the admission to Canada of pure bred stock. It is also proposed to take up and discuss the best means of retaining for our Canadian breeders the Canadian market for pure bred stock, and it is probable that a number of specially prepared papers on this subject will be submitted. The future of our export trade in pure bred stock will also be discussed, while it is expected that considerable light will be thrown on our export trade in cattle and sheep for slaughter, as also our export trade in meats and meat food products.

The fact that a majority of the live stock meetings are to be held immediately prior to the convention will render it possible for these bodies to definitely instruct their delegates as to the stand they are to take on the various subjects likely to come up for discussion. While this advantage will not be shared by a number of the horse breeders' associations, it is to be hoped that the latter will hold special executive meetings for the purpose of instructing their delegates to the convention.

Instruction in the Japanese language is to be obligatory hereafter in the Nicolai Academy of the Russian Headquarters Staff. The language is to be taught by professors who have learned it in Japan. The imperial authorities have been surprised at the small number of Russian officers who can speak Japanese, while it is said that every officer on the Japanese Headquarters Staff can speak and read Russian.

SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

Health Committee Will Disinfect all Houses Where Tuberculosis Patients Die.

RECOMMENDATION TO INCREASE THE PAY OF THE STAFF.

The Civic Health Committee held a very long meeting yesterday afternoon, but most of the time was taken up by preparation of the estimates of next year's expenditure. Previous to taking up consideration of this matter, however, it was resolved that the city should take over the inspection and disinfection of houses where people had died of tuberculosis. The Society for the Prevention of Tuberculosis asked the city to undertake this duty, setting forth that they had so much work to do owing to the large increase in the number of cases reported that their inspector could not properly look after such disinfection. Dr. Blackader, president of the society, wrote that during the past two months their inspectors had made 814 visit, distributed 5,000 paper cuspidors and 1,400 pamphlets.

The Rev. Father Rioux, parish priest of St. Ann's, headed a delegation which attended the meeting in order to protest against the proposed erection of a stable by the Lackawanna Coal Co. facing the park square, near St. Ann's Church. The reverend gentleman said the proposed stable would be within about two hundred feet of the church, and would not only be a very undesirable neighbor, but would be a positive blot on the little park by the canal bridge.

Ald. O'Connell said it would hardly be fair for the committee to give a permit for the erection of such a building, contrary to the wish of the citizens of the district.

Ald. Gallery remarked that there was already a big stable close to St. Ann's Church, with the result that in summer the church was more cursed with flies than any in Montreal, and they did not want it made worse. Further, the proprietors, including many Protestants, had paid $10,000 to improve the district, and it would be a shame to spoil it with such an eye-sore as the stable would be.

The committee decided to refuse permission to build the stable at the point desired, but they agreed that it should be constructed on the western bank of the canal, some distance from the church and park square.

A question was raised as to the responsibility of the city for the care of patients suffering with contagious diseases sent to the Royal Victoria Hospital from the Home for Old Folks at Longue Pointe. Dr. Laberge objected that the city should be charged for patients coming from outside the city.

Ald. Ward replied that the Old Folks' Home was a Montreal institution, and its inmates were chiefly Montreal people, who, in such emergency, should be looked after by the city.

It was finally agreed that patients who were Montrealers should be treated at the city's expense, but not others.

In considering the estimates, the chairman, Ald. Dagenais, gave such hearty approval to Dr. Laberge's application for an increase of salary that he struck out the medical officer's desire for $200 a year more and put down $500. The committee unanimously agreed to support the chairman's recommendation, which will go forward in due time to the Finance Committee.

Increases being recommended in practically every other instance, ranging from $25 to $100 a year.

LONDON ELECTION CASE

Toronto, Nov. 22.—After a brief sitting in the London bribery case this afternoon the court was informed that as certain witnesses were not available, Crown counsel would proceed no further, and Judge Winchester thereupon adjourned the trial until Monday. Much of the evidence heard to-day related to a visit paid by several Ottawa men to London during the by-election in 1905, and did not seem to have much, if any, connection with the defendants. This was apparently the view of counsel for the defence, who protested against the time of the court being wasted, and invited Crown counsel to give an undertaking that the defendants would be connected with the Ottawa men. Mr. Judd said the Crown expected to show the connection, but if they failed to do so portions of the evidence would be struck out.

VISITING GOVERNORS.

The visiting governors to the Montreal General Hospital for the week commencing next Monday, are Messrs. Chas. Cassils, J. R. Meeker, Lt.-Col. Robt. Gardner and L. R. Dowker.

The best recreation for the business man is music. Business men, no less than artists, need to get their thoughts away from everyday cares and worries. Playing the Pianola an hour every evening will do it. It refreshes the tired mental energies, banishes the blues, makes the troubles seem less.

The invention of the Pianola has rendered it possible for every man to make music his every-day means of recreation. No skill or previous training is necessary. YOU PLAY THE PIANOLA YOURSELF.

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ELGIN STREET TRAGEDY

CORONER'S JURY SAYS MAN'S DEATH WAS ACCIDENTAL.

The name of the young man found asphyxiated in a front parlor at No. 166 Elgin avenue yesterday was Raoul Letebvre. He lived at No. 1167 St. Denis street, was 25 year of age, and was a civil engineer by profession, having graduated from the Polytechnic School last July. His companion is still unconscious in the Royal Victoria Hospital. However, from a meal ticket found in her purse, it is supposed that she worked in a St. Catherine street departmental store.

The woman is about 5 feet 5 inches in height, appears to be about 25 years old, is rather stout and has dark brown hair. Her clothing consisted of a blue skirt, white waist, dark coat and black felt hat.

Besides the restaurant ticket, two five-dollar bills were found in her purse, along with several car tickets, a five-cent piece, four coppers, several blue car tickets, and a broken piece of copper coin.

Brault, the man in whose room the tragedy took place, admitted giving Lefebvre his key. He had known him for some years.

Mrs. Harris, the tenant of the house, said Brault had been an inmate of her house for fifteen months; that he came and went as he pleased, and that it was quite possible for anyone to enter the room, as she was usually in the basement attending to her household duties.

Corner McMahon disposed of the case this morning without a jury as one of accidental death.

POWERHOUSE COLLAPSED

ONE MAN KILLED AND TWO OTHERS INJURED AT MOOSE JAW, SASK.

Moose Jaw, Sask., Nov. 22.—An addition to the civic power house, in course of erection, collapsed suddenly this morning, killing George Nethercott and injuring W. J. Lawrence, the contractor in charge, and another carpenter named Fenwick. Lawrence's injuries are likely to prove fatal.

DRUMMOND MINES LIMITED

St. John, N.B., Nov. 22.—The Drummond Mines Limited, of Montreal, a corporation whose operations have up to the present time been confined wholly to Cobalt, have secured mining claims in Gloucester county, which, in recent tests, have shown a depth of 324 feet of solid iron ore, close to the surface, Mr. T. M. Burns, who is acting for the owners, is enthusiastic over its possibilities. This property is situated on the Nepisiquit river, eleven miles from Bathurst, on the North Shore. The leases cover a territory of 25 square miles.

JUMPED OFF TRAIN

Bowmanville, Ont., Nov. 23.—Thursday evening as Mr. F. Cox, of this town, was at the station seeing his wife and some of his family off to Toronto, he stayed too long on the train, and in jumping off, in some way fell. No one saw the accident, but he was found lying in an unconscious state beside the track by some of the trainmen on a freight, about three quarters of an hour after the express had gone. He was taken to his home, where he has lain in the same condition ever since. Very little hope is entertained for his recovery, as it is feared that he has sustained internal injuries.

AN IMPORTANT DEBATE.

At their next meeting on Thursday, Nov. 28, the members of the Montreal Bar Association will discuss the very important question of the jury system as applied to civil cases, and its administration in this province. In this connection, the alleged abuse of the jury system in accidents for personal injuries, and the fact that some jurors are called upon to serve much more frequently than others, will be debated, and possibly suggestions made to the Attorney-General for amendments to the law in this respect.

ST. MARY'S PARISH JUBILEE.

The celebration of the twenty-sixth anniversary of the foundation of St. Mary's parish, in the east end, will take place next week and will last for four days, beginning Nov. 25. On the second night there will be a concert, on the third a progressive euchre party, and on the last night a banquet. The celebration will be held in the basement hall of the church at the corner of Craig and Panet streets. Arrangements have been made by the organizers to have the Shamrock Lacrosse Club and officers of the association present at the banquet.

CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—Information has been sworn out at Edmonton by Messrs. Carruthers & Bradley, of Winnipeg, for whom the accused had acted as sub-agent, charging Ald. J. B. Walker, of that city, with embezzling the funds of the Queen's Fire Insurance Company. The amount stated is over $4,000.

MINISTERS' MOVEMENTS.

The Hon. Messrs. Gouin and Turgeon were at the government offices in this city this morning.

GUN ACCIDENT PROVES FATAL.

MacLeod, Alta., Nov. 22.—Alvan Dickson, who was accidentally wounded while out shooting a few days ago, died to-day.

RUN OVER BY FREIGHT CAR.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Thos. McIlwayne, an employee of the Grand Trunk Railway in the yards at Ottawa, was killed this evening by being run over by a freight car between Elgin and Bank streets. McIlwayne was at work underneath the car at the time, when by some mistake it was moved. Coroner Baptie will hold an inquest.

AN OPEN AIR SERVICE.

The Rev. Dr. Dawson Will Head Salvation Army March To-night.

MASS MEETING WILL BE HELD IN ST. JAMES CHURCH THIS EVENING.

The Rev. Dr. Dawson will march at the head of the Salvation Army's procession and speak at an open-air meeting at the corner of St. Catherine and Victoria streets at 7.30 o'clock this evening. A mass meeting will follow in St. James Methodist Church at which the Torrey Choir will assist. To-morrow the evangelist will preach in the American Presbyterian Church in the morning and at Emmanuel Church in the evening. The evangelistic services will continue in Emmanuel Church on Monday and Tuesday evenings.

These announcements were made at the meeting last evening, and caused no small amount of interest and in giving them the Rev. Mr. Pedley made some very appropriate and complimentary references to the work of the Salvation Army, emphasizing the fact that it should not be considered as an act of condescension on the part of Church people to take part in Salvation Army services either outdoors or in.

Dr. Dawson, in his sermon, elaborated and took a step further in the contentions which have marked his previous addresses. The leit motif of all these has been the necessity for absolute obedience to the call of God with its immediate and prompt recognition. Last night he dealt with the type of men who are always ready to profess a readiness to accept Christ yet have always a 'but' that proves their unreadiness. As a sample of the kind of man Dr. Dawson took the case of the unnamed man in the gospel story who expressed his willingness to follow Christ yet first asked permission to say farewell to those of his house. This request, said the speaker, was a perfectly reasonable one, but Christ in this case at once perceived that it meant the loss of a disciple. So, in a note of warning he replied that 'no man that had put his hand to the plough and then turned back was fit for the Kingdom of God.' It was the tragedy of hesitation. That word 'but' came between the man and apostleship.

Of this type was Shakespeare's character of Hamlet, which strikingly exemplified the conflict of a brilliant mind, which clearly perceived its duties, with an irresolute, vacillating will. Debate in Hamlet's case took the place of decision and philosophy of action, with the result of a wasted life and an ignoble death. It was this defect of will, this lack of resolution in the moment of crisis that was still ruining so many men's lives.

'With the men that are ruining their lives, the cause in the case of the majority is not so much in the deliberate choice of evil as in the hesitating choice of good. There are few that love evil for its own sake. What wrecks most lives is a drifting of the will, and the lack of decision in moments of crisis.'

The man in the Gospel narrative only desired to take leave of his kin, and that seemed surely a most natural desire. But Jesus was able to measure its meaning more truly than the man who expressed it. Jesus knew that whatever enthusiasm had been kindled in the man, unless followed up immediately by the acceptance of the call, would pass away. The old environment would do the work. The vision would fade away and he would never return.

Was it not the same to-day. Listening to the appeal of a fervent preacher a man might be wondrously thrilled and feel ready for any sacrifice. To go and live in the shrine and work for the poor, to face squalor and contagion, to go out to China and work for the spiritual uplifting of that race—it might seem possible to a man in the preacher's spell at night. But what of the morning? How differently the vision of the even in seems. There is a decided tendency to qualify its ardor. Second thoughts have come, more prudent, less romantic. And so the slums lose their worker and China its missionary.

There was no 'but' with the apostles. Matthew, as he sat in the seat of custom, Peter, mending his nets, the sons of Zebedee—all these, on hearing the Divine call, responded at once. They showed no worldly prudence. 'To be an apostle it needs a man who sees Christ and nothing else.' These were the kind of men to whom Jesus felt he could safely entrust the building of his Church.

To turn away, at the call, from the things of earth to the things of heaven, at once—that was the test, for the test of love was abandonment. The Magdalen, in the midst of her sinful life, was pierced to the heart by the glance of Jesus. Loathing of her sins seized her. She shrank from her companions. The world melted out of her. She knelt at the feet of Jesus. It was obedience to the call at once.

THE ITALIAN CASE

TWO PRINCIPALS IN ST. PAUL STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

Antonio Carbonni and Fortunato Plutino, the two Italians accused of starting the shooting and stabbing affray in St. Paul street on Nov. 11, were yesterday committed for trial at the next term of the Court of King's Bench. The four other Italians, who were wounded in the fight, will be released as soon as they furnish $200 bail each to guarantee their appearance as witnesses at the trial.

NEW VALLEYFIELD MONASTERY.

An imposing religious ceremony will take place at Valleyfield to-morrow, when Bishop Emard will bless the new monastery of the Charisses Sisters. The public will be allowed to visit the monastery during three days.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Mrs. Albert Linton has returned from spending a few days with Mrs. John Hodgins, in Ottawa.

Miss Muriel Fetherstonhaugh was the guest of honor at a drawing-room tea given by Miss Morna Bate, Ottawa, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Carsley have returned from their visit to the Pacific Coast, and are stopping at the Windsor Hotel for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Robb and Miss Robb, Western avenue, were guests at the wedding of Miss Lila Burrows and Mr. Spaulding, which took place in Belleville on Wednesday.

A large number of invitations have been issued by Mr. H. Gervais, M.P., and Mrs. Gervais, for the ball at the Windsor, on Tuesday evening, in honor of Miss Honorine Gervais. A party from the Capital will come down for the affair.

Mrs. Norton entertained at the tea hour yesterday afternoon at her residence, 'The Rectory,' University street. The table, on which were arranged yellow chrysanthemums, was in charge of Mrs. R. Stanley Bagg and Mrs. Robert Lindsay, who were assisted by Miss Lena Galt, Miss Marjorie Allan, Miss Stanley Bagg, Miss Gwendoline Bagg, Miss Symonds, Miss Ellis, Miss Wilkins, Miss Murray Smith.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Calder, daughter of the late Mr. John W. Calder, of Lancaster, Ont., to Mr. William J. Henderson, of Montreal, formerly of Sherbrooke, Que., took place quitely at the residence of Mr. J. J. Calder, Lancaster, on Monday, Nov. 18, the Rev. J. U. Tanner officiating. Only the immediate relatives were present. Mr. and Mrs. Henderson left on Monday evening for the south, where they will spend their honeymoon.

The following Canadian visitors registered their names at the Canadian High Commissioner's Office, 17 Victoria street, London, during the week ending Nov. 12: C. and Mrs. Birmingham, Kingston, Ontario; Frank B. Morgan, Toronto; Albert and Mrs. Grant, Port Hope; R. H. Temple, Toronto; A. J. King, Toronto; C. B. Reilly, Calgary; Roy. R. Power, Halifax; G. P. McHugh, Lindsay, Ont.; W. J. Chapman, Toronto; W. J. Backus, Toronto; E. J. McFeely, Vancouver; J. S. Rear, Vancouver; J. Lamontagne, Montreal; J. P. Northey, Toronto; Alfred and Mrs. Belasco, Montreal; Emile, Mrs., and Mrs. J. O. Joseph, Montreal; Mrs. P. and Miss R. O'Leary, Montreal; Miss Edith Hunton, Ottawa; Miss Hester Wood, Sackville; Justice and Mrs. Graham, Halifax; E. McDonald, Glace Bay; M. T. Sullivan, Glace Bay; Mrs. and Miss Macleod Moore, Montreal; Captain J. J. B. and Mrs. A. A. Farley, Quebec; Simon Sinclair, Toronto; Miss M. A. Hurschfelder, Toronto; Major Lorne Drum, R.A.M.C.; Mrs. C., Miss and Miss Gladys Moore, Ottawa; John Geary, London, Ontario; S. F. Kilgore, Toronto; A. J. and Mrs. Nesbitt, Montreal.

HANDICRAFTS TEA.

The Canadian Handicrafts Guild gave a tea yesterday afternoon at their rooms, 586 St. Catherine street, to inaugurate a rug sale that is continuing the whole of next week. Mrs. James Peck read an interesting report on the work of the past year, which showed that the Handicrafts Society had been represented at twenty-five exhibitions, showing goods valued at from $150 to $1,290, and orders have been executed for over six hundred dollars from England alone, which does not include sales to British travellers, which is very considerable. The value of the work given out to workers in their own homes amounted to $4,879.88. The sale yesterday afternoon was very brisk, and quite a number of ladies volunteered to subscribe or collect five dollars to help on the industry. A dainty tea was served under the direction of Mrs. W. Grant and Mrs. Ernest Gault. Ferns and old silver formed the decorations arranged on a centrepiece of exquisite embroidery. Among those present were Lady Drummond, Mrs. George Caverhill, Mrs. Alex. Murray, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. George Kohl, Mrs. Alex. Blackader, Mrs. Skelton, Mrs. Lorne McGibbon, Mrs. Lewis Skaife, Mrs. T. L. Morrisey, Mrs. Carmen, Miss Nina Molson (England).

SOCIAL SERVICE IDEALS.

The meeting of the Women's Club on Monday afternoon, Nov. 25, promises to be of more than usual interest. The speaker will be the Rev. Dr. Paterson Smyth, who will give an address on 'Social service ideals.' The musical part of the programme will also be exceptional. Mr. Hager Holenberg, the new pianist at McGill Conservatorium, will play, and Miss Fessenden, contralto, will sing, accompanied by Miss Lichtenstein, whose pupil she has been.

YORK COUNTY LOAN

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS REVEAL NICE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

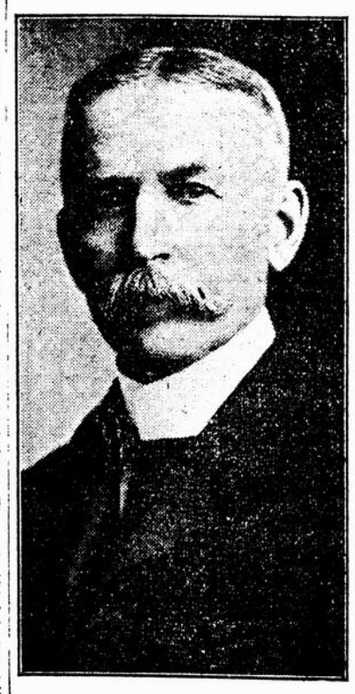
Toronto, Nov. 23.—An unpleasant surprise awaited Mr. Harry Symonds, K.C., when he appeared before Mr. George Kappelle, official referee, with reference to sundry claims of the Toronto Life Insurance Company against the York Loan Company yesterday afternoon.

At the last hearing on the claims of the Toronto Life, Mr. A. E. Hetherington was requested by Mr. Kappelle to prepare a statement of the standing of the assigned stock. This statement was produced yesterday and revealed to the astonished representative of the Toronto Life that the majority of the assignments were absolutely worthless. According to Mr. Hetherington's statements the bulk of the shares had lapsed and could have no value whatever, so that the action of the Toronto Life Company in accepting them in payment of premiums is inexplicable unless the York Loan Company, in its anxiety to build up the Toronto Life Company intended to ignore the forfeiture and pay over the money to the Toronto Life Company.

The Toronto Life claims about $6,000 from the liquidators.

TRAVELLERS' TREASURER

Mr. Max Murdock, who has just been elected treasurer of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association, has been a member of the association for about



MR. MAX MURDOCK.

twenty-six years, having joined when he came to Montreal from Pictou, N.S. He has been a member of the executive for twelve years and was president in 1900-1. He has been travelling for Messrs. Jas. Coristine & Co. for twenty years. He is now president of the St. James Literary Society.

FROM 'WITNESS' FILES.

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Twenty years ago a deputation waited upon the Hon. Mr. Mercier asking that something be done to stop the rapid increase of saloons in the city. Mr. Mercier, in reply, promised that the greatest abuses in the license system would be wiped out in the next session of the Legislature 'if public opinion only made itself heard with sufficient emphasis.'

Fire in Barnum's winter quarters at Bridgeport, Conn., wrought havoc among the animals. 'The rhinoceros was got out of the building, but was burned and cut both by getting out of the cage and by the crowd, who seemed to kill all the animals as they came out of the building. The cries of the burning animals were heartrending. Through the flames could be seen the tigers, leopards, and other cat animals dashing frantically about their cages, and finally succumbing to the smoke and flames. The elephants rushed madly about the streets lashing their burned and torn sides with their trunks, and scattering the crowds in all directions. In two hours what had been the home of some of the wonders of the earth lay a heap of smouldering ruins.

FORTY YEARS AGO.

Forty years ago Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and her family were enjoying their winter home at Manchester, Florida. It consisted of a pleasant house, 400 acres of land, half a mile of river front, and an orange grove of 400 trees.

Fitz-Greene Halleck, one of the sweetest and strongest of American poets, died on Nov. 19 at Guilford, Conn., at the age of 72 years.

SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Sixty years ago, in the Emigrant Hospital in Point St. Charles, there were 626 patients. Of these, during the week ending Nov. 20, fifty-seven died.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Hamburg, Nov. 23.—J. F. C. Moeller, head of the wax refinery firm of that name, at Altona, which suspended on Nov. 21, was arrested to-day on suspicion of becoming a bankrupt by fraudulent practices.

BANK FAILURE IN ITALY

Rome, Nov. 22.—The financial situation in the United States continues to exert a depressing influence on the Italian markets, and to-day it was announced that the Stolfi Bank at Udine had failed for several millions.

FORT WILLIAM CAR CO.

Ottawa, Nov. 23.—The Fort William Car Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of $1,500,000 to manufacture and deal in railway rolling stock of all kinds. The incorporators are H. E. Borradaile, J. H. Redpath, F. H. Lewis, J. A. McKay, and Wilfrid Bovey, of Montreal.

LAND COMPANY'S DIVIDENDS

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 23.—The Calgary and Edmonton Land Company has declared a fourth interim dividend of 2s 6d per share.

CANADIAN PRODUCE IN ENGLAND

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 23.—Bacon has been officially reduced 4s, making the current prices 30s to 54s.

There has been a fair demand for cheese, but values are without change.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

Liverpool Nov. 23.—John Rogers & Co., Liverpool, cable to-day states steers, 11½c to 12½c; Canadians, 10c to 11½c; ranchers, 9½c to 10c; native cows, 9½c to 10c; bulls, 9c. Trade firm; prospects are brighter.

A large assortment to select from

RUBBERS

of FIRST QUALITY ONLY

Prices consistent with the quality—no more—

W. H. STEWART,
517 West St. Catherine Street
One Store only.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board, at 105 Brewster ave.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon, Subject: 'The Revelation and Our Responsibility.' 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Subject: 'The Revelation and the Victorious Life.' Preacher at both services the rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

MARRIED.

ALGAR—DUNNING.—In Calgary, on Nov. 9, 1907, Mr. Fred. E. Algar, of Ponoka, Alta., to Miss Nettie Dunning, of Cobourg, Ont.

AUSTIN—YONSON. — In Toronto, at 167 Brunswick avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 2, 1907, by the Rev. W. H. Anger, B.A., Oliver Austin, Esq., of Simcoe, Norfolk County, to Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Yonson, of Simcoe, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Potts, Esq., of Woodhouse.

DIED.

HOLMES.—On Nov. 16, 1907, at Holmesville, Ont., Mrs. Holmes, widow of the late John Holmes, M.P. for Huron Co., aged 101 years, 4 months and 10 days.

LESLIE.—At No. 1309 King street west, Toronto, on Nov. 21, 1907, Mary A., relict of the late Robert Leslie, in her 90th year.

PHILPOTT.—Suddenly, on Nov. 21, 1907, at Galt, Ont., Herbert B. Philpott, sales agent of Dominion Car & Foundry Co., Montreal, beloved husband of Annie L. Philpott, 1568 Brunswick avenue, Toronto.

SHEPHERD.—At the residence of her son-in-law, Frank H. Page, 77 Rose avenue, Toronto, on Nov. 21, 1907, Mrs. Harriet E. Shepherd, widow of the late Nicholas Shepherd, and daughter of the late Rev. Hilton Cheesbrough.

TORONTO MARKETS

Toronto, Nov. 23.—The local grain market continues entirely devoid of interest. Trading is light, with prices showing little change, but tending lower. Barley is still being offered down without bringing any increase in the demand. It is not expected that values will go much lower, however, since farmers would start feeding it if they were asked to take less than they are getting at present. Buyers at country points are reported to be paying about 60 cents. Oats are very quiet and quotations are not much more than nominal. One offer of No. 2 white at 51 cents found no takers. Flour is fairly active, sales being made between $3.80 and $3.85. Peas, No. 3, 86c asked west. Oats, No. 2 white, 51c asked outside. Manitoba wheat, No. 1 hard, nominal; No. 1 northern, $1 scarce; No. 2, $1.09; Ontario wheat, No. 2 white or red, 96½c to 97c; No. 2 mixed, 94c to 95c. Barley, No. 2, 65c to 67c outside; No. 3 extra, 63c to 65c. Oats, No. 2 white, 50c to 50½c outside; mixed, 49½c to 49½c outside. Rye, 83½c to 84½c outside. Peas, 87c outside. Corn, No. 2 yellow American, 67½c. Toronto freights, No. 2 yellow, 67c. Buckwheat, 66c to 68c outside. Bran, $20 to $21 in bulk outside. Shorts, $23 to $24.

AND AMERICAN STOCKS OF EGGS ARE HEAVY

New York, Nov. 23.—The White Star line steamer Majestic, which arrived here on Thursday brought 1,327 cases of eggs, the first importation from England in eastern shipping history. The eggs were brought here because of the prevailing prices in New York.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES ON COARSE GRAINS

Winnipeg, Nov. 23.—On and after Nov. 25, the C.P.R. will reduce freight rates on coarse grains from points in the West to Fort William, to the level of the rates on wheat. This means a reduction of from one and two cents per hundred pounds.

PRICE CHANGES OF STOCKS AND INVESTMENT RETURN

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

	Div.	Paybl.	1906 High.	1906 Low.	1907 High.	1907 Low.	This week. High.	This week. Low.	Last. sale.	Price per share	Re-turn.
C. P. R.	3¼	H Jan.	201	155⅞	196¼	140	141⅝	140	141⅝	$141.75	4.9
Lower C.	1½	Q Feb.	99⅝	86	96½	79	84	79	79	79.00	7.6
M. S. R.	2½	Q Feb.	283¾	230½	239	157	164	160	161¾	161.75	6.1
Twins	1¾	Q Feb.	122	105¾	107½	69	74	69	69¾	69.75	7.1
Tor. Ry.	1½	Q Jan.	126	104½	115½	82⅞	86	82⅞	83¼	83.25	7.2
Detroit			122	80	84½	28⅛	32¼	30¾	30¾	30.75	...
Richelieu	1¼	Q Dec.	88	79¼	82½	48½	51	48½	49½	49.50	10.
N. S. Steel	1¼	Q Jan.	73½	59½	79	45	52	49	49½	49.50	12.
Dom. Coal	1	Q Jan.	81¼	68	70¼	37	38¼	37¼	37¼	37.25	10.8
Dom. bonds	2½	H Jan.	87	79	80	64½	67½	64½	64½	64.50	7.7
Iron bonds			34¾	30½	36	13⅛	13½	13¼	13¼	13.25	...
Iron Com.			77	57¾	76	42	47½	43½	43½	43.50	9.2

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
Banks							
Mont.	3½	Q. Dec.	261	257	225	230	4.3
Merch.	2	Q. Dec.	175½	170	153	153	5.2
Miche.	2	Q. Jan.	163	159¼	136½	137	5.8
E. T.	2	Q. Jan.	165	162	150	150	5.3
Mola.	2½	Q. Jan.	220	215½	185	185	5.4
Toronto	2½	Q. Dec.	250	224	201	205	4.8
N.S.	4	H. Apl.	146½	153½	148¼	152¾	5.2
R.N.A.	2½	Q. Jan.	242¼	242½	220	220	4.5
Royal	3	Q. Jan.	283	263¼	220	234	5.1
Dominion	3	Q. Nov.	254½	230	216	217	5.0
Imperial	3½	Q. Nov.	246½	215	215¼	215	5.5
Standard	3	Q. Dec.	250¾	246½	215	215¼	5.5
Ottawa	2	H. Dec.	227	224	224	224	4.4
Quebec	1¾	Q. Dec.	145	145	130¾	138¾	5.4
Union	3½	H. Dec.	157	152	125	125	5.6
N. S.	3	Q. Jan.	295	293	274	275	4.3
Commer.	2	Q. Dec.	180½	179¾	159	159	4.9
Sovereign	1½	Q. Nov.	156¾	134¼	95	114	5.2
Loans							
Coal	2½	H Nov.	103¾	108	92	92¾	5.4
Colla.	3	H. Jan.	169¼	110¼	106½	106¾	5.6
M.H.R.	2¼	H. Nov.	106	104	97¾	97¾	5.0
Col. Cot.	3	H. Apl.	110	98	99¼	92¾	6.4
Life Wds.	3	H. Dec.	113	107	100	103	5.8
PREFERRED STOCKS							
Textile	2	Q. Jan.	132¾	120	106	108	7.4
Iron			83½	66¼	36	36	..
Coal	3½	H. Nov.	121	112	88	88	8.1
Colliv.	1¾	Q. Dec.	130	120	110	114	6.1
Switch.	1¾	Q. Jan.	115	105	92½	92½	7.6

Stocks	Dividend	Payable	High 1906	High 1907	Low 1907	Last sale	Return
PREF CONT.							
Mackay	1	Q. Jan.	75¾	71¾	60	57½	7.5
Lke. Wds	1¾	Q. Dec.	115	113	99¼	99¼	6.8
Illinois	1½	Q. Jan.	101¼	94½	70	71	8.5
Tri. City	1½	Q. Jan.	95	90½	80	80	7.5
Lau. Paper	1¾	Q. Jan.	14¾	110	98	98	7.1
Magd.	1¾	Q.	....	71¾	70¼	71¾	9.7
Havana	1½	Q. Jan.	97½	88	68	68	8.8
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	108¾	98¼	75	77	9.1
B.C. Pack.	3¼	H.	81	74¾	74¾	74¾	9.3
MISCELLANEOUS							
Bell Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	158⅝	145	115	115	6.9
Mon. Tel.	2	Q. Jan.	171	162	146	146	5.4
Mon. Cot.	1¾	Q. Dec.	133	128	117¼	118¾	5.8
Hafx. Ry	1½	Q. Jan.	108¾	104½	87¼	88	6.8
Trinidad	1¾	Q. Jan.	91	78	70¾	75¼	6.5
Toledo	..	.. ....	36¼	29½	10	11	..
Switch	7	Y. Nov.	114	94¾	94¾	94¾	7.3
Soo	2	H. Apl.	164	136½	69	70	5.7
Lau. Paper	3	H. Jan.	107½	95	80	80	7.5
Magd.	..	.. ....	....	31½	31	31	..
Havana	..	.. ....	53	46¼	21	21	..
Textile	1¾	Q. Jan.	....	....	45	42	45	11.0
Lke. of W's	3	H. Feb.	100	107	65	71	8.3
Switch	3	H.	114	98¾	94¾	94¾	6.
Mexican	..	.. ....	70	57½	35¾	35¾	..
Sao Paulo	2	Q. Jan.	145¾	138½	98¾	101	7.5
Rio	..	.. ....	48	48	26¾	27¾	..
Ohio	..	.. ....	33½	30¾	20	20	..

TRADE REVIEW.

(From Bradstreet's.)

Montreal reports say: The financial situation here continues quite strained on account of the shortage of money. The banks are making determined efforts to get together what money is owing them, and manufacturers are unable to get further credit and are inclined to cut down expenses in order to pay what they already owe. This is being instanced by the way in which some of the larger manufacturing concerns are laying off help. Their output is naturally much reduced. It is a unique peculiarity of the present situation that all this time there is an excellent demand for most lines of manufacture. Heads of plants are quoted as saying they would keep their full quota of labor employed and sell the product, but the fact that they could not get satisfactory terms from the purchasers would make the business unprofitable. The brightest feature of the outlook is found in the announcement that the Government will release several millions of money to assist the banks in taking care of the crop movement. This should very materially affect the situation for the better. Another good feature is the way in which collections are coming in from all parts of the country. While, from some districts they are slow, from others they are quite good. The general demand for wholesale lines, too, keeps quite good. While this is not likely to continue if great numbers of hands are thrown out of work, there is every reason to believe that the holiday trade will equal, if not exceed, that of former years. The greatly increased population of Canada would ensure this. Dry goods men report excellent sorting orders for fall and winter lines. Values generally remain quite firm. The volume of hardware trade is good. It is stated retailers' stocks are inclined to be light and that re-orders are good. Shipments continue heavy although navigation is on the point of closing. Declines in raw materials have made little change in general prices. Groceries are moving well and values are firm. Butter and cheese prices hold firm and the expectations are that if there should be any change it will be in an upward movement. Deliveries of hogs are light as is the case with almost all other lines of country produce.

Toronto reports:—There has been little change in the general situation here during the past week. The stringency is having considerable effect upon industries and what the ultimate outcome will be is at the present moment problematical. The banks are busy strengthening themselves by the calling in of all loans and by refusing to grant others no matter how sound investments they may be. So far there has not been much done in the way of actual retrenchment although there are signs that this sort of thing will be in order if there is not a pronounced return of confidence and there may be some laying off of employees before long. The opinion is often expressed here, amongst those of undoubted authority, that the greatest danger threatening is that of undue lack of confidence in the basic conditions of this country's trade and commerce. There is no doubt, say those well informed authorities, that the actual scarcity of ready money is likely to be felt for some months, and it is natural that things should move a little less swiftly while these conditions continue. It must be remembered, however, that while all this is true, it is equally true that the actual conditions of trade and industry throughout the country are sound and healthy. As a whole the farming community is in excellent circumstances. Manufacturers have done a splendid business. They have helped to bring about the present money stringency by additions to buildings and plants all of which is necessary and entirely legitimate if they are to cope with the growing needs of the country. Money is urgently needed too and it should be got, say the authorities, from outside the country, even at the cost of paying the high rates now ruling in Europe, to tide the country over the present situation. Businessmen thinking along these lines express wonder that the banks do not increase to four percent the rate of interest upon deposits which it is so necessary to keep in their hands at this time. The promised assistance of the Government in moving the grain is likely to greatly help matters. General trade continues to move satisfactorily. Wholesale orders for holiday goods are well up to the standard set by former years. Re-orders for staple lines are good. Values are generally steady to firm. There is still complaint of textile deliveries. As instancing the feeling of confidence that pervades some branches of trade it may be noted that wholesale jewellers report business good. The past week has been to them a record one and even now they are doing an excellent business in holiday lines. The demand for early and holiday groceries continues good. Farmers have pretty well got through fall ploughing and country trade is brisker. Collections are fair to good.

Winnipeg reports say:—The scarcity of money and the slowness with which the crops are coming forward to market is having some effect upon trade here. Retail trade throughout the country is brightening up somewhat as the farmers are now about through their fall work upon the land. The fact that the Government is about to lend the banks some assistance in financing the crop movement is creating an excellent tone. There is still almost a month in which grain may be moved by way of the lakes and much can be done in this time if the money is forthcoming. Wholesale trade is fairly brisk and sorting orders for seasonable lines are coming in well. The outlook for the holiday trade continues bright. Collections are fair with those from some districts still slow.

Vancouver and Victoria reports say:—General business is brisk all along the Coast despite the fact that money is tight. The demand for wholesale lines continues brisk and shipments are heavy to all parts of the province. Collections are fair to good. There is continued activity in most lines of industry although things are very quiet in the lumber trade. It is expected this will result in other branches of activity getting much needed labor although there are not enough men obtainable to do all the work offering. Owing to the fact that at the closing of the harvesting operations in other parts of Canada, large numbers of men came on to the Coast and that during the winter many men came down from the Yukon, there are more laborers here than has ever before been the case. The building trade is active and the shipping trade with the Orient continues to show steady increase.

Quebec:—Trade conditions are fairly satisfactory. The demand for groceries and provisions keeps up. The arrival of country produce is light and already a break in prices has taken place. The season of navigation, which is just about closing, has been a satisfactory one and exports from the port have been as large as former seasons. City trade is fair and preparations are being made for holiday displays.

Hamilton trade reports say general business continues to hold a satisfactory tone. Wholesalers report that good orders are coming in and the outlook for the holiday trade continues bright. In most cases collections are fair.

London reports say despite much that is being said in other places about trade depression there is nothing taking place here to warrant anything like alarm. Retail trade is fair. Country trade is becoming more active and the farmers in this locality will have plenty of money to spend as soon as the marketing of crops proceeds somewhat further. The sorting trade on all fall and winter lines is good. Collections are about normal.

Ottawa reports say there is a fairly good tone to general wholesale trade there. While retail trade has been a little quiet during the past week or two, business is now picking up and the outlook favors an excellent holiday trade. Values hold firm. Collections are fair to good.

SUCCESSFUL STUDENT

MR. CHESTER MARTIN, OF ST. JOHN, N.B., WINS BRASSEY SCHOLARSHIP AT OXFORD.

St. John, N.B., Nov. 22.—Chester Martin, a St. John Rhodes scholar, to-night received word from Oxford University that he has won the Brassey studentship, awarded for research in some subject connected with the relations of Great Britain and her colonies, or with the history of colonies themselves. The competition was open to all qualified for B.A. Oxford studentship, has money value and is held for one year, but may be continued a second and third year. Work for the studentship can be done at home.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO-AND-ONE-HALF PER-CENT upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be PAYABLE at its Banking House in this City, and at its Branches, on and after MONDAY, the SECOND DAY OF DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record of 15th November.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Monday, the Second day of December next.

The chair to be taken at NOON.

By order of the Board.

E. S. CLOUSTON,
General Manager.

Montreal, 22nd October, 1907.

D. M. STEWART & CO.

151 St. James St. - Montreal.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES
GENERAL BROKERAGE BUSINESS.

Orders executed on the New York or Canadian Stock Exchanges.

Safety Deposit Boxes.

$3.00

and upwards per year.

Accessible from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Sovereign Bank OF CANADA.

232-236 St. James St.

HAVE YOU REMARKED the large number of accidents happening every day. You would be greatly surprised if your turn was next, but it might be possible.

An Accident Policy in THE CANADIAN RAILWAY ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY covers everything, and the cost does not exceed a few cents per day. Policies issued covering all diseases.

ERNEST PITT,
Prov. Manager.
222 St. James Street,
Phone Main 1886.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF CANADA.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Two percent for the current quarter, being at the rate of Eight percent per annum upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution, has been declared, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this city and at its Branches, on and after the 2nd Day of December next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of November.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the eighteenth day of December next. The chair will be taken at 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of the Board.

E. F. HEBDEN,
General Manager.

Montreal, October 24, 1907.

BANK OF TORONTO.

Dividend No. 105.

Notice is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER-CENT for the Quarter ending 30th November, 1907, being at the rate of TEN PERCENT PER ANNUM, upon the paid-up Capital of the Bank, has this day been declared, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, the 2nd day of December next.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from the Eighteenth to the Thirtieth days of November, both days inclusive.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on Wednesday, the Eighth Day of January next. The chair to be taken at noon.

D. COULSON,
General Manager.

The Bank of Toronto, Toronto,
23rd October, 1907.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, HEINTZMAN UPRIGHT Piano, $100; cash; 7 1-3 octaves, ivory and ebony notes; iron frame; dark case; large size. Address, immediately, Box A 20, 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, ON EASY PAYMENTS, Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Go-Carts, etc., etc THE J. S. PRINCE CO., 23 St. Lawrence street.

LOT RADIATORS FOR SALE,

For steam and water, also Pipes, Belting, Steel Beams and Chains.

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WANTED, A GOOD RESPECTABLE Servant Girl; a good home and only two in the family; no washing or ironing. Good wages to right party. Apply M.L., 'Witness' Office.

WANTED, HOUSE-TABLEMAID, WITH good references; family of two; good wages. Apply to MISS HILL, 39 McGill College avenue.

WANTED, PRIVATE SECRETARY; must be good typist and stenographer; with a knowledge of French preferred. Some travelling necessary. Apply, stating reference, to PERSONAL, P.O. Box 2271.

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

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for a couple of hours in the afternoon to deliver a round of the 'Witness.'

Apply 'Witness' Office

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WANTED, TEACHER FOR SCHOOL NO. 4, Township of Arundel, holding Elementary Diploma; term of (7) seven months; salary $22.00 per month. Apply to JOHN W. McOUAT, Lachute, Que.

Bargains

FOR SALE, UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, 7 1-3 octaves, 3 pedals, proctice attachment; nearly new, $195. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion Sq.)

FOR SALE, NEW CABINET GRAND Pianos, containing third pedal and every modern improvement, $235. Note our Gratuity Clause: In case of death of husband we allow widow to retain possession of Piano without any further charge; or should same be returned to our warerooms we refund moneys paid as instalments. LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street (opposite Dominion Square).

KINDLING FOR THE MILLION. Kindling $2.00; Cut Maple, $3.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75; Tamarac Blocks, $2.25; cut any length; also Anthracite Coal; delivered anywhere in the city. J. C. MACDIARMID, No. 2 Canal Basin, cor. of Guy and William streets. Bell Telephone Main 462.

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

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IN THE NEW SOUTHAM BUILDING, 63 St. Alexander street; suitable for offices or high class manufacturing. The building is absolutely fireproof, and has very low insurance rate; large vaults, electric passenger and freight elevators. Space all let with the exception of front half of fourth floor, containing 3,500 square feet, and rear portion of well lighted basement, containing 4,000 square feet. Apply F. N. SOUTHAM, Donegana street.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED HOUSES, UPper Lachine and St. Lambert; immediate possession; also furnished and unfurnished houses, flats and apartments, all sizes. Those having such to rent, can secure satisfactory tenants upon application to S. SHACKELL, 201 St. James street.

HOUSE TO RENT.

TO RENT, 4623 ST. CATHERINE ST., 8 rooms; rent, $30; warm house; in good condition. Apply at house.

FIRST FLOOR,

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

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TO LET, 1 OR 2 UNFURNISHED ROOMS on bathroom flat, with use of stove (English). 328 Duluth ave.

ROOMS TO LET, AT 403 ST. DENIS Street.

BRIGHT, DOUBLE PARLOR, UNFURnished, on bathroom flat; kitchen privileges if desired. Apply 261 St. Urbain street.

Pupils Wanted.

ADVANCED PIANOFORTE PUPIL OF Mons. Latondal, McGill Conservatorium of Music, would like few beginners at her own or pupils' residence. Apply 3 York avenue, Westmount.

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Miscellaneous.

COMFORT COAL IS BEST FOR FURnaces, and only costs $4.50 per ton, delivered in bags. Why not try a ton? 70 Victoria square.

HONEY.—IN SPITE OF THE SCARCITY of Honey on Montreal Markets, FOSTER & HOLTERMANN, LIMITED, Brantford, Ontario, are offering a quantity of choice extracted Buckwheat Honey. Write for quotations.

THE PEOPLE'S DAIRY CO.—OUR MILK is 25 percent better and 25 percent cheaper than lots of milk sold in Montreal. We know it; you'll believe it when you send us a trial order; 8c per quart, bulk or bottle. Tel. E. 484.

ANY ONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealer's will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone Main 4090, or by postcard. JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

Flats to Let.

TO LET, PAPINEAU AVENUE, NO. 542 and 553, opposite Lafontaine Park, seven bright rooms, w.c. and bathroom separate; furnace, electric and gas; immediate possession; $14 per month till next May, $18 afterwards. Apply 27 Cherrier, or Tel. East 2533.

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HEATED FLAT, 8 ROOMS, LARDER and trunk room, hot water year round; gas range; gas and electric fixtures, stationary tubs, janitor services; rent, $32.50. Apply, 162 Villeneuve avenue, Annex, first avenue above Mount Royal avenue.

FLATS TO LET, IN THE ANNEX, 1534 St. Urbain, a few doors below Fairmount street; 6 rooms; furnished or unfurnished.

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

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GRAM-O-PHONE. — MUST BE FIRST-class in every respect, no common machine wanted. Give particulars. J.L., 596 St. John street, Quebec.

Personal

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

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

Lost, Strayed and Found.

LOST, TUESDAY MORNING, FROM 718 Sherbrooke street West, a small Brown Toy Pomeranian Dog. Answers to the name of 'Jock.' Finders will be well rewarded by returning to above address.

Training School for Nurses

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

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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.

MOOR LAKE WRECK.

Disaster Was Due to Recklessness of Engineer is Verdict of Jury.

Pembroke, Ont., Nov. 22.--The verdict of the jury in the Moor Lake collision was that the death of John Nadeau was due to the recklessness of Hendrie, the engineer, in running past Bass Lake siding and trying to make Moor Lake station, thereby running on the tune of No. 8, and meeting No. 8 in collision a mile and three-quarters east of Moor Lake. Coroner Joseph and Crown Attorney Metcalfe opened the inquest on the death of John Nadeau, one of the victims of the Moor Lake tragedy in the town hall, Pembroke, last evening.

Only four witnesses were called and the jury retired at 10.15. Conductor Wright, who has been through six wrecks, but escaped injury in every case, gave evidence relative to the running of his train. The 'Soo' passenger had the right of way. He said the rules had been rigidly observed by himself and train crew, and added: 'I had a right to run on schedule time and was doing so. We reached Moor Lake about one minute late, and a mile and a quarter from there the collision occurred. I did not see the engineer or fireman of the light engine that struck us until I picked up both dead in the ditch. The fireman saw the light engine headlight, just at the time of the collision, and saved his life by jumping. We were on regular time. Had the right to go ahead and inferior trains had the right to look out for us.

'I cannot account for the accident, but there was no evasion of regulations on our part.'

Kent, a brakeman, of Ottawa, corroborated what Wright had said. He, W. C. Newman, a North Bay despatcher, and Clifford Pierce, the operator at Chalk River, went into details as to how the 'Soo' train had the right of way, that the light engine should have been on a siding, but why it was there when it struck the 'Soo' express, they could not say. They gave Hendrie, the deceased driver of the light engine, a good character, and said he did not drink.'

It was learned here that the company has settled practically all the claims for damages for baggage, and most of those for injuries, which were for small amounts. The death claims are also likely to be settled without litigation.

OBITUARY

OSCAR FULTON, EX-M.P.

Avonmore, Ont., Nov. 23.—Oscar Fulton, ex-M.P., of Avonmore, Ont., died at his residence here last evening, at 9 o'clock. He was a prominent man in his vicinity, having held the position of reeve for the township of Roxborough for several years. He was elected in 1878 to represent the old County of Stormont in the interests of the Conservative party on the late Sir John A. Macdonald's advent to power on the defeat of the Mackenzie administration, which position he resigned in favor of the late Dr. Bergin, after the joining of the old County with Cornwall in 1882. He was a pioneer in the mercantile business at Avonmore, having erected a business stand practically in the woods in the year 1870, and, after a few successful years alone, took into partnership his brother-in-law, the late W. H. Wyatt, of Osnabruck. Born in the Township of Osnabruck, County of Stormont, in 1843, he was 64 years of age on March 22 last. He was a prominent member of the Church of England, having been clergyman's warden for some twenty years, and synod representative for a number of years. He leaves, besides a large circle of friends, a widow, three sons and three daughters.

ONE OF JOHN BROWN'S BAND.

Red Bank, N. J., Nov. 28.—James H. Holmes, one of the last of John Brown's band of Abolitionists, died last night at the home of William Hockman, near here. Captain Holmes accompanied John Brown to Kansas in the early 50's, took part in the rioting there preceding the Civil War, and later saw service in the war itself. He was territorial secretary of New Mexico under President Lincoln. Captain Holmes was 74 years old.

AT AGE OF 102.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—One of the oldest residents of the city died yesterday in the person of Elizabeth Grahaw, widow of Elijah Etwell, at the age of 102 years. Mrs. Elijah Etwell was born in the Old Country in 1805, the year Trafalgar was fought, and, therefore, had lived in the reigns of five British monarchs. Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Etwell farmed in Scarboro, and then, a generation ago, retired to the city. Mr. Etwell passed away five years ago. Mrs. Etwell's end came from age. She was obliged to take to her bed three weeks ago, and gradually sank. Her mental faculties remained unimpaired to the very last. Seven children, twenty-one grandchildren and five great-grandchildren survive. The sons and daughters comprising the original family are all living.

MISS SARAH SIMPSON.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Miss Sarah A. Simpson, who had labored as nurse and missionary in the foreign field for about twenty years, died last night at the General Hospital. When entering the missionary work Miss Simpson took a course in training at the General Hospital, where she graduated with honors. For the past eighteen or nineteen years she was engaged in missionary work in India.

LABOR CAMPAIGN IN THE WEST.

Edmonton, Alta., Nov. 22.—J. F. Lehaney, of Coleman, vice-president of the Trades and Labor Congress in Alberta, and R. P. Pettypiece, of Vancouver, organizer for the Typographical Union, are here arranging for a convention in Calgary, on Dec. 14, when an independent political campaign in the interests of labor will be launched.

DYNASTY IN DANGER.

Unrest in Portugal--Crown Prince Banished from Court by the King.

London, Nov. 23.—According to the Madrid correspondent of the Standard,' the King of Portugal has banished Crown Prince Louis to the Villa Vicoso, a royal residence in an isolated part of Portugal, a hundred miles from Lisbon. This extreme step was taken in consequence of the Crown Prince remonstrating with his father against the dictatorial regime carried on by Senhor Franco, the Prime Minister, with the King's assent and support. The Crown Prince, whose antagonism to the dictatorship is well known, represented to his father the inadvisability of continuing the present method of government, which, he said, was turning Portugal into a hotbed of republicans and anarchists, and which might end in the overthrow of the monarchy. King Carlos was greatly incensed and ordered the Crown Prince into what is practically exile from the capital.

The King's action has caused a great sensation throughout the country. It is declared that the Crown Prince is under the influence of the Conservatives, who, led by Senhor Vilhena, desire the abdication of King Carlos in favor of his son. The situation in Portugal has been growing worse during the last few weeks, if the accounts transmitted by way of Madrid are to be believed. During the past few days things have become threatening.

Popular antagonism to the dictatorship has been growing dangerously. The Conservatives are making common cause with the Republicans. The accidental explosion of bombs the other day, by which two physicians and others concerned in their manufacture, were killed, it is said, led to the discovery of an alarming plot. More than a hundred and thirty bombs were discovered and a hundred and thirty-five arrests were made. The guards of Lisbon, consisting of twelve hundred infantry and five hundred cavalry, have been confined to barracks for several days in preparation of an emergency. The loyalty of the army and navy is doubtful. A rigorous press censorship is maintained. All the Lisbon newspapers except three have been suppressed. A national demonstration has been arranged for Jan. 2, when, it is stated, it is intended to proclaim a national assembly. The support of the army is relied upon in this movement; Senhor Vilhena is credited with having declared that the struggle between King and people can only end with abdication or deposal of the King. The correspondents at Lisbon are not allowed to send despatches dealing with the situation and facts are difficult to obtain.

EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN

SEVERE SHOCK FELT THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE—RECORDED AT HAMBURG.

Tokio, Nov. 22.—A severe earthquake shock, which lasted six minutes, was felt throughout the Empire at 2.17 o'clock this morning. No damage was done in Tokio.

Hamburg, Nov. 22.—The instruments of the seismological station here recorded an earthquake at 9.15 this morning. The disturbance lasted two hours, and was at an estimated distance of 5,600 miles.

TORONTO POWER

THREE PROPOSITIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CITY.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—Representatives of the city and the Toronto Electric Light Co. held a conference on the power question this afternoon, when three propositions were submitted by the company. They were:

First—An arrangement between the company and the city based on the general features of the agreement, made some years ago between the city and the Consumers' Gas Company.

Second— An agreement whereby the company would issue $1,000,000 of capital stock at par to the city, to be paid up as may be arranged within the next few years, the city to have a representation on the board of directors of three in a board of ten.

Third—A sale to the city of the plant and assets of the company at a price based upon its present earning power.

The advantages of the second proposition were enlarged upon by the company, and the mayor and controllers look rather favorably on the proposition, but, of course, nothing was agreed upon.

HELD UP TRAIN

BANDITS IN FRANCE SEIZED CASH BOXES, THEN ESCAPED IN AUTO.

Etampes, Department of the Seine and Oise, France, Nov. 22.—Three highwaymen last night robbed the Toulon Express near here, after the most approved Jesse James fashion. They entered the baggage car, shot down the guards, seized the cash boxes and jumped off at the next station. An alarm was given and the robbers were pursued, but they escaped in an automobile held by waiting comrades.

HEBREW MAYOR OF ROME

ANTI-CLERICALS WILL ELECT ERNEST NATHAN.

Rome, Nov. 22.—It has been decided by the anti-Clericals, who won overwhelmingly the municipal elections on Nov 10, to elect Ernest Nathan, a Jew, mayor of Rome. He will be the first Jew to hold such an office in the city. Nathan is an Englishman, though a few years ago he became a naturalized Italian.

THE ANNEXATION QUESTION AT WESTMOUNT.

The following appeal to the proprietor electors of Westmount has been issued by Dr. Elder, Mr. R. S. White, and Councillor Murphy, on behalf of the Citizens' Committee:—

'At a meeting of the proprietors of the town of Westmount, held in Victoria Hall, on the 20th inst., it was resolved to appeal to their fellow proprietors to defeat the by-law for annexing part of Notre Dame de Grace, which is to be voted upon on Monday, the 25th inst., at the Town Hall, Westmount.

'Apart altogether from the demerits or merits of this by-law, the infinitely more important question of municipal self-government and majority rule is involved. It is true the charter gives power to the Council to deal with the matter of annexation, and it is within the legal right of the Council to have concluded the bargain and given finality to the question without consulting the proprietors of Westmount. That tyranny could have been exercised in the name of law, but so gross an outrage of the people's rights was felt to be more than the electors would tolerate.

'The electors are given a poll under conditions unexampled in the history of municipal government, insulting to their manhood, and subversive of their rights. That condition is that unless 35 per cent of the proprietor electors on the roll, both in number and value, vote against the by-law on Monday next it will become effective. And this is termed popular government! What a travesty it is on the rights of the proprietors! What a deliberate outrage of the liberties of the people! Not a solitary elector is required to vote in favor of the by-law to give it effect, five hundred electors may record their votes against it and their action be utterly futile. "As it is a question on which a popular vote has not been recorded," to quote the words of a circular issued by the Westmount Council, a popular vote is granted under conditions so arbitrary, so unjust, so iniquitous as to make it appear the intention of the Council to render the defeat of the by-law almost a physical impossibility. And this manacling the hands of the electors, this throttling the voice of the people is perpetrated in the town of Westmount where the principles of British fair play and popular government are supposed to prevail.

'In our opinion all other considerations of the annexation question sink into comparative insignificance before this issue of the people's rights. We insist that the electors of Westmount and not half a dozen men trifling with the trust reposed in them as councillors shall determine whether and upon what terms Notre Dame de Grace is to be annexed, and we appeal to our fellow electors to vindicate their rights on Monday next by recording their votes against the by-law.

'A proposal to enlarge the boundaries of a municipality is nothing new nor objectionable in principle. Everything depends on the conditions and the wishes of the people concerned. There may come a time when the interest of Westmount will be served by the annexation of adjoining territory and the enlarging of its area of municipal government, but in our opinion the present by-law does not secure this end. The terms made with Notre Dame de Grace impose large financial obligations on the proprietors of Westmount, whose credit must form the basis of new loans for the benefit of the annexed district, and who are required to finance all its affairs. It is admitted that the annual revenue from the annexed municipality will fall far short of the expenditure, and an increase in the taxation of Westmount becomes inevitable. Westmount requires every dollar of its revenue for its own municipal purposes. Large areas of the town have still to be opened up and settled, municipal services should be maintained in a high state of efficiency, and to do this not one cent can be spent for exploitations of farm lands. The by-law not merely invites but ensures costly litigation to Westmount over the rights of water companies. One company has an exclusive right for the supply of water to Westmount and all adjacent territory annexed to Westmount; another company has an exclusive right for the supply of water to all the territory within the present limits of Notre Dame de Grace. The authors of the by-law solve this Gordian knot by omitting all references to the question and permitting the companies concerned to determine their rights in the courts! This they will assuredly do, and at whose expense? Absolutely that of the people of Westmount. Whichever company wins Westmount pays. The sewage question is a live point. Notre Dame de Grace has the privilege of carrying its sewage into the River St. Pierre for two years only, according to the statement of a councillor of that municipality. If the by-law is adopted, and at the end of that time the people of Westmount will have a serious and costly problem to solve in providing for the sewage of the annexed portion, and more litigation looming up.

'The one argument in favor of the by-law is that the enlargement of the municipal area of Westmount will afford protection against the incorporation of the town in Montreal. This argument is not even specious. So long as the right of self-government is respected, so long as the question rests with the people of Westmount, there is nothing to fear; and when the legislature ignores the right of local self-government the addition of a few hundred acres to Westmount will not save the situation. There is, however, one way of forcing Westmount into Montreal, and that is by so greatly increasing the taxation of our municipality by such schemes as that now under discussion as to induce a majority of our people to seek entrance into Montreal in the interest of lower taxation.

'We appeal, therefore, to the proprietor-electors of Westmount to record their votes against the by-law on Monday, the 25th inst., and to assert their self-respect and the principle of majority rule.'

The poll opens at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, and closes at 8 o'clock on Monday evening, at the Town Hall.

MR. FIELDING AT TRURO.

Says Any Mistakes of the Government are as Drops in the Bucket Compared With General Prosperity.

Truro, N.S., Nov. 22.—The Hon. W. S. Fielding spoke to a large meeting this evening. He said that the eleven years of Liberal Government was not an angelic government, but a human government. It had not been perfect, some mistakes had been made, and where so many were employed here and there, one might go wrong, but, as he had said in Halifax, these were only drops in the bucket as compared with the general prosperity. He did not endorse or reject Mr. Borden's policy of nationalization of telephones and telegraphs, but believed in public control thereof. There was no need to increase the country's debt in the purchasing of lines. He said the time had not come when it would be beneficial to hand the Intercolonial over to a commission over which the Government had no control. He did not want the Intercolonial taken out of politics, that is, good politics as distinguished from bad politics.

Dealing with public ownership of telegraphs, Mr. Fielding said the Conservative Committee men in Truro would prefer, in sending a despatch to 'Zandray, Montreal,' to have it forwarded and received by C.P.R. or W.U. men than by employees of the Government.

MR. LEMIEUX'S MISSION

NEGOTIATIONS DELAYED OWING TO ILLNESS OF M. HAYASHI.

Tokio, Nov. 22.—M. Hayashi, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been indisposed, and unable to meet and confer with the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, the Canadian Minister of Labor, and Mr. O'Brien, American ambassador, on the occasion of his regular weekly reception. Pending his recovery and the arrival of Baron Ishii, chief of the Bureau of Commerce of the Japanese Foreign Office, who is on his way back home from a visit to America, negotiations on the immigration proposition are at a standstill.

ABATTOIR FOR OTTAWA.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—The Board of Health this evening decided to recommend to the City Council that $25,000 be raised by debentures for the erection of a public abattoir. The establishment of such an institution has been actively urged by the Humane Society.

WOMAN SUFFRAGISTS.

Prevent Mr. Herbert Gladstone From Speaking at Leeds.

Leeds, Eng., Nov. 22.—The women suffragists to-night virtually compelled Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, to abandon his attempt to address a meeting here. The interruptions from the women became so persistent that Mr. Gladstone declared he would no longer struggle against such tactics, and brought his speech to a sudden close. One of the suffragettes thereupon tried to take possession of the meeting. While she was speaking a free fight broke out between the men and women of the audience. Mr. Gladstone and his wife beat a speedy retreat, and the chairman declared the meeting closed.

UNDER SCOTT ACT.

Most of Liquor Men in Moncton, N.B., Must Go to Jail

Fredericton, N.B., Nov. 22.—About all the liquor sellers of Moncton, and there are many, must serve a jail sentence, according to the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick today. During the recent Scott Act crusade in Moncton, the stipendiary sentenced all the violators of the law to jail without the option of a fine, and a test case on an appeal has now been decided against the liquor men.

KARATAGH DISASTER.

Number of Dead Now Said to Have Been Ten Thousand.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 22.—The latest estimates of the loss of life caused by the earthquake at Karatagh, Bokhara, Russian Turkestan, and the surrounding country is that 10,000 persons were killed.

CONGO ANNEXATION

COMPLETE DEADLOCK BETWEEN KING LEOPOLD AND FREE STATE DELEGATES.

Brussels, Nov. 22.—The parliamentary commission has concluded its examination of the Colonial Bill, and the measure will be submitted to the House next week.

Rumors are circulated of a complete deadlock between King Leopold and the Congo delegates to Belgium. King Leopold is said to have refused flatly to sign the treaty as drawn up by them, and to have left here for Paris.

YELLOW FEVER AT BARBADOES.

Wife of Surgeon-General of Hospital Succumbs—The 'Indefatigable' Sails for Halifax.

Bridgetown, Island of Barbadoes, B. W. I., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Alleyne, wife of Dr. Alleyne, resident surgeon-general of the hospital here, died to-day of yellow fever. She was taken sick on Nov. 18. Mrs. Alleyne was an American. Her maiden name was Maria Doherty.

St. Thomas, B.W.I., Nov. 22.—The British cruiser 'Indefatigable,' on board of which an outbreak of yellow fever recently occurred, resulting in the deaths of two members of her crew, left Barbadoes yesterday for Halifax, N.S. Five new cases had occurred on board the cruiser before she left Barbadoes.

THAT ELECTRIC PUMP.

Water Committee is in a Hurry to Have Its Purchase Sanctioned.

MAYOR EKERS DECLARES HIS OPPOSITION TO THE PROPOSAL.

At the meeting of the City Council yesterday afternoon there was a brief rehearsal of a representation of the opposition that will be offered on Monday next in the City Council to the proposition of the Water Commitee that the city shall repurchase from the John McDougall Caledonian Ironworks Company the five million gallon electric pump, now lying useless at the high-level pumping station, and instal it at the wheelhouse, Point St. Charles, in accordance with the terms published in yesterday's 'Witness.' The McDougall Company asks $25,900 for the pump, and for removing, converting it to be used by steam and reinstalling it, and it will cost the city six thousand dollars in addition to build a foundation under it, and a shed over it.

Ald. Nault, and not the chairman of the Water Committee, appeared before the Finance Committee yesterday afternoon and warmly advocated the adoption of the recommendation.

The Mayor, who happened to be present, hastily took up the report and characterized it not only as ridiculous, but explained convincingly that it was out of order, inasmuch as in the haste with which it had been brought from the Water Committee, it lacked the signatures of members without which it could not be considered. But even if the signatures were attached, added the Mayor, the report would have to go before the council first and then be referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Nault, surprised at this check, ventured to hint that rules might be suspended in order that the report might go before Council on Monday, accompanied by a recommendation from the Finance Committee.

The Mayor explained that the report was bound to go before the council first. He said further that he was opposed to the purchase of the pump, which would be a waste of money. The superintendent of the waterworks had informed him that while an additional pump would be a good thing, it should be one of twelve million gallons capacity and not one of five million, as was now proposed. He noticed, according to the report that the company in its first stipulation wanted the city's large claim against it for delay in delivery of the big Worthington pump set aside. The committee ought to find out if this stipulation was to be extended to the offer it was proposed to accept.

Ald. Nault maintained that it did not.

The Mayor—Anyway, I would advise you to take the report back and re-draft it in order to make that point certain. And when the report does come before the Finance Committee I shall be glad if you will advise me, as I desire to be present.

Ald. Nault proceeded to urge the committee to consider the report.

Ald. Payette replied that it could not possibly be taken up until it had been placed before the council in the ordinary way.

Ald. L. A. Lapointe remarked that the Water Committee wanted to throw the entire responsibility in this matter on the shoulders of the Finance Commitee. There had been too much of this attempt to blame the Finance Committee for shortcomings, and in this matter he would decline to take it, for at the proper time he would move that the Water Committee's recommendations be adopted.

Conversation turned on the question of the Mayor's purchase of the smokestack at the wheelhouse, and in reply to Ald. Guay His Worship said in the same circumstances he would do the same thing again. He had no report to make now, as he believed the matter was to come up in council. He would then give the aldermen all the information they might desire.

Ald. Guay—There must be something wrong somewhere.

The Mayor—I know what is wrong.

Ald. Guay—There may be something wrong against the Water Committee.

The Mayor—At the present time the Water Committee has nothing to do with the smokestack. When the bill of costs is presented then it will be time for the Water Committee to talk.

WON THE KING'S PRIZE.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 22.—A despatch from Melbourne says Raven, warrant officer, won the King's prize, and that Ommundsen was second.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Canada's Attitude Discussed at Imperial Federation Dinner.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, Nov. 22.—At the [illegible] Imperial Federation Defence [illegible] Sir Gilbert Parker said that [illegible] wished greater contributions [illegible] colonies towards the navy [illegible] saw behind the expressions [illegible] frid Laurier at the Imperial [illegible] that Canada was prepared to [illegible] cial responsibility. It had [illegible] however, that Canada was [illegible] to subsidize without having [illegible] tion.

Dr. G. R. Parkin, C.M.G., [illegible] many Canadians were ashamed [illegible] ada did not contribute [illegible] many who were quite ignorant [illegible] had to be educated.

CORALLING THE BUFFALOES

Fort Saskatchewan, Nov. 22.—[illegible] Simmons, superintendent [illegible] has been busy during the past [illegible] with six saddle horses and [illegible] ing the buffalo out of the timber [illegible] east side of the park and [illegible] them in their new feeding quarters [illegible] the winter. About 300 of the [illegible] may now be seen on the open prairie [illegible] the corrals, which they are to be [illegible] winter, and they will be reached in [illegible] few minutes [illegible] the caretaker's tent. The [illegible] herd [illegible] a fine sample [illegible] do for them [illegible] ment, says Mr. [illegible] careful attention [illegible] good shape as the [illegible]

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Those who purchased our catalogue of spring and summer patterns [illegible] a very handy addition to the home work room. We can now supply an attractive catalogue of the latest styles for fall and winter, 1907-8. Same price as before, only ten cents, and well worth that small sum. Illustrated supplement on Home Dressmaking, Fancy Work, Household and Beauty Hints, and the latest Embroidery Designs.

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Second Part.

DAILY WITNESS

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1907

THE UNDESIRABLE ALIENS OF EUROPE.

Germany Renews War on Gypsies.

TO BE DRIVEN OUT AGAIN BY REPRESSIVE REGULATIONS, AS IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

(By Attaché in New York 'Tribune.')

Gypsies, who, according to popular belief, descended from Ishmael, the son of Hagar, but whom careful researches have traced originally hailed from India, are now once more about to become the subject in Germany of repressive measures, such as those enacted there at the close of the fifteenth century, prohibiting their presence anywhere in the empire under divers pains and penalties. Prussia has for some time past been severe in her treatment of these nomads. But her laws and police regulations bearing upon the subject have now been extended to all the states of the confederation, and at the instance of the Kaiser an organized war is being instituted against these wandering tribes with the object of driving them out of the country. The magistrates and the police, both urban and rural, have received explicit directions with regard to the prosecution of this new and elaborately organized campaign against the gipsies, who from time immemorial have been regarded with profound aversion by the people among whom they have pitched their tents, and special and particular care is to be taken to prevent them from travelling about in bands and caravans. It is hoped, in fact, to break up their tribal system, at any rate as far as Germany is concerned.

The Kaiser's attitude in this matter and the action of his government meet with general approval and are decidedly popular; for it is realized that the bands of gypsies, besides being a pronounced nuisance, exercise a demoralizing influence subversive of law and order, and in some respects constitute a positive danger, notably in connection with the stealing and kidnapping of young children, of which a number of instances occur in Germany every year. Moreover, the military authorities claim that the Tziganes are adepts in certain branches of espionage, and that much important information, especially with regard to the disposition of the country and the defences of the frontier provinces, has in this way come into the possession of foreign governments. Petty larceny, poaching, trespassing, the setting fire to forest and meadow lands and damage to crops are among the minor offences laid at the door of the gypsies, added to which their complete disregard of all the rules of sanitation, cleanliness and morality renders them, especially in times of epidemic, a peril to the communities upon which they thrust their unwelcome presence. Their evasion of the laws of compulsory education, of health, such as vaccination, etc., of obligatory military service and the contempt which they profess, not only for Christianity, but also for all other civilized forms of religion, are not precisely calculated to edify the young or to encourage their elders to strict obedience to the duly constituted authorities, and until now it has been difficult to bring them to justice, owing to the fact that in nearly each of the twenty-two sovereign states of the German Empire, in the free cities of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck and in the Reichsland of Alsace-Lorraine different laws and rules dealing with vagabondage such as that of the gypsies prevailed, and that when harassed by the police in one state all they had to do was to cross the frontier into another state in order to escape.

TO BE DRIVEN OUT.

With the extension of Russia's legislation against the gypsies to all portions of the German empire, this will no longer be possible, and there is every reason to believe that ere many months are passed Germany will be as free from this scourge of plague as it was in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, when the capture and the execution of Tziganes for having ventured to set foot on Teuton territory in defiance of the laws excluding them are not considered of sufficiently rare occurrence to call for more than passing comment and notes.

Germany was not the only country in those days which objected to the presence of the Egyptians, as they are sometimes called. In Scotland we hear of four of them being hanged at Edinburgh in 1611 'for abyding within the kingdome,' while an English statute, which was repealed only a little over a hundred years ago, it was a felony without benefit of clergy to merely stay for a month in the company of gypsies. In Austria they were put to death wherever found during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, owing to the belief that they carried on a propaganda in behalf of the Turks, who themselves were the scourge of eastern Europe, occasionally extending their predatory raids to the very gates of Vienna. In the same way in Spain they were looked upon as aiding the Moors, and in all Christian countries, as well as Catholic, they were regarded with horror by all reputable people as guilty of the practice of witchcraft.

Gypsies are no longer hung, drawn and quartered and subjected to all sorts of horrible tortures, as in olden times, because they were gypsies, the Kaiser thought to have done well to take steps to expel them from his domains as a plague. People who have made a study of the gypsies in Europe have arrived pretty well the same conclusions concerning them as that contained in the well-known opinion expressed by an American general of much experience and fame in dealing with the redskin tribes, to the effect that there is 'no good Indian but a dead Indian.' The Tziganes are irreclaimable and irredeemable. This was conclusively demonstrated by the best friend that they have ever had, namely, the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, father of the Duchess of Orleans. At an early age he was attracted to the gypsies by their fascinating music, and it was this that led him to interest himself in their welfare and to devote himself to the study of the characteristics, the history and the origin of these mysterious pariahs.

SECURED KINDLIER TREATMENT.

He obtained for them kindlier treatment on the part of the Austrian and Hungarian authorities, and spent a large sum of money in endeavoring to turn them from their nomadic life and to induce them to settle down in order to devote their time and energies to the practice of the wonderful art of working metal which they possess in so marked a degree. He built a number of villages for them in the districts surrounding Pressburg and organized gypsy settlements. But the scheme proved a failure. The Tziganes, true to the instincts that they have inherited from countless generations, abandoned the comfortable cottages, the blossoming gardens and the fields with which they had been provided by their imperial benefactor; refused to till the soil or to engage seriously in metal industry, and, reverting to their habits of poaching and thieving of every description, rendered themselves so intolerable to the authorities and people of the country around Pressburg that the archduke was reluctantly compelled to abandon the scheme, to make other disposition of the villages which he had built for his protégés and to consent to their dispersal by the police.

The archduke, to whom the world owes the best Tzigane grammar and dictionary in existence, and who succeeded in completely mastering not only one but several of the dialects of the Romany language, used to relate many interesting stories of his experience with his protégés. On one occasion he asked several gypsy women whom he met while out riding to tell him his fortune, which they readily consented to do. As soon, however, as he addressed them in their own language they declined to proceed, and declared that they would not 'cheat one of their own.' Being explicitly asked by him whether they believed in telling fortunes, they replied laughingly, 'No; that is good enough for the non-gypsies.'

WARNED BY A GYPSY.

On another occasion the archduke, just before the battle of Sadowa, in 1866, was awakened in the peasant's cottage in which he was lodging by a gypsy in the middle of the night. On the man being brought to his presence the dusky visitor informed the archduke in Romany that the enemy was approaching, with the object of surprising the Austrians.

'The outposts have not heard anything suspicious,' the archduke remarked.

'No,' replied the Zingari, 'because the enemy is still a long way off.'

'How do you know this?'

'Come to the window,' exclaimed the gypsy, leading the archduke forward to the narrow opening in the rough wall and directing his gaze to the dark sky illumined by the silver rays of the moon. 'You see those birds flying over the wood toward the south?'

'Yes,' replied the archduke, 'I see them. What of it?'

'What of it?' retorted the gypsy. 'Do not birds sleep as well as men? They would certainly not fly about at night time thus had they not been disturbed. The enemy is marching through the woods southward and has frightened and driven the birds before it.'

The archduke at once ordered the outposts to be reinforced and his camp to be alarmed. Two hours later the outposts were fighting fiercely with the foe, and the prince was able to realize that his camp and his division had been saved from surprise and destruction by the keen observation and sagacity of a gypsy.

The archduke used always to favor the argument according to which the Tziganes are of Hindustani origin, and that they hail from the slopes of the Himalayas, pointing out that the word for snow, which in Hindustani is 'hima,' is in the gypsy language 'him,' and that the word for 'to carry' or 'to bear,' in Hindustani, is 'laya' and in Romany 'leva,' so that in both languages Himalaya means 'the bearer of snow.' Their real religion, such as it is, is fire worship, and every child immediately after its birth is virtually initiated as a member of the tribe by being held by the elder of the tribe over a large open fire. They do not believe in a life after death. Their language has no word for paradise or for heaven. God they call 'Devel,' and the devil they call 'Beng.' They fear both and class them with the good and evil spirits. They swear by their dead, and that is their most solemn oath, which is rigorously kept in honor.

THE NUMBER IN EUROPE.

Roughly speaking, there are about seven hundred thousand of them in Europe, although some students of the Romany question place their number at as high as fourteen hundred thousand. Austria and Hungary, Roumania, Russia and Spain are credited with the most of them. There are many also in France, England, Wales and Scandinavia. They are to be found in Brazil in the United States and Canada, in Persia, Egypt, and Asiatic Turkey, and in all of these countries their habits, traditions, beliefs, and fundamental principles of language are identical. They are indifferent to the laws of the country in which they happen to be, rendering obedience only to their own chiefs and to their own ethics.

In spite of the most extensive researches nothing positive is known as to their first appearance, and all sorts of theories are current about the matter, a number of scientists insisting that the Tziganes of the present day are identical with the Sigynnae of Herodotus. Not, however, until the fourteenth century do they begin to figure conspicuously in the records of the day and in the annals of the time as Tziganes, as Zingari, as Gitanos, as Bohemians, and as gypsies, and it is a noteworthy fact that in every instance where they are mentioned the reader is left to infer what they were not in any sense of the word newcomers, but had been known as a people for several hundred years previously. And throughout history down unto the present time they have always been described much in the same manner, as a race of mysterious origin, incapable of assimilation with people of other nationalities, as refractory to the laws and customs of the country in which they dwell, as dishonest, and, in one word, as thoroughly undesirable aliens.

MARRIED FOR A CENTURY.

Diamond weddings are rare indeed, yet there has just been celebrated in the little Hungarian village of Isonbolgi the anniversary of a wedding which it is declared occurred just one hundred years ago. All the country is intensely interested, and the Emperor has asked the authorities to forward to him official particulars so that he can personally congratulate the couple.

The extraordinary couple are named Szathmari. The husband is 120 years old and the wife 116. He was a farmer and was married at the aged of twenty. They have hundreds of descendants in and around the village. A score of years ago there was a celebration in honor of the man's hundredth birthday, and application was made to the Hungarian Government for a pension. It was granted after the records of the village had been examined and the man's age verified. Four years later the woman was also granted a pension.

The old couple live in a modest cottage and are well looked after by relatives. They are nearly blind and very deaf, and sleep nearly all of the time. The man, however, still enjoys his pipe and a glass of wine, and neither is bedridden.

It is a strange fact that in all their years they have never left the village and know nothing of the great world outside of Isonbolgi. They were both born there and have lived continuously in wedlock a quiet and peaceful life.

The recent celebration of their hundredth wedding day was participated in by the entire village, which is very proud of having established, without any doubt a world's record.—Detroit 'News-Tribune.'

THE KING AS A HOST.

As a host the King is at his very best. All the genuine kindness and geniality of his nature shows itself on these occasions when he loves to lay aside the pomp and circumstance of regal state and assume the role of a country gentleman. As often as not his Majesty will accompany the newly-arrived guests to their rooms, poke the fire, see that refreshments are sent up to them if dinner be not within appreciable distance, and, in fact, give a thorough look round to see that all their wants have been properly ministered to. At the supper which follows the theatrical entertainment usually given at Sandringham on the King's birthday, the Royal host goes about among his guests, chatting genially with one or the other, and occasionally fetching a sandwich or a glass of the famous Moselle cup for one of the ladies with his own hands. A very young and very shy damsel, who was made the recipient of this honor, was so overcome that she dropped the glass, spilling the contents and shivering it to atoms. 'A broken glass brings luck,' said His Majesty, soothingly to the blushing young person, who so far recovered her nerve under his kind sympathy as to partake of another glass without a second catastrophe. —'Madame.'

THE BABY WORLDS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM.

Professor Bauschinger, in the 'Astronomische Nachrichten,' gives some interesting particulars as to the ever-growing swarm of small planets that occupy the three hundred and fifty million miles of space separating the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Up to June of this year between six and seven hundred of these baby worlds have been discovered, and to six hundred and thirty-five permanent numbers have been allotted. Of the more recent discoveries fifteen have proved to be, after careful comparisons of their elements, identical with previous discoveries, some of which have been given up as lost. Until permanent names are decided on the new discoveries are provisionally allotted alphabetical designations, but so numerous have been the captures of recent years, that astronomers have almost used up the alphabet squared, and the arrival of 'Planet ZZ' may be announced almost any day.—New York 'Evening Post.'

TREE OF MANY USES.

(Minneapolis 'Journal.')

The 'carnahuba palm of Brazil,' said the lumber dealer, 'is the world's most useful tree. A department store tree, you might well call it, for it gives everything from medicine to cattle feed. Its roots make a very valuable drug, a blood purifier that is prescribed a good deal in the spring. Its timber takes a high polish and is in demand among cabinetmakers for fine work. The sap becomes wine or vinegar, according to the way it is prepared, and starch and sugar are also obtained from this sap. The fruit of the tree is a cattle food, the nut is a good coffee substitute, the pith makes corks. There, can you beat it?—medicine, sugar, coffee, starch, wine, corks, cattle food, lumber and vinegar—all from this one tree, the carnahuba palm.'

WILES OF THE HUNTED

(Horace Hutchinson, in the 'Westminster Gazette.')

The man who told me the first of these stories was a truly reliable witness; and, what is more convincing, I do not believe him possessed of the imagination necessary to invent that which he says he saw; and, finally, he has gone beyond the great Judgment Bar, so that he is no longer available to be cross-examined. He would have stood the fire of cross-examination perfectly. He was ready of wit and confident of what he said. When I say that he was river-watcher and fly-tier on the banks of a rather famous trout-stream, and that the nickname by which he was universally known was 'Rufus,' conformably to his coloring, I shall reveal his identity to those who knew him, and those who did not know him will give credit to his story none the more if I were to tell his patronymic. This man, then, living on the banks of the river, and knowing practically everything that went on beside it, and most things that went on in its depths, told me that the otter-hounds once were out, and they had taken their otter up and down the river, and finally (or, at least, for the time being—and it was a long time) had lost him. Everybody, both in the human and the canine sense, was looking everywhere for the otter, which appeared to be absolutely nowhere, for every tuft and rush which could hold a water-rat had been examined, in case he were there; the sentries, knee-deep in the shallows communicating from the deep pool, into which they had brought the quarry, to the rest of the river, both above and below, swore that the otter had not passed them; and there was no telltale bubbles on the surface or effluvia coming coming off the pool to announce the presence in it of an air-breathing animal. All were at a loss: and then, looking everywhere and letting his eye wander idly over the surface of the water, this man, Rufus, the river-watcher, observed a wisp of hay floating, with no movement, in a placid backwater. So, still idly and without any definite intention or expectation, he put his pole under the wisp and lifted it, and instantly, from beneath the wisp, a little black object went down below the surface, sinking stealthily. Rufus said, and I can believe it well, that had a man less used than himself to watching the water seen the movement he would have taken no need of it; would have thought it a deception of the eye, a tiny swirl of the stream. But Rufus knew; he knew that it was no less than the nose of the otter just breathing above the surface, while the rest of its body was below, hidden in the water. He knew that he had started the hunt again, for this is the otter's way—to lie hid, so, with only the nostrils above water—but this particular otter could not expect the same luck twice in a day, so find a wisp of hay to breathe through. Now, so far as this, in the narrative of fact, which he told well, I believed my friend the watcher implicitly. But then he began on his psychology, explaining the intention in the otter's mind, and here I disagreed with him altogether. For his belief was that the otter, finding on the water this wisp of hay, newly cut and carried down by the current from a field or two above, had observed to itself, 'This is a wisp of new-mown hay, which smells strong; and if I breathe through this the hounds will not catch my scent.' I do not say that it is impossible that in generations of hunted life the otter may not have acquired the instinct to put up its nose for the necessary breath into the midst of some highly scented stuff, if it had the luck to find it ready, but the probability, as it seems to me, is stronger that the choice of such scented material was only a lucky chance —that it saw the wisp floating, and was impelled by the hiding instinct to put up its nose beneath that, rather than in the open water. All that I believe, and as an instance of the otter's artfulness it is sufficiently striking; but that the creature made the comparative study which Rufus's theory requires I do not believe. It asks too much.

Another instance of the artfulness of a hunted thing makes almost a larger draught on the credence, though no like question of comparative 'smellology' is involved; yet this story certainly was told by a man who loved the truth better than the fine effect of a fiction. He was a Master of Harriers, and told me that on one occasion, having lost his hare in the neighborhood of a pond, and the hounds being able to make nothing of the scent, he had come nearly to the point of drawing them off and giving it up as a bad job, when he detected some very small object, for which he could not at first account, in the pond near the water's edge. Then, looking more closely, he saw it to be the nose of the hare, which the animal thus allowed to come above the surface, while it had waded in and kept all the rest of its body below. It was playing, in fact, exactly the trick which the otter is fond of playing, except that it was not floating or swimming; it was resting with its feet on the pond's floor, while its nostrils only were above in the air. The Master waded in and caught it with his hand, and in honor of its subtlety gave it so good a start before laying on the hounds again that they never overtook it. Instances are numerous of the hunted here taking to the water, and even to the open sea, but this of the submerged hare playing at the otter's game is surely most uncommon, though both hares and rabbits are good swimmers and will often swim short distances even without any stress of the hounds behind them. Some who have hunted both will tell you that the hare is a far more cunning creature than the fox, though the latter has so much more of that quality to his credit in common estimation. In this connection it may be noted that the most cunning of all the woodland creatures, according to the record of 'Uncle Remus,' is 'Ole Brer Rabbit,' and one of the animals on which he practices his cunning most successfully is Brer Fox; and the so called 'rabbit' of the Southern States of America is not a rabbit' according to true classification. He is much more nearly allied to our hare.

The red-deer stag, again, is not an animal to which much intelligence is credited generally, although his extreme alertness is what gives the zest to stalking and often sends the stalker home in despair; yet he, when hunted, has a trick by which he often saves his life. If a big stag is hard pressed, and finds a smaller one of his own kind lying in covert, he will force up this smaller fellow from his lair and lie down in it and occupy it himself, keeping close while the hunt goes by him and on in pursuit of the fresh one. It is, of course, not easy to rate the degree of intelligence which this proceeding indicates. It is not probable that the stag makes any mental forecast of the result which will follow from his action, or realizes that he is providing a scapegoat for himself. Maybe there is no more in it than that he sees a smaller fellow in a nice warm bed, and, feeling wearied, is impelled to rout him out of it and lie down in the ready-made and ready-warmed form, but, whatever the psychic processes may be, it is notorious that the action often has the effect of saving the big stag's life. The idea of 'fagging' seems to be instinctive in the red-deer. A big stag and a little stag are often seen in company in the forest all through a stalking season; and when this is so all stalkers know that it is the small stag which is always the more alert, jumping up first when danger approaches, and so giving the alarm to the big stag, for all the world as if he had been ordered to keep watch while his elder and better slept or rested. The notion of posting a sentry on guard is common to a good many of the gregarious animals, especially, perhaps, to birds which go in flocks, and it is not difficult to see how an arrangement so useful to the species, permitting so many to feed while one kept the look-out, might be evolved in course of ages by the survival of the fittest.

THE KAISER AS A FATHER.

In spite of the fact that he is overwhelmed with affairs of state, the Kaiser manages to find time to devote to the education of his sons and daughter. With his family, he is the same great autocrat as he is in politics, and it will not be his fault if ever this Imperial household forgets who was its illustrious head. 'Imperialism is no excuse for laziness,' he would tell his sons when their scholastic progress failed to satisfy him. 'You need expect no protection from your imperial father,' he warned one of them; 'by the front door only will you enter the army; no son of mine shall receive favoritism.' Thus H.I.H. Prince Joachim knows that, if his sums are wrong, or his Latin is weak, his imperial father will require some explanation. Princess Louise has also to pass the paternal examinations. In the science of housekeeping she has learnt all that it is possible to know, and to break her of her tom-boy habits and train her for her possible future role of Queen Consort, she is now allowed to visit with the Empress and take part in state ceremonies. Deportment, voice production, and fluency in foreign languages are the branches of education in which William II. desires his daughter to excel.—'The Bystander.'

ELEPHANT AND ENGINE MEET.

(Madras 'Pioneer.')

An elephant was crossing a railway line when a down ballast train in motion tried to whistle him off the line. He obeyed the whistle, but instantly was on the line again and pushed the engine back with all the strength he could muster, causing the derailment of the engine and one of the trucks. The driver fell off and received some injuries, and the mahout, who had apparently lost all hold over the animal, and had perhaps anticipated the accident, jumped down, but was unhurt. The elephant was only bruised.

A MURDERER'S PARADISE.

(London 'Chronicle.')

Switzerland is the murderer's paradise, if the story told of Luccheni, the Italian Anarchist and assassin of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, be true. Luccheni did not act without reason when he chose Geneva for the scene of his crime. According to a well informed correspondent the assassin enjoys four meals a day, plenty of fresh air exercise and permission to smoke his pipe at the expense of the government. He listens to lectures delivered by a profesor of languages, engages in light work, for which he is paid, and reads the best classical and contemporary authors. It is not surprising to hear that his health is excellent, and that after studying Voltaire, Montesquieu and Jean Jacques Rousseau he is now preparing to write his own memoirs.

THE OVERCOAT.

The season of overcoats is approaching, and probably in no other department sartorial is there exhibited so much indifference to hygienic considerations. The greatest fallacy of all, perhaps, in regard to the choice of an overcoat, is that the terms 'weight' and 'warmth' are synonymous. As a matter of fact, they are nearly always diametrically opposed. Moreover, the heavy overcoat is a tax on the resources of the organism and destroys the economy which a good insulating cloth is intended to secure.—London 'Lancet.'

RESPECT FOR FUNERALS.

A French friend of mine who has been staying in Glasgow for a short time is amazed, not to say shocked, at the indifference of the crowd during the passing of a funeral. They do things differently in France. Even in the crowded streets of Paris every one lifts his hat or cap at the sight of a funeral; in many cases the onlooker stands bareheaded till the cortège has filed past slowly. My French friend assures me that in some parts of his country one would run the risk of almost being assaulted if the obeisance were neglected.—Glasgow 'News.'

TRAMPS IN NEW YORK

FREE LODGINGS GIVEN IN MANY TOWNS DIRECT ENCOURAGEMENT TO VAGRANCY.

(New York 'Tribune.')

Startling figures and facts were presented at the recent state conference of charities and correction by Arthur W. Towne, secretary of the State Probation Commission, regarding the extent of vagrancy and the habits of tramps in this state. Over thirty-one thousand persons, mainly vagrants, got free lodgings in New York State, in town and city lock-ups, in 1906, and the number in 1907 will probably be fully as large. Seventy-five cities and towns thus provide for their wandering visitors. Half of these towns and cities also feed the wanderers free of charge.

A large number of places give lodgings, also, to boys, many of them as young as ten or twelve years, thus encouraging the wandering spirit that makes the later tramp. With only one slight exception, not a single town or city required any work at all from the lodgers in return for the lodging or the food provided, thus giving absolutely no incentive to the wanderer to work for his lodging or meals.

The speaker urged that the system of allowing the police authorities to give these free lodgings, as well as the similar practice in some jails and almshouses, should be abolished as a direct encouragement to vagrancy, and that in its stead such free lodgings as are necessary should be furnished by the overseer of the poor, but only when repaid by some form of work, such as chopping wood or breaking stone.

LIKE JAIL IN WINTER.

Mr. Towne also brought out the fact that tramps like to go to jail in winter. Instead of considering a jail sentence for that part of the year as a form of punishment they welcome it as a chance to keep warm and loaf at the public expense. Of the commitments of tramps forty-three percent occur between November 1 and February 1. In short, the jail or the penitentiary becomes a sort of winter vacation resort for tramps.

Many chiefs of police with whom Mr. Towne has communicated said that tramps in winter would ask to be sent to jail, and that if this were not done they would sometimes commit offences for the express purpose of being arrested and sent there. Many places in New York State are known by the tramps as having constables who will give a tramp a tip of fifty cents, which the constable is enabled to pay by reason of receiving a fee for each arrest.

It is declared to be significant that in the tramp's slang the word 'dump' was applied to both lodging houses and jails. With a cold winter the number of vagrants in penitentiaries and jails increases. In 1906 there were over ten thousand tramps and vagrants in penitentiaries and jails, while in 1904, which was a very cold winter, there were over fourteen thousand. On the average about one-third of the prisoners are tramps and are vagrants. This means that the public is annually paying several hundred thousand dollars for the avowed purpose of punishing men for vagrancy, but in reality it amounts only to furnishing a free place of winter rest. Most of the chiefs of police believe that jails and penitentiaries do little good, if any, in their treatment of tramps. Another fact is that the sentences for this class of offenders are too short to accomplish any results. About eighty-five percent of the sentences are from only one day to sixty days.

VAGRANCY IN BOYS EVIL.

Most people look upon the vagrancy habit in boys as not serious, and as a result much of it goes unpunished. Yet the heads of two of the largest juvenile asylums in New York assert that the habit is the largest existing cause of juvenile crime, and that after boys become addicted to the habit its effects are extremely hard to eradicate.

Detectives report an average of about one hundred bank robberies committed by criminal tramps, known as yeggmen, each year causing annual losses of over a hundred thousand dollars. It is probable that of sixteen hundred or more post-office robberies occurring annually in this country fully ninety percent of them are executed by yeggs.

The committee on vagrancy and homelessness called brief attention to the present deplorable conditions in jails and penitentiaries. The total deaths and injuries to railway passengers throughout the United States were emphasized, there being almost ten thousand deaths and injuries to trespassers yearly upon American railways, of which from one-half to three-fourths are to tramps.

'The causes of vagrancy being deep-seated, the treatment must be far more than local,' continued the committee's report. A general movement throughout New York for the betterment of vagrancy conditions was urged. The committee felt that a compulsory labor or an industrial colony for habitual vagrants was a necessity in this state, as well as a state hospital for inebriates.

CONDUCTOR'S CAR LEGS.

(From the Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.')

'Conductors have to get their 'car legs' just the same as sailors have to get their sea legs,' observed a passenger on a West Fourteenth street car.

'The conductor on this car nearly falls down every time the car starts up. That's because he hasn't been a conductor but a few days. The average conductor, if you'll notice him, never falls against the passengers, no matter how much the car rocks. He can always retain his equilibrium, and without any apparent effort.'

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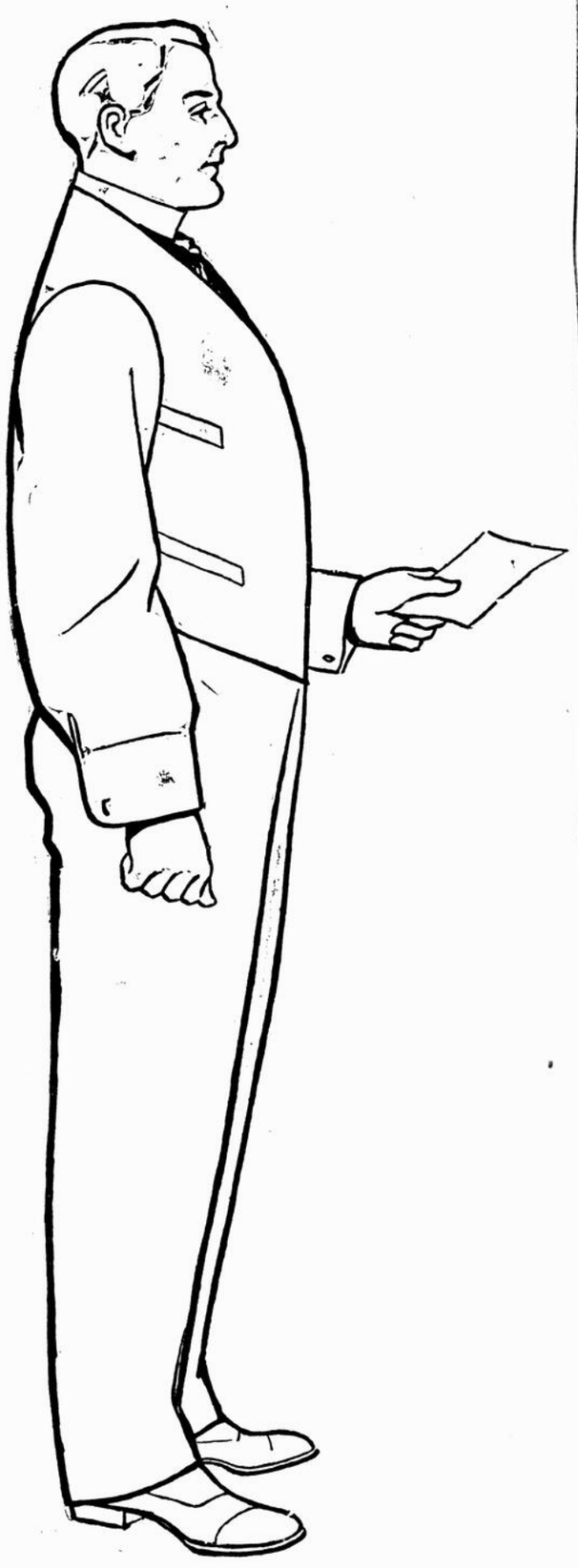

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GARDEN TALK.

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.'

'Tis nearing sunset, for the year is old
And the last leaf, Old Time will soon unfold,
The sullen skies of bleak November stand
With scowling outlook o'er the dreary land.
But as we mourn the joys of summer fled
The weeks pass by, the hours are swiftly sped,
Then chill November will have had its day,
Its dull insistence soon have passed away.
And though we greet December with a tear
We know it ushers in a new-born year.

Such a dull day! Even drawing aside the curtains, and taking away a hanging pot of vines, does not let in the light with any satisfaction, for the skies are lowering as if filled with unshed snow.

Is it wonderful on such a day if the thoughts are full of gloom instead of gladness?

As the morning passes, the clouds are less misty; a gleam comes now and then over the landscape and one's spirits rise in consequence, so much are we creatures of environment.

In the midst of this dim stillness, when so dull that the very sparrows have ceased chirping—there comes a quick knock, the door opens and there enters—the piano-tuner: a necessary adjunct to harmony, if not the most cheerful or soothing of tones for a dull day.

But though the instrument betrays discordant notes of past and present, it is a relief to know that out of this discord comes perfection. Truly, under those nimble fingers, and by the aid of trained senses, the sins of the piano are found out with searching precision, and at last order and harmony are restored. So amid the trials and discords of this every-day life let us hope that skilful hands will touch the strings and restore their sweetness so that

'All the jarring notes of life
Be rounded into calm.'

Outside the window a little red squirrel sat serenely up in the big maple tree making a good luncheon of its seeds, undisturbed by the medley of sounds he does not understand. Yet if he only knew it his coming and going forms part of the charm left in the deserted garden where leaves wrap the sleeping bulbs, and the roses are buried treasures.

Only the Japanese Barberry and Rugosa roses retain their leaves in yellow and red, while the fruit of the Euonymus dangles from the stalks with red hips of wild roses, and bunches of the old-fashioned Snowberries. But snowflakes are falling, for November is as capricious as April, and not to be depended upon. Sometimes the garden will be white at dawn, but brown again before noon, and there are days when a balmy breeze gives hope of fine weather, followed by a day of drizzle, or a snow flurry. Then, when the short day passes and we feel that so little has been accomplished of that which must be done, there is apt to be a note of discouragement jangling in the music of our lives, and leaving it out of tune.

But it is only one day at a time and the evenings bring rest.

How dark they are out of doors; Lights across the valley are dimly seen and the world seems shut out.

'Come stir the fire, and close the shutters fast; Let fall the curtains'—and so we can safely welcome 'peaceful evening in.'

VARIETIES OF APPLES.

J.H.T.—In answer to inquiry as to the proper classification of certain apples as to their being fall or winter varieties it is allowed that 'Snow' or Fameuse is an autumn variety, also Alexander, which is called late summer by pomologists, but keep until December. Canada Red, Hubbardston, Wolf River, may pass for early winter, and there are four or five varieties called Seek-no-further—some of them classified 'summer,' others 'autumn.' Ben Davis, Tallman's Russet and Rhode Island Greening, all represent the late winter, and the Northern Spy is a favorite all winter variety. These make a good selection to plant.

FAILURE OF TUBEROSES.

Mrs. A. M.—The secret of bringing tuberoses to bloom is giving the roots plenty of room, plenty of food, and plenty of warmth. All these things are essential to blossoming, and not in the usual endeavor of keeping the tops warm and producing plenty of foliage.

All offsets should be removed previous to planting, and the tubers will require a good watering, after being put into rich earth in an eight-inch pot. Then they should be cared for in a hot-bed and encouraged to make sturdy growth. This treatment should be kept up till the flower stokes begin to show, and at all times the tuberose requires heat, though shaded from strong sunlight.

The Asparagus Fern will thrive with the same treatment as a geranium.

A CALLA FOR ALL WINTER.

Subscriber asks how best to get a Calla now bloom so as to have at least one flower on it during all the winter months.

The Calla requires a rich tenacious soil with good drainage, and to be kept moist both in root and foliage. If it has been in a window all through the autumn there should be now both buds and foliage, and when the first one has opened, cut it away, being careful not to injure a bud that may be at the base. While blooming water with liquid manure twice a week, and when the foliage gets yellow withhold water and let the plant have a rest till autumn when it should be re-potted with fresh top-soil.

MUSHROOMS.

Miss B. R.—Evidently your bed is too cold, and you will have to discover if the cause is a draught, or the lack of heat in the compost.

The spawn may be slower to start if the temperature is as low as you find, but perhaps you could cover the bed with some wrappings that would keep the heat from escaping and encourage growth to start.

Be careful about watering, for it must be applied with great caution, being used about the temperature of new milk. Cold water destroys both crop and beds, but the light sprinklings you mention should have good effect.

'HOW TO TREAT A HYACINTH.'

A.U.S.—It is the simplest of all flower culture to treat a hyacinth so as to make it bloom, for it will send out flowers if kept moist in sand, water or earth. Only for a few weeks it must be kept in a dark, cool place, to make roots just as it would if planted out of doors and the snow covered it, and the cool, moist earth sheltered it for the winter season.

After roots are formed it can be brought to the light, and kept watered being careful to pour the water on the edge of the pot and not into the heart of the flower buds that have lived all the time in the heart of the bulb.

A SUGGESTION.

If you have an old plant of rhubarb that is not wanted for next spring, get it dug up after the first hard frost and set the root into a tub or barrel in the cellar, after cold weather has really come. Fill in all the chinks with clean sand or light, sandy earth, and forget all about it until mid-winter. Then if you can take it into a little warmer place and water slightly you will have stalks of rhubarb long before the outdoor growth starts.

For those away from the city markets this will repay for the trouble.

TO PROPAGATE MYRTLE.

Mrs. L.—The myrtle is propagated by slips or cuttings; the young shoots either of the same or of former year's growth, and about five or six inches long, are the proper time for planting, and can be managed either with or without artificial heat.

June or July is the best season unless a greenhouse is at hand; then fill the pots with rich earth, and set the cuttings to within and inch of their tops, and about an inch or two apart. Water at once, and cover the pot with a hand glass, which is the best method of assisting the rooting process.

Plunge the pot in a place where they will be shaded from the midday sun, and water as soon as the least dry. Put out when roots are formed.

AMERICAN TEA.

Nellie.—You are quite right in saying that tea has been, and still is successfully grown in America, for the United States Government have for some years been managing a tea-farm at Summerville, South Carolina.

Last year over ten thousand pounds of tea were grown on this farm, and of good quality. The negro children are being trained for the work of picking tea and it is hoped that it may become a successful industry.

I have had some of the 'cup that cheers' from the Carolina plantation, and can testify to its good flavor.

THE LOMBARD PLUM.

E.L.G.—The Lombard is the favorite plum and adapts itself to any location. It is extremely hardy, is a strong grower, and very productive.

If you are planting a row for commercial purposes, it is quite safe, for though not of as fine quality as some plums, it is good for canning purposes, and has a fine appearance.

It is a handsome reddish plum, the flesh being yellow, juicy and pleasant. Moreover, it is ripe in August, when other fruit is scarce in the market.

WOOD ASHES.

Farmer.—If the ashes are unbleached it will pay you to haul them half a mile if you can get them without any other cost to put on your young orchard.

They are excellent, as you doubtless know, for the potash and phosphorous they contain.

It is not necessary to tell you that there is a difference in the amount of these plant-foods, owing to the kind of wood from which they come, and that leaching greatly diminishes the value. It is same in your case to spread them under and around the fruit trees.

RED SPIDER.

Amateur.Vigorous measures will be necessary with your rose in the window, and evidently the air is too hot and dry, for that is what nourishes, and attracts the red spider.

As it works on the underside of the leaves, and is so small as to be hardly perceptible, it will be best to wash all leaves in whale-oil soap, after stripping off and burning all those that are badly infected or turning yellow.

Keep the plant moist by daily syringing, and let the water reach the underside of the leaves; indeed, a good plan is to give the plant a semi-weekly bath, and that will not agree with the enemy.

A QUESTION.

Questioner asks:—'Why is it we are told to use small pots if we wish house plants to bloom, while the same plants bedded out, where there is no limit of root room, will produce luxuriant growth and a wealth of bloom all through the summer season?'

In answer, it may be stated that plants grown in the house do not get the light or ventilation that those grown out of doors can assimilate, so the conditions are different, and the treatment cannot be the same.

It has been proved that plants bloom more freely when root-bound in limited light and air, but when these two elements are unlimited, and the plant is well rooted, it is only natural for it to have a wider development.

BLACK CALLA.

H.B.—Th Black Calla is not a calla but a species of Arum, and is not a desirable house plant, for the flowers have a very unpleasant odor.

Arum Sanctum is sold as black calla, or Arum Italicum the latter being more certain to bloom.

The flowers are long, dark brown and curious, but the unpleasant ill-scented blossoms are not generally a favorite in a window garden.

Better keep to the old favorites, or if novelty is wanted, try the new yellow fragrant calla.

A DISAPPOINTED AMATEUR.

Sara.—The reason your bulbs are 'rotting in the cellar' is that you have watered them too often and too much.

Top growth does not always signify root growth, and you have encouraged a sickly top growth while the bulb was really dormant.

If one continues to pour water into the pot while at rest 'to keep them from drying up,' as you say, there is every chance that they will rot.

If very dry a good watering will not hurt them; it is the constant wetting that produces decay.

Keep in the cellar until a good root-growth is started, and then bring to the light in a cool room at first, so that the change will be gradual.

NOVEMEER REMINDERS.

Lilies will benefit by a light covering of leaves, and newly planted peonies need protection.

It is time to look after the roses and any delicate shrubs; some gardeners succeed by tying up with straw, but a better plan, when pliable is to bend down and cover with earth, protecting especially the bend near the roots.

See that the bulb bed has a covering of leaves and branches.

It pays to give shrubs a generous supply of manure, for the winter rains will carry the nutriment into the soil, and will repay the labor.

In the garden can still be found bright berries and seeds of interesting plants that will make winter decoration.

If the tools are still out get them under cover; there is certain loss in allowing them to become rusted.

Have grape vines and tender raspberry plants bent over and covered with earth, the grapes being pruned first. This must be done before the wood is frozen.

See to it that drains are open, so that the water will not remain on the garden during a thaw, and keep them clear of rubbish.

Plan for improvement the next season, so that the work can be begun then without delay.

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FIELD MICE.

(From the United States Biological Survey Bulletin, No. 31.)

Dr. A. E. Brehm states concerning the field mice of Germany that in 1822 in the district of Zabern 1,570,000 were caught in fourteen days. During the same time in the district of Nidda 590,427 were caught, and in that of Putzbach 271,941. In the autumn of 1856 there were so many voles in one district between Erfurt and Gotha that about twelve thousand acres of land had to be reploughed because of the destruction of the first crop. On a single large estate near Breslau two hundred thousand were caught within seven weeks and sold to a Breslau fertilizer factory at a pfennig (nearly one-fourth cent) per dozen. Some of the vole catchers caught 1,400 to 1,500 per day. In the summer of 1861 in the neighborhood of Alsheim, in Rhenish Hesse, 409,523 were caught. The local authorities paid about a thousand dollars for their capture.

Louis Figuier, the French naturalist, writing of the same species, says that the female gives birth to from eight to twelve little ones three or four times in a year and the multiplication is so rapid at times that 'whole districts have been reduced to destitution by this scourge. In 1816 and 1817 the one department of Vendée experienced a loss estimated at nearly six hundred thousand dollars, caused entirely by these animals.'

The common meadow mouse of the United States is one of the most prolific of our species. Estimating the normal increase at six young, with four litters in a season, and assuming that there were no checks upon the increase, the results are appalling. A single pair and their progeny in five seasons would amount to nearly a million individuals. This calculation is under the mark, since it is based on the assumption that the young do not breed until about a year old. The animals, however, mature very rapidly, and the spring young undoubtedly breed in the fall of the same year.

BIRDS THAT KILL BABIES.

All birds are not innocent and harmless creatures. There are some capable of taking human life and others which prey upon their own kind.

Take the golden eagle of England, for example. Besides killing numberless lambs and hares, it occasionally kills babies! There are many of these cases on record, and one of the most tragic occurred on one of the Faroe Islands on the north of Scotland. The eagle swooped down and seized a baby that was lying at some distance from its mother. With the greatest difficulty it managed to bear its heavy burden to a high rock.

When the bird's aerie was reached the child was dead, both its eyes having been picked out.

The heron has a habit of the greatest danger—that is, of lying as if dead, and then suddenly darting its long and powerful beak into the eyes of any one who is foolish enough to bend over it.

In Germany, where storks abound, they are in the habit of collecting in one spot before migrating in autumn. On one of these occasions an observer, who had concealed himself so as to watch their departure, saw that something important was on hand. About fifty storks had assembled, and suddenly a ring was formed—one bird in the centre showing every sign of being in great terror. One of the storks then appeared to address the party by clapping its wings for some minutes. Then all the storks began to clap their wings, and with a sudden rush fell upon the culprit, and, with a general thrusting of their long beaks, quickly put him to death. When this was done they flew away to the south in their usual manner.—Philadelphia 'Press.'

LONGFELLOW AS A DANDY.

In the upper left-hand corner of a letter dated Craigie House, Nov. 30, 1841, are these words:

'If you have room in your trunk, put into it that rowdy portrait of me which you have in oils.'

This reminds the reader of Longfellow's extraordinary love for various and rather bright colors in his clothes; a characteristic very noticeable during the early years of his professorship, but modified by time. His students at Harvard wrote a song about this, and were wont to chant it to a popular tune. The verses are to be found among the Chronicles of the Hasty Pudding Club at Harvard, but this sample stanza serves to illustrate the point.

Just twig the Professor dressed out in his best,
Yellow kids and buff gaiters, green breeches, blue vest;
With hat on one whisker
And an air that says, go it!
Look here! the Great North American poet.

—H. M. Hall, in 'Putnam's Monthly' for November.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

ST. GABRIEL CHURCH, Presbyterian, St. Catherine street West. The Rev. Professor Welsh, D.D., of the Presbyterian College, will conduct divine service at 11 a.m., and the Rev. Robert Campbell, D.D., the pastor, at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Adult class at 3.15 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome at all services.

KNOX CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Mansfield streets—Rev. Jas. Fleck, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Sabbath school and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

COTE DES NEIGES PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Catherine Road—Sabbath school at 10 a.m. Bible class at St. Laurent at 7 p.m. Rev. J. Steven, pastor.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, Presbyterian, Atwater avenue. Anniversary services, Sunday, Nov. 24, 1907. 11 a.m., the Rev. R. Campbell, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly. 3 p.m., the Rev. W. J. Clark. 7 p.m., the Rev. Prof. A. R. Gordon, M.A., D.Lit. Collection in aid of the mortgage fund.

FAIRMOUNT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH Masson street and Papineau ave., Delorimier.—11 a.m., Mr. James Duncan, of Summerlea Church. 7 p.m., Mr. C. W. Shelley (pastor in charge). 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes. Wednesday, 4.15 p.m. Junior Christian Endeavor; meeting for praise and prayer on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A hearty welcome to all.

MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount Park. Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., pastor. Anniversary services. 11 a.m., the Rev. James Barclay, D.D., LL.D., St. Paul's. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Bible class at 3.15. 7 p.m. the Rev. Prof. R. E. Welsh, D.D., of the Theological College. Strangers welcome to all services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sabbath school, all departments, 3 p.m. Bible study section of Young Men's League 10 a.m. Midweek prayer meeting and conference on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To-morrow, Rev. Dr. W. J. Dawson will preach at the morning service, and the Rev. W. J. Hanna, M.A., of Toronto, will preach in the evening.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets The Rev. J. Myles Crombie, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Westmount, opposite Kensington avenue, Cote St. Antoine Road. Pastor, the Rev. W. J. Clark, will preach at both services. 11 a.m., 'The Cleansing of the Temple,' ordination of elders. 7 p.m., Studies in Genesis: 'Man's Place in Creation.' Sunday school and the Rev. Prof. Gordon's Bible class at 3 p.m.

CRESCENT STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. John Mackay, B.A., pastor. Services held at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. The Sabbath school and Bibles classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week service in the Lecture hall on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. J. L. George, M.A. Services to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., The subject of discourse will be in the morning: 'The Door Was Shut,' conducted by Mr. Thomas Drumm, and in the evening the Rev. J. G. Clark, M.A., of Melville Church, Westmount, will preach. The Sabbath School and Ladies' League and Young Men's League Bible-classes at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., conducted by Mr. Drumm. Strangers and visitors welcomed and shown to seats.

ST MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Sabbath services, Morning at 11 o'clock. Evening at 7 o'clock. Preacher the pastor. All seats free and everyone welcome to all services. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 o'clock. Pastor's class, Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock in the Vicar Hall, upstairs. Week day services: Christian Endeavor Society, Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Junior Christian Endeavor Society on Friday afternoon at 4.30. Pastor, the Rev. N. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 37a Roxel street.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester street. The Rev. James Barclay D.D., LL.D., pastor. The Rev. J. G. Clarke, of Melville Church, Westmount, will officiate at the morning service, and the pastor at the evening service. Morning service at 11 a.m.; evening service at 7 p.m.; Sunday-school at 3 p.m.; Dr. Barclay's Bible-class at 3.10 p.m. Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 3.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Prince Arthur st., corner of St. Lawrence Boulevard—Rev. G. Colborne Heine, B.A., pastor. Divine service at 11 o'clock and 7 o'clock. Morning theme: 'The Song of the Heavenly Bridegroom' (Psalm 45). Evening theme: — 'Three Rich Poor Men.' Chinese School at 10 a.m. Sunday school and Young Women's Bible class at 3 p.m. Young Men's Bible Class at 3.10 p.m. Devotional meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m., open to all. Girls' Mission Band on Friday at 4.15 p.m.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau street and Logan street. The Rev. W. D. Reid, B.A., B.D., pastor. Chinese Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. Morning service at 11 a.m. Subject: 'A Temperance Sermon.' Evening service at 7 o'clock. The pastor will preach the 16th sermon on 'The Life of Moses,' 'Moses and the Golden Calf.' Sunday school and Bible class at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid, Thursday, 4 o'clock. Junior C. E., Friday, 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel). The Rev. F. M. Dewey, M.A., pastor. The Rev. H. P. S. Luttrell, assistant. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Chinese school at 8.15 p.m. Monday, at 8 p.m. C. E. Society. Wednesday, at 8 p.m., prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Presbyterian Churches.

ERSKINE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sherbrooke street, head of Crescent street. The Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor, Mr. E. McGougan, M.A., B.D., assistant pastor. Services at 11 a.m., by Mr. E. McGougan, the assistant pastor; at 7 p.m., by Dr. Percy C. Leslie, Medical Missionary of Chang te, Honan, China. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Midweek service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE — Service at 7 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st.—Point St. Charles—The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Sewing class, Friday, 3 p.m.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche matin à 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi à 8 heures p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

Methodist Churches.

(Church notices, received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. H. S. Osborne, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible-classes. Monday, 8 p.m., E.L. of C.E., social evening. Wednesday, 6.30 p.m., Ladies' Aid tea; 8 p.m., prayer service. Sunday, 10 a.m., class meeting, led by Mr. Meyers. Everybody welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke and St Lawrence streets. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m., and the Rev. G. G. Huxtable, secretary of Dominion Alliance, will preach at 7 p.m. E. L. of C. E., Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH.—St. Catherine street West—The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., pastor; the Rev. G. D. Armstrong, B.A., assistant pastor. The Rev. W. R. Young, D.D., will preach at both services. 11 a.m., theme: 'Christ's Message to some perplexed men.' 7 p.m. theme: 'What Christianity means from a Methodist viewpoint.' Social hour after the evening service.

MOUNT ROYAL AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal avenue and Berri street. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, S.T.L., pastor. Sunday, Nov. 24. Morning service, 11 o'clock. Evening service, 7 o'clock. Evening subject: 'A Blemished Hero.' The Sunday School and pastor's Bible class at 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday. Young Men's Association on Tuesday. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, — corner of Wellington and Charron streets. Class meetings at 9.30 a.m. and 10 a.m. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Class meeting on Thursday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. The Young Men's Brotherhood on Friday at 8 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. J. E. Mavety, pastor.

NEW EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, cor. Bertrand and De Montigny streets.—Pastor, the Rev. W. T. G. Brown, B.A., B.D., Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor will preach. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday, at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Everybody welcome. Saturday night meeting at 8 o'clock, Rev. J. E. Mavety, and good music.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Canning and Coursol streets.—The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. At 11 a.m., the Rev. W. G. Hanna, of the Lord's Day Alliance, will preach, and at 7 p.m., the pastor will preach on 'What is your life?' Sunday school and pastor's class at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marleborough street, near Notre Dame. Rev. Melvin Taylor, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH—pastor, the Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday evening, Literary meeting—Reporter's paper. Wednesday evening, prayer and praise service. Friday, 4 p.m., Junior Endeavor meeting. Strangers cordially welcomed.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH—The Rev. E. E. Scott, pastor. Sunday, Nov. 24, 1907. 11 a.m., the Rev. W. Jackson, D.D.;

NORTH END METHODIST CHURCH, Huntley street, between St. Zotique and Belanger streets. Pastor, the Rev. F. B. Allnutt. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Midweek prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A hearty invitation is extended to all.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henry, corner St. Antoine street and Convent st., St. Henry. Rev. B. B. Brown, pastor. 11 a.m., 'An Acorn,' illustrated. 7 p.m., 'Sold Himself to Work Wickedness.' The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The Brotherhood to-night at 8 p.m.; a debate on 'Women's Rights,' between three men of Fairmount Avenue Church and three men of St. Henry League, on Monday at 8 p.m.. Prayer-meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy streets. The Rev. C. T. Scott, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Visitors made welcome at all services.

EGLISE METHODISTE, au coin des rues Craig et Ste. Elizabeth—Le dimanche à 11 h. et à 7 h.; le Mercredi, à 8 h. Ecole du dimanche, 10 h.

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

CHURCH NOTICES.

Church of England.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., rector of Montreal; Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, Rev. F. J. Sawers, M.A., curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'The Book of Genesis.' being the first of a series of sermons on the Books of the Bible. 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible lecture for men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m. Sunday school and Bible-class in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject: 'Christianity and Evolution.' Third sermon to Honest Doubters. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., Rector.
Rev. H. P. Plumptre, M.A.
Rev. H. R. Stevenson, B.A.
Sunday before Advent:
Celebration of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Processional Hymn 298.
Venite, Macfarren. Psalms, Barnby and Wickes.
Te Deum, Oliver King in D.
Benedictus, Troutbeck (chant).
Hymns 210, 255. Recessional Hymn 245.
Anthem: 'O how amiable,' Faning.
Preacher, the rector.
Lecture to men at 2.45 in the church.
Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn 291. Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Fitzherbert and Nares.
Magnificat, Harwood in A flat.
Nunc Dimittis, Barnby (chant).
Hymns 176, 229.
Anthem, 'Hail, gladdening Light,' Martin.
Preacher, the Rev. H. R. Stevenson.
Recessional Hymn 21.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet streets—Rev. Canon Dixon, rector, 517 St. Antoine street; the Rev. J. S. Ereaux, 462 Elm avenue, Westmount, assistant. Service at 11 a.m.; preacher, the Rev. Prof. Howard, D.D. Service at 7 p.m. preacher, the rector. S.S. and Bible classes at 2 p.m. Confirmation class on Wednesday evening at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner of St. Paul and Inspector streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preach the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher the Rev. M. M. Goldie. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Service in the chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, cor. St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer, 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

VERDUN BELCHER MEMORIAL CHURCH. Services at 11 a.m., morning prayer. 7 p.m., evening prayer.

Undenominational.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters, second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL—Dominion Square—Young Men's Meeting on Saturday at 3 p.m. Bible-class on Sunday at 3 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY. —Corps No. 1, the 'Citadel,' corner University and Cathcart streets.—Services every week night at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. Staff-Capt. McAmmond and wife, in command.
Corps No. 2, Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles: Adjutant Allen and wife in command. Public services on Sundays at same hours as above, and every week night except Tuesday.
Corps No. 3 (French), at No. 477 St. Lawrence street; Adjt. Cabrit and Captain Simmons in charge. Services on Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings, and on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 and 8 o'clock p.m.
Corps No. 4, at No. 110 Delorimier ave.; Ensign Bury and wife in command. Public services every week night and Sundays at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7.30 p.m.
Corps No. 5, St. Alexander street, near Craig: Capt. Richardson and Lieutenant Thornton in charge; services as above.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, 896 Dorchester street. Prayer meeting every Thursday morning from 9.30 to 11 o'clock. Business meeting for members the first Thursday of every month at 11 o'clock. Bible class every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock. Y.W.C.A. Circle of the King's Daughters second Tuesday of every month at 8.15 o'clock. Service conducted by city ministers every Thursday evening from 7 to 7.30 o'clock. 'I Will Trust' Club every Friday evening at 8.15 o'clock. Bible class on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All young women are invited to each and all of these services.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday Nov. 24, at 3 p.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. Principal Rexford, D.D.

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

WELCOME HALL MISSION, 207 St. Antoine street. Services: Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday, of each week, at 8 o'clock p.m., in the Mission Hall.

NEW WELCH CHURCH (Gordon Hall), corner of Mountain and St. Catherine st. West. Services are held in this hall every Sunday at 3 and 7 p.m. A very hearty invitation is extended to all Welsh residents and friends to attend.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Baptist Churches.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The specified rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

POINT ST. CHARLES BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Wellington and Liverpool streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, cor. of Olivier and Western avenues, Westmount. Pastor, the Rev. G. O. Gates, D.D. — Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Bible-school at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH—Sherbrooke street and McGill College avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Sunday, Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Thursday, mid-week prayer and praise meeting is held on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. The Bible School meets in the French Baptist Church, Mance street, on Sunday at 3 p.m. All welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Sunday:—Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. E. Hooper, of Toronto, will preach at both services. The Sunday school and Bible classes meet at 3 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Young People's Association. Wednesday, at 8 p.m. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain street, a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday-school, 3 p.m. Preaching service, 7 p.m., every Sunday, A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

BERRI STREET BAPTIST MISSION, 793 Berri street, two doors below Duluth ave. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Service of song at 6.45 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m. John W. Ede, superintendent.

Congregational Churches.

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BETHLEHEM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Clarke and Western avenues. Educational Sunday. The Rev. Principal Hill will preach in the morning, and the pastor, the Rev. Wm. Munroe, in the evening. Strangers always welcome.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton streets, one block north of Sherbrooke and east of Park avenue. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject: 'The Gateway to Social Service.' Evening: 'Push and Pluck,' being continuation of series on 'Youth and Manhood.' Sunday school at 3 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

EMMANUEL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 169-171 Drummond street. Morning service, at 11 a.m. Preacher, the Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor. Evening service—Preacher, the Rev. W. J. Dawson. Everybody welcome.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, No. 185 Congregation street.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Bible classes and Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

CALVARY CHURCH CONGREGATIONAL, Guy street, above St. Antoine. Rev. E. H. Tippett, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services to-morrow. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

Unclassified Churches.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, No. 385 Mountain street, between St. Catherine and Sherbrooke sts.—Rev. Chas. G. Beck, M.A., pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 12 noon; evening service, or vespers, at 7 p.m.; Luther League at 8.15 p.m. All services are conducted in English. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

DUEL WITH BOOMERANGS

STORY OF A DEADLY ENCOUNTER BETWEEN AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES.

(Correspondence London 'Field.')

I was visiting at Port Augusta when the Chief Justice came to that town to hold the assizes. Port Augusta is almost on the border of the desert. In the immediate neighborhood there was growing in profusion the 'salt bush,' which supports the life of the sheep during drought, and the tempting 'prickly jack,' a weed good to look upon but accursed to the farmer, as its pointed spur works havoc among the fleeces. Close by we saw a prosperous ostrich farm and a number of camels, with their Afghan drivers, about to start on a journey still further north.

The strange impression of this juxtaposition of old and new was deepened by the nature of the principal case for trial. It was a charge against Jimmy Wonyilta of the murder of Billy Lee, both aborigines. The story of the crime was not complicated. A quarrel seemed to have arisen through the refusal of the deceased, though of mature years, to submit to initiatory rites which technically made him a 'young man.' The witnesses were careful to speak of him always as a 'boy,' though it was testified that he had a few gray hairs.

The actual conflict between the two men was conducted with much of the punctilio of a duel. Each of them was armed with what is commonly called the 'double boomerang'; strictly speaking, it should rather be caleld a club in boomerang form. It is a large and somewhat heavy weapon, not intended as a missile at all, but used to inflict a blow which must be delivered only against the head. The inviolable etiquette of such encounters demands that each combatant in turn shall bend his head to the attack, not attempting to repay it until he has steadily suffered his own chastisement. Blow thus solemnly alternates with blow, until the man with the stronger arm and harder head is left the victor. In this ordeal Billy Lee succumbed.

The witnesses in this trial were of course mainly aborigines themselves, for the crime was committed in one of their camps. Their demeanor was extremely nervous. Again and again they had to be exhorted to hold up their heads and to speak clearly. One of them, a strong man with dents upon his head suggesting a long experience of boomerang duels, fainted in the course of giving his evidence, and another collapsed as soon as he had left the box. Later witnesses were therefore allowed to sit, and were frequently refreshed by a glass of water, which they would empty at a single gulp. Their evidence was given in pidgin English, interpreted by a police inspector, who was Protector of Aborigines for that district.

The counsel for the defence had the advantage of having lived for some time among the blacks when a boy, and could consequently make himself easily understood by them. 'You yabba longa me now, 'was his intimation that they were now to speak to him instead of to his learned brother. 'You tell me straight, no tell lies,' was sufficient to emphasize the importance of truthful answers. Several peculiarities in linguistic usage came out during the examination. The witnesses used the word 'lose' as a euphemism for 'die,' and 'kill' in place of 'strike.' It had the oddest effect to hear how one man would kill the other, and then the other would retaliate by killing him.

Two peculiar characteristics noted by the writers on aboriginal customs were illustrated in this trial. One was the blacks' inability to count. At one point it was desired to ascertain what time elapsed between the death of the victim and the giving of information to the magistrate. The man who had himself carried the news could give no answer when the question was put to him point blank. He was next asked how many 'sleeps' he had during his journey. This inquiry was also ineffectual.

Lastly, the lawyer proceeded in this fashion: 'Where you sleep same night Billy Lee killed?' 'Me sleep So-and-So Creek,' was the prompt answer. The place of sleeping night after night was then elicited until it was easy to calculate the total interval. So, too, the time of day at which any event happened was indicated not by mention of the hour, but by pointing to the quarter where the sun was.

The other characteristic especially illustrated was the reluctance of the friends of the dead man to mention his name after he is gone. It is stated by one of the latest authorities on aboriginal practices, N. W. Thomas, that to mention the name of a dead man is thought convenient to summoning his ghost, and that to avoid such a calamity words once familiar will even be allowed to drop permanently out of use. In this case Billy Lee's 'lubra' never once referred to her dead husband by name in the whole of her evidence. She spoke of him invariably as 'dead man.' If it was uncanny to hear of a man killing his antagonist after he had already been killed himself, it gave one no less of a creepy feeling when this woman told how 'dead man' ate his dinner or walked outside his tent or took up his boomerang.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

In effect Oct. 22nd, 1907.

N.Y. Central trains leave Windsor Station

For Malone, Utica, Albany and New York, 8.00 a.m. except Sunday, and 7.55 p.m. daily.
For Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 10.30 a.m., except Saturday and Sunday; 1.35 p.m. Saturday only. 5.10 p.m. except Sunday and 9.15 a.m., Sunday only.

Arrive as follows:

From New York, Albany, Utica and Malone, 9.30 a.m. daily and 9.50 p.m., except Sunday.
From Valleyfield and intermediate stations, 8.15 a.m., except Sunday, 2.05 p.m. except Saturday and Sunday; 4.40 p.m. Saturday only and 9.00 p.m., Sunday only.

C.P.R. trains leave Windsor St. Station as follows:

Corrected to Nov. 13th, 1907.

For Toronto, Hamilton, †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For St. Johns, Farnham, etc., †8.30, 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Boston, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Sherbrooke, †8.30 a.m., †4.30 p.m., 7.25 p.m. daily except Saturday.
For St. John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S., 7.25 p.m., Saturdays excepted.
For Newport, etc., 9.00 a.m. daily, †4.30 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. daily.
For Pt. Fortune and intermediate stations, (I) 1.30 p.m., a5.15 p.m.
For Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, Hamilton, Toronto †9.05 a.m., 10.00 p.m. daily.
For Sault Ste. Marie, St. Paul, Minneapolis etc., 9.40 p.m. daily.
For Ottawa †9.45 a.m., 10.10 a.m. daily, †4.00 p.m., 9.40 p.m. daily, 10.10 p.m. daily.
For Winnipeg, Calgary, 10.10 a.m. and 10.10 p.m.
For Vancouver, 10.10 p.m.

Trains arrive at Windsor Street Station as follows:

From St. Johns, Farnham, etc., 8.20 a.m. daily 9.55 a.m. (except Monday), †12.00 noon and †3.40 p.m. 9.25 p.m.
From Boston, 8.20 a.m. daily, and 9.25 p.m.
From Sherbrooke, 8.55 a.m. except Monday †12.00 noon, and †6.40 p.m.
From Halifax, N.S., St. John N.B. 1.55 a.m. daily except Monday.
From Toronto and West, 7.45 a.m. daily, and †6.50 p.m.
From St. Paul, Sault Ste. Marie, 8.00 a.m. daily.
From Vancouver, 8.30 a.m.
From Ottawa, 8.00 a.m., 8.30 a.m. daily, †11.45 a.m. 6.30 p.m., daily, †7.00 p.m.

Leave Place Viger Station:

For Quebec, †8.55 a.m., 2.00 p.m. daily., 11.30 p.m. daily.
For Joliette †8.00 a.m., 8.55 a.m.,, †5.00 p.m
For St. Gabriel, †8.55 a.m., †5.00 p.m.
For Ottawa, †8.20 a.m., 5.45 p.m.
For St. Eustache, 8.20 a.m. †4.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m.
For St. Jerome, †8.45 a.m., (1.30 p.m. Sat. only), †4.45 p.m. A6.35 p.m.
For St. Agathe 8.45 a.m., (i) 1.30 p.m. †4.45 p.m.
For St. Rose St, Therese and intermediate points, †8.20 a.m., 8.45 a.m. (i) 1.30 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.45 p.m., 5.45 a.m., A6.35 p.m.

Arrive at Place Viger Station:

From Quebec, Three Rivers, 6.30 a.m. daily, †2.50 p.m. and 6.45 p.m., Ottawa †12.45 p.m., †10.35 p.m. St. Jerome, †8.30 a.m., 11 a.m., K7.05 p.m. R9.45 p.m., St. Lin, 9.35 a.m., St. Eustache 9.35 a.m., R7.05 p.m., R9.45 p.m., Joliette St. Felix de Valois and St. Gabriel, 9.15 a.m. and 6.05 p.m., S9.55 p.m.
†Week days. (i) Saturday.
K Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday.
R Monday Wednesday, and Saturday.
A Daily except Saturday and Sunday.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 129 St. James St.
Telephone, Main 3732.
Telephone, Main 3734.

G.T.R. trains leave Bonaventure Station as follows:

Corrected to Oct. 6th, 1907.

6.55 a.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] and Massena Springs.
8.45 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Pt., Albany, [illegible] York via D. & H.
*8.00 a.m.—Richmond, Sherbrooke, Portland, except Sunday, to Quebec.
*8.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points [illegible] Division.
8.31 a.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via [illegible]
8.45 a.m.—Chambly, Marieville, Farnham, Waterloo, Sorel, Pierreville.
*9.00 a.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.
*9.45 a.m.—Brockville, Valleyfield. Daily except Sunday, Kingston, Toronto.
11.00 a.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, New York, via D. & H.
1.35 p.m.—St. Johns, St. Albans, Boston, White River Jct.
3.40 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points [illegible] Division.
4.16 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Richmond, Quebec.
4.20 p.m.—Hemmingford, Huntingdon, [illegible] ington.
4.21 p.m.—Brockville and intermediate points.
4.50 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point.
5.01 p.m.—Marieville, Farnham, Granby, [illegible]
5.16 p.m.—(except Saturday and Sunday) St. Hyacinthe, Sorel, Pierreville.
6.16 p.m.—Chambly, Marieville, St. Cesaire.
6.20 p.m.—St. Johns, Iberville, St. Athanase.
7.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points [illegible] division.
7.31 p.m.—St. Johns, Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy, New York via D. & H.
*7.32 p.m.—Brockville, Kingston, Toronto.
*8.10 p.m.—St. Johns, Boston, New York via C.V.R. St. Johns.
*8.15 p.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Sherbrooke, Portland and Quebec.
*10.30 p.m.—Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago.

Trains Arrive Bonaventure Station.

*7.01 a.m. Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
*7.15 a.m.—New York, Albany, Troy via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
7.00 a.m. Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec, daily except Monday.
*7.28 a.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns.
*7.40 a.m. Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
8.00 a.m.—St. Cesaire, Marieville, Chambly.
8.45 a.m.—St. Hyacinthe, Pierreville, Sorel.
8.40 a.m.—Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
8.50 a.m.—Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
9.30 a.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville, Chambly.
10.45 a.m.—Brockville, Prescott, Cornwall, Valleyfield.
*11.30 a.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield, and points on Ottawa division.
1.00 p.m.—Sherbrooke, Richmond, Quebec.
1.55 p.m.—White River Jct., Burlington, St. Albans, St. Johns.
3.10 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
4.30 p.m.—Massena Springs, Fort Covington, Huntingdon, Hemmingford.
5.28 p.m.—Waterloo, Granby, Farnham, Marieville.
*6.00 p.m.—Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Toronto.
6.30 p.m.—Ottawa, Valleyfield and points on Ottawa Division.
*7.00 p.m.—Portland, Sherbrooke, Quebec.
7.15 p.m.—Toronto, Kingston, Brockville.
7.55 p.m.—Ottawa and points on Ottawa division.
*8.40 p.m.—New York, Albany, Troy, via D. & H. Rouse's Point, St. Johns.
*10.10 p.m.—New York, Boston, via C.V.R. St. Johns.
*Daily: Trains not otherwise specified daily except Sun

ALL FOR PAMELA.

(Mabel Quiller-Couch, in the 'Christian World.')

'Sixpence a lesson! Sixpence for just one hour's lesson! Oh, I couldn't give it, Miss Feversham. I should feel I wasn't acting honest by my 'usbing's earnings.'

'That has been my charge for some time now,' said Miss Feversham, meekly. 'I used never to give a music lesson for less than seven-and-sixpence.'

'Um! Well, it was good for you some folks had more money than they knew what to do with.'

Miss Feversham's face flushed, a spark of resentment gleamed in her tired eyes. They considered, and so did I, that they had their value for their money.'

'Oh, well, as long as they were satisfied, of course, you was right to get what you could out of them. I daresay I should myself. But I hadn't thought to give more'n tuppence a lesson for my Madeline. You see, 'tisn't as though she's got to earn her living by it. 'Tis only a hextra, and if you can't do it for that, I must go elsewhere. I know there's them that will.'

That was the trouble; that was where the mischief lay. She was right, there were many who would undertake to instruct Madeline Baggs in the sacred art of music for twopence a lesson and Miss Feversham knew it.

'Only you happened to be nearest, and—well, I thought I'd like to give you a chance.'

Teresa Feversham winced, and the hot color dyed her cheeks again. Silence ensued for a moment, during which time she fought hard with herself. She could not endure the vulgar patronage and coarse contempt of these people; she would not pander to their upstart vanity as she called it—and yet, and yet she knew she bitterly needed every penny, and more, that she could earn; and that to offend one was to lose many.

With an effort she brought herself to speak to the woman. 'I will give you my decision to-morrow,' she said, distantly, 'if that will do.'

Mrs. Baggs rose clumsily from her chair, the expression on her face was far from pleasant. 'Oh, well, don't put yourself out about it, it's all 'chip in porridge' to me, one's same as another as far as I can see.' But in her heart she, in common with others in that little street, knew they were not all the same, that there was not another piano in the place to equal Miss Feversham's, that her teaching was as different from that of Miss Lester, the other music-teacher, in Paradise place, as were her past circumstances from her present, and, greatest attraction of all, perhaps, to them, was the feeling that their Madelines, and Doris Mauds, and Irene Violets, were receiving instruction from a real lady, and not one of themselves.

For a few moments Miss Feversham sat where she was, a tear welled out, and rolling down her flushed cheek, dropped on the hands clasped in her lap, clasped so tightly that the knuckles seemed to be coming through the delicate skin.

'I can't, I can't!' she gasped, in a weak, defiant way. 'I—I—it is wrong to abase oneself and one's art so. I would rather go hungry.' She arose, and gently opening her piano, sat down before it. She did not strike a note, but let her hands rest caressingly on it. 'It was father's gift,' she sighed, 'and—and Madeline Baggs—twopence a lesson. No, I—I can't dishonor it so!'

The mere thought of the dirty, coarse little hands touching those delicate keys made her spread her own fragile ones over them protectingly. She would not think about rent, or clothing; she would allow herself a flash of pride for once.

Her mind made up, she grew calmer, her fingers ceased to protect, and caressed instead, until presently she was lost, absorbed in the harmony she herself produced. She played on and on, gaining calm, courage, self-respect and hope, and as her spirits rose her fingers voiced the fact, until just as she had dashed into a dainty Saraband, a crash and a bang outside put an end to her thoughts and her music.

With a fast-beating heart she opened her little parlor door and looked out. The front door was open, left so by Mrs. Baggs on her departure, and the afternoon sun streamed in on a confused heap of limbs and clothing lying at the foot of the stairs. Neither limbs nor clothing were those of Mrs. Baggs, but belonged to a much younger and skinnier little person as was evident when she gathered herself up and stood, very red-cheeked and ashamed, gazing at Miss Feversham's astonished and somewhat stern face.

'I'm very sorry,' she stammered.

'But what are you doing here?' remanded Miss Feversham, severely. 'This is a private house—my house—and you have no right here. Did you knock?'

'Oh, no,' with an emphatic shake of the close-cropped head. 'I didn't knock. or I should have disturbed your music. The door was open, and I heard you playing, and—and I came closer to listen, and then I sat on your stairs. I didn't do any harm, really, and then just as I was getting up to go home and tell daddy about it, Judy fell off my lap, and when I tried to catch her I fell down the stairs too, at least it was only four stairs, and I haven't hurt myself much, but it made such a noise.'

'Are you really hurt?' asked Miss Feversham, anxiously.

'No—at least only a little. I think I have scraped my elbow,' and she held up a very bony, red little elbow which she had scraped sufficiently to make the blood come.

'Oh, dear!' said Miss Feversham, quite in a flutter at once; 'come in and let me tie it up for you. Is that your doll?'

'Yes, that's Judy,' holding up the head of a large Dutch doll, which though divorced from its body, yet looked the picture of rosy, smiling health. She followed Miss Feversham into her tiny parlor and looked about her with quiet interest while her elbow was being attended to.

'Do you live near here, dear?'

'Yes, daddy and I live in Acacia-road; our name is Elliott; Daddy is a doctor, but since he lost his hand he has been always ill; he poisoned it,' explanatorily, 'and it had to be amputated. We used to live in a big house, but we had to leave it, and now we are in lodgings, and—and they aren't very nice. My name is Pamela.'

'Have you brothers and sisters?'

'No,' wistfully; 'there's only me and daddy. Thank 'you—yes, that is quite comfortable.'

'Now, I am sure you must be hungry after all that. You could eat some bread and butter, couldn't you?' Miss Feversham made the offer as generously as though her larder were well stocked with both. Pamela hesitated. 'Oh! thank you; I—I think I must go home to father now.'

But Miss Feversham had seen the look which sprang first to the pretty eyes, and quietly began to butter the bread.

'Oh! I wish father could hear you play,' said the child, earnestly, gazing with eager eyes at the open piano.

'Is he fond of music, too?'

'Oh! he loves it,' she said, with deep emphasis, 'Miss—Miss——'

'Feversham is my name.'

It was rather a long one for Pamela to master, but she managed it. 'Miss Feversham, will you come and see Daddy? He'd be so glad; we haven't any friends here, and he has been ill such a long time, and I think it makes him sad having to be always indoors.' She spoke with the old-fashioned air of a child who has lived always with grown-ups, and in an atmosphere of stress and trouble. A few years ago Miss Feversham would have shyly declined, but her poverty and loneliness had taught her many things, chief among them the value of human sympathy.

Bidding her strange little visitor wait, she went upstairs and put on her bonnet and mantle, and after carefully closing the house—a ceremony at which Pamela assisted with the greatest possible interest, they sallied forth together.

In a miserable, bare little room, compared with which her own parlor was replete with comfort, Dr. Elliot sat alone. A book lay open across his knees, but his eyes and thoughts were far from it. To the front of his waistcoat was pinned the empty right sleeve, his left hand lay listlessly on his book, and it needed no experienced eye to see that its weak grasp of this world, its hopes, its cares, and disappointments was fast relaxing. His spirit was crushed, dead; and his body was but little better.

The sight of him brought the tears to Miss Feversham's eyes, and drove all words from her lips; but Pamela saved the situation. 'Father, I've brought Miss Feversham to see you; she's got such a beautiful piano, and she was playing—it was lovely! And I was listening, and I fell down the stairs, and Miss Feversham came out, and oh! Daddy, do come and listen, too; Miss Feversham said you might!'

Dr. Elliot held up his fragile left hand. 'One moment, darling, go more gently, and explain, firstly, whose stairs you fell down, and, secondly, what you were doing on them.'

Pamela laughed rather shamefacedly. The front door was open, and she was playing as I passed—Miss Feversham, I mean—and I stopped to listen, and then I went nearer and nearer. I didn't touch anything or do any harm, really daddy. But I was so tired and the stairs were there, and I sat down, and—do come, too, daddy!'

'What, and sit on the stairs? I think Miss Feversham would much rather I did not,' with a smile of such sad sweetness that the lady's gentle heart yearned to do anything for them that could help to banish some of that sadness. He was standing with one hand leaning on his child's shoulder, and it seemed as though from very weakness he must drop. A fear of tiring him made Miss Feversham rise to do.

'I must not stay,' she said, 'but I—I want to say that if you would care to make use of my piano or to hear a little music sometimes, I should be so glad—so very glad. My little house is quite near, Pamela could guide you to it. You will come, will you not?'

He promised gladly and went the next day; but he only twice accomplished the walk; even that little distance was too much for his failing strength. But Teresa Feversham, having broken through her reserve and made these friends, could not so easily part with them. His joy in listening to her playing had been only too evident. It was a pleasure to him, too, to sit in Miss Feversham's daintily neat little room, with its old-fashioned furniture and home-like air so different from his own. But the pleasure and joy were not to be his again, it seemed, and his lot appeared harder by contrast.

After a day and night of thinking, Teresa Feversham arose, determined.

'I want you and Pamela to come and—and share my house,' she said, going boldly to him and stating her case. 'I have room and you would be near the piano, and I—might be able to manage more comfortably for you than they do here.'

They don't manage at all,' he said, wistfully; 'but I can't expect it, I only pay them four shillings a week, and,' he hesitated, looked embarrassed, and then, as though taking a plunge, 'I can't pay more, and you can't have us for that.'

'Indeed, I can,' said Miss Teresa, 'and—with unusual spirit—'what is more, I am going to'

The blessedness of the change, the relief, the companionship of one of his own class and tastes, were inducements too great for him to stand out against; and strongest of all, perhaps, was the knowledge of the benefit it would be to Pamela, to have such a friend and guide.

That evening Miss Feversham went to call on Mrs. Baggs. 'Good evening,' she said to that ungenial lady, who eyed her with an air of supercilious questioning. 'I have come to say that I—I will teach your little girl for the—terms you named—that is. if you have not got someone else to do so.'

'Ow, you will, will you! Well, I dunno as I wants you to, now. I've 'ad me thoughts of sending 'er where she can be taught to sing as well. I've been told—by them as knows—that my Madeline's got a voice that—that, well, it'll pay for training, and, of course, if thats' so. and I've no doubt about it meself, I'd like 'er taught by the best as is to be got.'

'Of course,' agreed Miss Feversham, with cold dignity. She had made her appeal, she had abased herself, she could not do more, 'naturally, Then I will say good-evening.'

'Don't be in too much 'urry, miss!' Mrs. Baggs, who had had no intention but to accept the music teacher's offer, was a little dismayed at being so promptly taken at her word. '—I 'aven't 'ad time to collect my thoughts. Well, now, look 'ere. Times is bad, my usbing has been on 'alf time for a fortnight, and—well, what with one thing and another, I think I may well put off seeing about Madeline singing for a bit, and let her go to you for her musics, for the time, at any rate, to keep her 'and in.'

'Then I will expect her,' agreed Miss Teresa, quietly, 'she can come on Tuesdays and Fridays at one o'clock.' She felt no bitter rebellion now, she was doing it for others, to be able to bring a ray of happiness and relief to that sad, tired heart she would have gladly done much more.

So Madeline Baggs, her mother in miniature, came twice a week and banged on Miss Feversham's beloved piano, doing infinitely more injury to it than the twopences could possibly cover. And while the little Madelines and Gwendolines, and Doris's strummed away below, Dr. Elliot sat in his little room, and tried not to hear them, for it hurt him deeply that Miss Teresa should be driven to such straits.

But when the day's lessons were over, they closed the door on the outer world, and made themselves forget it. Miss Teresa would bring sponge and soft cloth and purge the grimy notes and give Pamela her lesson; and after tea, which they would all have in her room, they would put the place to nobler uses. Now and then the doctor would, with his one hand, lightly call forth fine chords, or vamp an accompaniment to a favorite song. Oftener Pamela would play to them both, for she inherited not only her father's passion for music, but a talent all her own, one that would have been wasted had not good fortune tumbled her down Miss Teresa Feversham's stairs that summer's day.

But what they loved best of all was to listen to Miss Teresa's playing, while Pamela sat on her father's knee, his arm about her, her head on his breast.

That autumn was the happiest they had known for years, but, with the winter it became plain to Miss Feversham that the doctor's grasp on life was growing slighter and slighter, that his weakness was so great it would be a relief to him to cease to battle with it, and her heart ached till she could scarcely endure the pain of it, and her eyes smarted with the tears she was always fighting back. Life would be so blank; so objectless without him. She redoubled her efforts and worked far beyond her strength that he might lack nothing, though all the time with the numbing conviction of her own powerlessness to stave off his doom. She became quite skilful in parrying his questions and surmises, and his comments on her wonderful skill as a manager.

'I could never make a pound go as far as you make five shillings,' he said sometimes; 'I think you are the most wonderful of women, as well as the best,' he added one day, patting her hand gently. 'You will never know all you have done for me—for us.'

'Or you and Pamela for me,' she said, weakly. 'They were sitting together in the firelight, waiting for Pamela to come home to tea. 'Will you—can you trust your Pamela to me, when—when you have to leave her?'

He had so often, when they ewere alone, spoken of his going, there was nothing callous in her question. He felt only an immense gratitude. 'Do you mean it?' he asked with happy, eager eyes, 'won't it be too much for you, too great a charge? I can only leave her the merest pittance.'

'Above all things I want her—she will save me from despair—the depths of I was on the day she came to me. It is but little I can do for her, and the disadvantages are enormous. Beyond a good musical education I can give her nothing.'

Just then Pamela's step was heard bounding in. 'Bless you,' he said, 'you good woman, you have lifted my last trouble off me. I can go happily now,' and Miss Pamela clasping tight the hand he had kissed, slipped away to her own room to hide her flushed face and her tears.

It was only a few weeks later that they buried him, and the two that he left behind clung together more closely than ever in their sorrow, loving each other the more dearly for loving him; Miss Feversham worked hard, feverishly, unrestingly, and Pamela helped her, in their efforts not to feel the loneliness of the little house.

And now, to-day, Miss Teresa, sitting in a distant corner of the great concert-room, with a storm of applause beating and surging around her, dying away only to break out again with greater fervor, was trying to make herself understood that it was all for Pamela, her Pamela. Her ears greedily drank in every clap and encore, her heart was warm with pride, her soul with thankfulness. But her eyes saw, not the slim graceful figure on the platform bowing with such shy happiness, they were gazing through and beyond her, backwards over the years, to a child and an old Dutch doll, to an earnest little face raised to hers with eyes full of appeal—ah, the earnest little face, the appealing eyes were seeking hers once more, but full of love now. In the moment of her triumph Pamela's first thought was for her.

The old Dutch doll was home in her wardrobe, hers for ever—and Pamela? Yes, she was hers too, as long as she had need of human love.

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MARY'S THIEVING LAMB.

(J. Downing, in the Washington 'Star.')

Mary beamed above her anxiety. Permission to play with the lamb was rarely given. It was a costly, imported toy, and was kept on top of one of the bookcases as a treat for deeds of obedience and other good acts. The lamb was the most fascinating creature. It was almost life-size, and far more intelligent looking than the real thing. It could 'ba-aa' in a startlingly realistic manner, and it rolled along with a little wheel on each foot in the cunningest fashion imaginable. Then as a climax to all its other charms, it had an almost human trick that delighted Mary's heart. She would give the lamb a gentle shove, and away it would dash across the floor in a perfectly straight course for about two yards, then it would turn abruptly and look precisely as if it was watching to see if Mary were coming.

So now with the great danger hanging over her, Mary could be, nevertheless, happy with the prospect of the lamb.

Well, Mary submitted to having the thread tied on the wiggling tooth, and with relief she saw fully two yards of string floating down before her. Surely there was safety in the sight. Then Mary took the lamb from Uncle Tom and sat down upon the floor. Uncle Tom sat down also and began to read his paper as if no such thing as an awful catastrophe had been averted.

'You blessed white angel!' said Mary, kissing the lamb; 'you sweet, innocent, white lamb!' she quite forgot her recent sorrow, even the life-saving thread. She put the innocent lamb on the floor and gave him a tender shove. Away he darted for the regulation two yards, and then turned back in the loving manner to see if Mary were coming.

'You cunning thing!' laughed Mary; 'you never were so cunning before!' She had entirely forgotten the tooth now, and Uncle Tom read on.

'Ohr, I know what I will do,'5 gurgled Mary. 'I'll play "Mary had a little lamb." I'll tie a string to you, dearie, and then I'll make believe go to school and you must follow me!' She looked about for a string, quite absorbed in her new play. Oh, there was a good, stout string right at her feet! She tied the end to the neck of the snow-white creature, then said: 'Now stand there for a minute; I'll run over to the corner and fix a school behind the sofa. Mary jumped up and plunged toward the sofa, but she never got there on that start. There was a little twinge, a spasmodic leap on the part of the meek lambkin, and Mary's startled cries rent the air.

'What is the matter?' demanded Uncle Tom, and he and the paper rose from the chair.

'My tooth is gone!' wailed Mary.

'Gone? Who has taken it?'

'That—lamb.' No mere words can portray Mary's surprise.

'Mary!'

'Yes, sir, he did! You just look on that string.' Uncle Tom examined the thread.

'Did he tie this around his own neck?' asked he.

Then Mary remembered, and a flush covered her pretty dimpled face. Finally she laughed and Uncle Tom laughed, and the lamb laughed, too—Mary was sure he did. Then Uncle Tom sat down and wrote the whole thing out in rhyme and made such comical pictures to illustrate it that Mary fairly rolled upon the floor with delight. Afterward, Uncle Tom, Mary and the lamb all went to the beach, found nurse and the baby and had the merriest picnic on the sands.

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

SATURDAY, NOV. 23.

A CLUSTER OF PROMISES.

God is a promise-giving and a promise-keeping God, the God of all the promises, and all are made sure to believers in Christ. All the promises are yea, so be it, to every child of God. (II. Cor. i., 20.) We often have the promises in clusters. We have such a bunch in Ex. vi., 6-8. Seven promises on one string. I. I will bring you out. Christ came to deliver us out of this evil world and He will do it. It is a joy to Him to find and rescue wandering sheep. II. I will rid you out of bondage. Sin shall not have dominion over you. (Ro. vi., 14.) Whom Christ makes free, is free indeed. (Jno. viii., 36.) III. I will redeem you. Christ has purchased us with His own blood. We are freed from Satan and the world. IV. I will take you to Me for a people. They were once not a people, only slaves. Now, purchased with the blood of Christ, they are the people of God. (Ro. ix., 26.) V. I will be to you a God. The world of mankind is without God. (Eph. ii., 12.) To believers, their God is in the heavens. VI. Ye shall know that I am your God. There can therefore be no uncertainty about it. This God is our God for ever. Whom have I in heaven but Thee and there is none upon earth that I desire beside Thee. (Ps. lxxiii., 25.) VII. I will bring you into the promised land. This is the purpose of Christ, that all believers be with Him, to behold His glory and to share in it. (Jno. xvii., 24.) Where I am there shall also My servant be. (Jno. xii., 26.)

READABLE PARAGRAPHS

Having been introduced to the venerable chancellor, the beautiful maiden looked at him curiously for a moment and then, just to start the conversation in the right direction, asked: 'Don't you find it awfully trying to have to chancel when you don't feel like it?'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

THE USES OF GEOGRAPHY.

(Chicago 'Inter-Ocean.')

This is from the philosophy of Mrs. Louisa Schmitt, who berated a teacher in the Nixon School for not promoting her daughter because the latter was deficient in geography:

'Teacher, you don't know it all, I guess,' said the irate Mrs. Schmitt. 'I wish it that my daughter gets through school so she gets a man. Never mind about the geography; just promote her without it.'

'Why, my other daughter, she didn't know geography, and she got a man. I don't know geography, and she got a man. I don't know know all about geography and you ain't got a man at all. What is this geography good for. See that my daughter gets through school.'

WOULD BE VERY USEFUL.

'Dictated but not read,' is now stamped upon the busy business man's letters. Another needed rubber stamp is 'Written but ot spelled.'—Louisville 'Courier-Journal.'

THEIR TURN NEXT.

'The progress of automobilism,' says the Paris correspondent of the 'Sunday Times, 'is no doubt preparing the time when the principal use of horses will be for the dinner table.' 'And the same fate,' says an Irishman, 'will no doubt ultimately befall motor-cars when they in their turn are usted by flying machines.'—'Punch.'

'No Maude, dear, watered stock houldn't affect the price of milk.'—Philadelphia 'Record.'

Rollins—'I was out in a revenue cutter last night.' Collins—'I thought you went sleigh-riding.' Rollins—'Well, it made uite a cut in my revenue.'—'Judge.'

Ma—'Johnny got home from school an hour earlier than usual to-day.' Pa—Why, was he sent away?' Ma—'No, he ust wasn't kept in.'—Cleveland 'Leader.'

'Hello, Dinny, you look prosperous—got a job now?' 'You bet, an' it's a good one!' 'What is it?' 'Gettin' in early on de bank runs, an' sellin' me place in de line.'—Life.'

'What's the trouble? You look as if you ad lost your last friend.' 'My wife has just found a place where she can do Christmas shopping and use Clearing House certificates.'—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

'Now, we must admit,' began Woodby Wise,' 'that woman is naturally more hopeful than man——' 'Yes,' interrupted Marryat, 'there's my wife for instance, every time that's she's bought fish since we've been married she has asked the dealer if they were fresh, hoping, I suppose, that some day he'll say, "No."'—Philadelphia 'Press.'

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DAILY TEXT.

November 23.

Only acknowledge thine iniquity, that thou hast transgressed against the Lord thy God.—Jer. iii., 13.

Home Department.

The Mirror of Life.

(By Edith Livingston Smith in the 'Outlook.')

From rustic bridge o'er the woodland pool
I leaned and I saw the drifting leaves—
Swept by the current's wandering flow,
Blown by a breeze from the skirting trees;
And I said, 'So shallow the little pond
That the brook must dry in the wood beyond.'

The child looked down from the arching span,
And rapt with peace was her dreamy face;
She said, 'I can see where fairies live
'Way under there in the water space,
Where the trees grow down and their leaves wave high—
The pool is as deep as the far-off sky.'

A Rush Order.

(Harriet Lummis Smith, in 'Zion's Herald')

It was at the eleventh hour that Miss Elwell determined to change the color scheme for her forthcoming luncheon. To be literal, it was noon Wednesday when she decided that the rose-colored candle-shades would not do for Thursday's festivity. She telephoned the florist, changing her order with the assurance of a good customer, then put on her wraps and went to see Miss Murray.

Miss Elwell had a reputation of being hard to please, but she was more than ordinarily interested in the success of this particular luncheon because it was the first formal entertainment Marian Dorchester had attended since her father's death. Miss Elwell and Marian had been friends when the latter was the petted only daughter of a wealthy father. They were friends still, though Marian was an orphan and penniless. Such loyalty is not so rare in American social circles as some would have us think. Instead of being wounded by the coldness of old friends, Marian found it difficult to make them understand that a girl with her living to make cannot afford to take advantage of all the hospitality offered her.

Miss Murray, who was the proprietor of a small fancy-work shop, which had a larger and more pretentious rival three blocks down the street, greeted Miss Elwell effusively. She was a slight, pale creature, with a general air of being overworked and undernourished. Her hair was invariably dishevelled and her dress awry, and to associate her with the purely ornamental seemed incongruous enough at first sight. Yet down to her finger-tips she was an artist in her line, and the customers who knew her taste, trusted it.

Miss Murray's nervous smile vanished as Miss Elwell explained her errand. 'You said Thursday?' she began. 'You mean a week from to-morrow?'

'I mean to-morrow,' Miss Elwell's well-modulated voice spoke in syllables with pleasant deliberation. There was a little pause.

'It is very short notice, Miss Elwell,' said the proprietor of the fancy-shop, pressing her little pale hands together till the nails looked blue. 'Very short notice. I might say it is almost impossible to finish twelve shades in the time you have given us. If you had come yesterday, now.'

'I know the time is short.' Miss Elwell's pleasant voice showed just a touch of irritation. She did not enjoy criticism, even by implication. 'And so if you do not care to take the order, I will not wait longer.'

Two nervous red blotches flamed out on Miss Murray's thin cheeks. 'Oh, I suppose we must try to accommodate you, Miss Elwell. We will do our best.'

'Of course there must be no failure,' warned Miss Elwell at the door. 'I shall want them by eleven at the latest.'

'By eleven? Very well, Miss Elwell, you may depend on us.' The vision which had crossed Miss Murray's fancy, of one of her best customers walking into Anderson's, three blocks down, had been so vivid and painful that for a moment she felt positively buoyant over the averting of the calamity. Then with a sudden rush of recollection she hurried to the telephone, and the voice that answered her agitated summons belonged to Marian Dorchester.

'Come down here as quick as you can, Miss Marian,' said the proprietress, tremulously. 'We've got a rush order and no mistake.'

'But what about this centrepiece?' demurred Marian.

'Oh, we'll have to put Mrs. Pearpon off. She's such a reasonable lady. Not like this one. Do hurry!'

But when Marian arrived, and saw what was expected of her, she looked dismayed. 'Why Miss Murray, I never can finish them by to-morrow morning.'

'Don't say you can't—you must. Miss Florence is working on the order for that wedding, and you two are the only ones I dare trust with this. Of course, if I'm going to depend on you at all, I must be able to depend on you in an emergency like this.' Miss Murray's thin voice had an impatient twang, but almost immediately relented. 'I don't mean to be sharp, my dear, but there's no two ways about it. They must be done, so as to be delivered at her home to-morrow at eleven, and they must be done well, too. She's just as particular when she's in a hurry as if she had given you a month's notice.'

There were no minutes to be wasted in discussion. They made a hasty selection of materials, and Marian hurried home, but it was half-past two before she sat down to her work, and her heart sank as the inexorable seconds ticked away. She had learned to do such work with the deliberate care of abundant leisure. She could not all at once acquire the speed which comes to be a second nature when one must make the most of the minutes or be short of bread and butter next day. Her fingers trembled so that it was hard to thread the needle. When dinner-time came she left her work only for a cup of strong coffee, and the aunt with whom she made her home shook her head and sighed. 'If your poor father could see you working yourself to death, not even time to eat'— An audible sniff concluded the sentence.

'Oh, it isn't as bad as that, Aunt Lucie!' Marian cried. 'To-morrow, now, I'm going to Alberta's luncheon, and be a real society butterfly for a few hours.' But her laugh did not ring true. When the clock struck, the cold beads of perspiration broke out on her forehead.

It was a relief when Aunt Lucie went to bed at twelve o'clock. She charged her niece not to be long in following her, and Marian promised to come as soon as she could. 'But that won't be till the next bedtime comes around,' she told herself. She had given up all thoughts of sleep for that night, and her nerves had steadied as soon as she had reached this resolution. With all night before her, she could not fail to finish the assigned task.

She made herself a cup of tea a little later, and sipped it luxuriously, sitting in the arm-chair by the window looking down the dark, silent street. A policeman strolled by as she sat there, and a carriage drove past. Through the window she caught a rainbow-colored flash, and she smiled leniently. 'Some girl is going home from a party, I suppose, and she'll sleep till noon to-morrow.'

She had no time for envy, for in another minute her eye had caught the figure of a white-capped nurse in a lighted window across the way, and she drew a long breath. 'Other people are wakeful, too,' she mused, 'and it's so much harder to watch than to work.'

(To be Continued.)

Home Thoughts.

NEVER AGAIN.

We shall not pass this way again.
If there be aught of secret pain
'Tween you and me,
In the great sea
Of all men's pain let it be cast
This night, that only love may last.

We shall not pass this way again.
My heart, in pain shall we refrain
From tenderness,
And cease to bless
Each added hour that love may give
Us in this piteous space we live?

We shall not pass this way again.
Haply to-morrow comes in vain,
If we shall part
With heavy heart
This night. Ah, then could love forget
The little griefs we cherish yet?
Let us be done with pain—
We shall not pass this way again.
—Selected.

LIFE IS TOO SHORT TO BE OTHERWISE THAN PLEASANT.

Life is too short to be otherwise than pleasant, good natured, honest and conscientious; 'weep,' says some one, 'and you weep alone; smile, and the world smiles with you.' Everyone should make up his mind in the morning not to pollute the day with evil thoughts or unkind words. It is not philosophical to complain or groan. How annoying it is to have others in doleful tones bore you with their ailments. Why not do unto others as you would be done by? The world is a looking glass and throws back upon you the reflection from your own face. Frown at it, and it will throw back a frown—smile at it, and it will show a glorious countenance. The dishonest and suspicious suspect everybody else. They see everything through their own organization. The lower down the scale, the greater the suspicion and jealousy. Dogs are a great deal more jealous than horses or elephants. There is one universal law of life. 'As you give so shall you receive.' The evil hear dangerous whispers among the dry leaves, the snap of every twig sounds like the voice of thunder. Being unfaithful, they have no faith in others.

Thieves and scoundrels imagine the whole world is at war with them. They have confidence in neither others nor themselves. Boys do not poke sticks at lilies, violets or roses, but at hornets, because these have their weapons always cocked. Everyone contradicts cross-minded people, while the good and kind are befriended. The good and true ever have hosts of friends. They trust them; Their faces are aglow with sunshine, and they daily manifest the sweet spirit of cheerfulness. They are healthy in body and mind. They see reflections of God in sands and stars, in buds and blossoms, and everywhere. The gloomy see nothing but coming trouble—nothing but slow, creeping shadows, while the cheerful see the silver lining of every cloud, and the sunshine of humanity—something divine in every human soul. Be cheerful.—'Wisconsin.'

THE IDEAL HOME.

The foundation of modern civilization and the very cement of moral society is the family and the home. In the savage life the spirit of individualism predominates; there is no instinct of solidarity, but as a man becomes civilized he realizes more and more the value of co-operation, and the more truly civilized he becomes the more coherent becomes the family and the home. Sever a man or a nation from the ideal of singleness of matrimonial alliance, and the family and the home, and at once there is debasement in moral life, and woman, as some one has said, instead of being what God intended her to be, 'a helpmeet to man,' becomes his plaything or slave.

Home is the place that we love best, because it is the place where mother is, and there, because of her loving and fostering care, is the place of greatest earthly security. Man can not create the home atmosphere; he may climb to great heights of fame; he may win great battles; he may triumph over all competitors and thereby amass great riches; he may master the sciences, acquire a facility in innumerable languages, live or dead, but man, with all his power, genius and native ability can not make a home. That remains the task of woman, and in this she remains supreme. Home ought to be the place where we can find the most refreshing rest. Home ought to be a place of genuine warmth; but some homes are as cold as ice, which breathe an atmosphere as cold as a breath from the polar zone. Let our homes be places of joy, love and brightest sunshine. Home ought to be a place of enduring love, the love which outlasts the wedding day and produces a life which is one long, unbroken honeymoon. Home is the moulding-place of character. Your child has a right to insist that you live such a life as will exalt the standard of true manhood and true womanhood. Your child has a right to demand that you do nothing to stain by sin the name you bear and which you bequeath to him as a life possession. Give your child a sweetly religious atmosphere in which to grow; not one of monotonous 'don't' and 'you must not,' but one that presents the attractive side of Christianity. Let Christ be the unseen but truly recognized guest in your home and teach your child the religion of 'the Book.'—G. R. Stair, in Baltime 'Christian Advocate.'

With the Children.

AT NIGHT.

(By Cara Waterman Bronson.)

He plays with his noisy comrades
From dawn until sunset dim;
And I am all forgotten,
Though I live my life for him.
'Tis the call to boyish daring
Has power to make him glad,
Not the low and tender love-notes
I would sing to my little lad.

No height that he dare not venture,
No game too rough and long;
Thank God he is brave and fearless!
Thank God he is lithe and strong;
But O I long for the evening,
When I can fold him tight;
Though he wander far in the sunshine,
He is always mine at night.

O Love that broods above us!
O Love that clings and stays!
How like children we forget Thee
Through our sunny, selfish days!
But comrades leave and grieve us,
And fades the cheery light,
Then we look for arms outstretching—
We would come to Thee at night!
—'Congregationalist.'

A SUGGESTION FOR MOTHERS.

If there is one thing that most mothers are careless about it is insisting that their children dress for dinner. The establishment of this habit means more than is at first apparent. It means the forming of a social law, the worth of which is inestimable, one that will continue throughout a lifetime. In fact, it is more essential that childdren should dress for dinner or the evening meal, whatever it may be, than for grown-up people to do so. They play about and accumulate dirt, and their garments naturally become grimy and are not fit to be worn to the table before they have been thoroughly brushed and aired. Their shoes are heavy and have lost their polish, their hair is in disorder, sadly needing attention. Children should be required to allow a half hour for making their toilet for dinner; this to be as much a cast-iron rule as the prompt attendance at meals. Grounding children in such habits makes a mother's life easier in the long run, and what is of even more importance, it saves children in the end self-discipline, and makes them agreeable companions and acceptable guests.—Chicago 'Record-Herald.'

A RAINY-DAY CLOSET.

A rainy-day closet is a device intended for the alleviation of the care of mothers. In it are placed toys to be mended, games from which the interest has temporarily departed, pictures to be cut out and pasted in scrap books, specimens of rocks to be classified, a book of conundrums, one on familiar science, from which easy experiments could be taken for trial, a charade book, story books (new and old for all ages), crepe paper for making flowers, first [illegible] and perso[illegible] and [illegible] percent sewing stamp[illegible] making the [illegible] be fo[illegible] door, est [illegible] the [illegible] child ed st[illegible] ed t[illegible] hour inter[illegible] sheets of old calendars, from whose thirteen figures the game of Numeri-Patience could be made, pictures of [illegible]s and places mounted on cardboard, intended especially for the convalescent ward in the childrens' hospital; knitting and crocheting materials; [illegible] to be pasted, materials for kite-[illegible]g—in a word, anything. A list of articles and shelf where each was to be found was placed on the inside of the door, and a custodian, generally the oldest daughter, appointed, who saw to it that the article chosen was delivered to the child choosing it. The door was kept locked at all other times. No one was allowed to ask for anything different under an interdict although articles could be amicably exchanged.—'Scientific American.'

A great [illegible] perfo[illegible] serv[illegible] sits [illegible] weig[illegible] bony [illegible] rela[illegible] inte[illegible] she [illegible] weig[illegible] upo[illegible] age[illegible] st[illegible] by [illegible] wi[illegible] wit[illegible] ing [illegible] she [illegible] noo[illegible] so [illegible] of [illegible] ying [illegible] ealth Culture.'

Health Hints.

STAND AND SIT ERECT.

[illegible]oman can stand longer, walk a [illegible] distance with less fatigue, and [illegible]m more labor if she habitually preserves the erect attitude. When a woman [illegible]r stands in an erect position, the [illegible] of the intestines comes upon the [illegible]pelvis, which is placed obliquely in [illegible]n to the trunk of the body, and [illegible]ed for a support for them, while, if [illegible]sits in an incorrect position, the [illegible]t of the abdomen comes directly [illegible] the generative organs and appendages, pushing them out of position, and [illegible]shing their ligaments. Added to this [illegible]position is the rocking-chair habit to [illegible] many women are addicted. After a [illegible]n has done a hard morning's work, [illegible]bly standing two-thirds of the time [illegible] the abdomen thrown outward, resting first on one foot and then on the other, she [illegible] takes to a rocking-chair in the afternoon, and rocks to and fro, to and fro, so [illegible]hat in addition to a strained position [illegible]he abdominal organs, she keeps them

KEEPING CLEAN.

Where their is so must dirt and dust as there is in a city, it is very difficult to keep the skin perfectly clean. It is imperative that the face should be thoroughly cleansed at night, if one desires to keep the pores in an open, healthy condition. Far more essential is the night cleansing than any other. Indeed, a good face bathing refreshes one incalculably and will often induce sleep. It is a good plan to bathe the face in hot water with a cloth neither too coarse nor too fine, and using a pure soap. French women, fastidious in all things connected with the toilet, use two cloths—one to apply the soap and another to rinse the face with in clear, fresh water. Some skin specialists claim that the cold rinsing after a hot rubbing is bad, as the skin cannot withstand the extremes of heat and cold. On the other hand, some claim that it is the tonic effect of the cold after the heat which is invaluable. Tepid water, therefore, must be the happy medium which can work no harm.

It is not always to have the face clean merely to wash it. For instance, many women are careless about the creases about the nose and mouth and the eyelide and under the chin, trusting to a general surface rubbing to cleanse the entire face. But care must be taken to wash every bit of the face, the eyelids coming in for their own rub, as must the nose creases and corners of the mouth, the under part of the chin and the ear-rims and folds, too.

All around the edge of the hair, too, needs looking after if one means to be thoroughly clean. After the face has been very carefully washed with soap—and soap is simply indispensable—and then well rinsed, there is still plenty of work to do to secure perfect freedom from dirt. For this a cream or oil of some sort is necessary. It must be rubbed carefully into the skin and wiped off after it has remained on for several minutes. The amount of dirt which this process removes will indeed astonish one. After the cold cream, a gentle rubbing with a chamois skin will make the face feel firm, fresh and soft.

And now a word as to the care of face cloths and things to be used on the toilet table. The first thing is absolute cleanliness. The next is absence of odor. The wash cloth must be cared for properly and kept sacredly clean. Change your wash cloth often and when you use it more than a day hang it in the fresh air. Do not use sponges, as they become sour without the most scrupulous care and attention, and even with this absorb more germs and smells than almost anything we know of. If your soap is kept in a dish on the toilet table see that this dish is also perfectly clean and dry. Wet soap dishes waste expensive soaps and are unsightly to look at as well.

Chamois skins can be kept as clean as the wash cloth, and can be washed regularly and must be aired frequently. —'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

Our Correspondents.

(To the Editor of the Home Department.)

How much we, each and all, are influenced by our environment, and how often outward circumstances determine our moods! This was the thought that came to me one week when everything seemed to go wrong. According to my custom I tried to trace my 'awry' feeling to its source, because I feared that if I let it go on, it would change into a veritable river of discontent. It began from a very small beginning, a dull, gloomy day, the lack in cordiality of a friend, there came some money losses and the seeming failure of a favorite bit of work. All little things, but all contributing towards the utter feeling of discouragement and bitterness of heart.

And then came the reflection: 'Wouldn't it be splendid if one's heart could be so fixed on higher things that no untoward circumstances could disturb its peace; no clouds eclipse its sunshine, no coldness of earthly friends could make one doubt its heavenly Friend, no loss of worldly treasure could make it forget its imperishable treasure, and no unsuccessful effort make it doubt the ultimate result.

Could this peace be attained? Ah! verily! Listen to the promise: 'Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose heart is stayed on Thee.' 'Perfect peace.' From those words, all doubt and discouragement and bitterness shrink away dismayed engulfed in the eternal hope that they inspire.

EDITH SMITH.

Brooklyn.

For the Housekeeper

CASH VS. CREDIT IN THE HOME.

The money question in the home is one which has never been satisfactorily solved and, according to present appearances never will be. The housekeeper who has a certain sum of money coming to her each week, and who knows that she must make it do, and that, if she does not, the deficiency cannot be made up, is a fortunate person. She can make her plans accordingly, and she can pay her bills, if she has any, at a certain and stated time. Better even than this, she can pay cash, and by so doing can run her house more economically than by buying on credit.

Women, in general, though not all of them, will not buy as economically if their purchases are to be put down on a bill which will not be rendered for a month's time, as they will if they have to pay out the actual cash for their purchase. A woman will go without many little things which are not absolutely necessary to her comfort or the well being of herself or her family, if she is called upon to pay cash for them. If the same little things are to go down on a bill, she will order them without thinking about the cost. To pay cash means a saving of actual money in this way, besides a saving of wear and tear on nerves and temper.

The cash customer is not as profitable to the dealer as the credit customer, though the latter keeps him waiting longer for his money. And the tradesman makes no special effort in the majority of cases to induce his customers to pay cash, though he will not hesitate at refusing credit if there is any doubt as to the customers' standing.

A housekeeper who pays cash because she believes it saves her money, told recently of a talk she had with her grocer about the high prices of food stuffs. The grocer acknowledged that his prices were high, but went on to explain why he was compelled to run them up.

'You see,' he said, 'we have so many customers on our books who keep us waiting for two or three months and longer for our money, that we have to charge high prices, the additional cent or two representing to us the actual interest on the money which is lying idle, so to speak.'

The cash customer looked at the grocer to see if he was in earnest and then the storm broke.

'That is a very plausible reason to give to the person who is carried on your books for three months,' she said, 'but it is certainly the poorest kind of an argument to offer to a customer who pays cash for everything she buys. If you charge Mr. Smith two cents a pound more for butter than it can be bought for elsewhere, because he does not pay his bill promptly, why do you not take off two cents from the regular price for me, whose money is always ready when the goods are bought.'

The grocer shook his head. Such a line of reasoning was beyond him, and the customer went out convinced that she was not only paying her own bills, but was also helping to pay the interest on her neighbors', which was not a very satisfying conviction.

This is only one phase of the cash system in the home, however. In the majority of cases the cash payment relieves the housekeeper from much worry, does away with the monthly bugbear of bills, saves money on many little things, and causes less friction between the head of the house and the housekeeper.

The cash system is only possible, however, when the housekeeper has a fixed income payable at a stated time. The woman who has to ask her husband for money every time she needs it may well stick to the system of monthly bills, and at once instead of occurring at frequent intervals during the week.

But even the woman who knows just how much money she will have, and when she will have it, must exercise some care with regard to the running up of bills. There is a tendency some times to let a bill run over into the next month, thinking that it will be easy to pay. But it will be just doubly as hard to pay it the second month as it would have been to pay it the first. There is no excuse for the non-payment of bills when the debtor knows just how he or she stands, and the putting off of a settlement in such cases is not far short of actual dishonesty.

Many housekeepers give but little thought to the matter of cash versus credit. If they took time to go into the matter point by point they would soon realize that the difference between the two may be just the difference between a happy well ordered home, and one in which domestic peace is often on the verge of being wrecked on the rock of 'money.'—'Eagle.'

Advertisements.

BABY SMILES.

One mother happily [illegible] opinion of Baby's Own Tablets [illegible] said, 'there's a smile in every [illegible] homes where the Tablets are [illegible] are no cross, fretful sicky [illegible] Tablets make children well [illegible] them well. They cure indigestion, constipation, diarrhoea, teething and all the other minor ailments of childhood. They can be given with safety to the new-born babe and mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that the Tablets contain one particle of opium or other poisonous soothing stuff. Isn't such a medicine worth something to you? The Tablets are sold by all druggists or may be had from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, at 25 cents a box.

TO RENEW LEATHER FURNITURE.

There is no furniture more handsome than leather-upholstered furniture, if it can be kept in good condition. But such furniture is allowed to look shabby and dull because its owner does not know how to renew it. A dressing for leather has found very satisfactory for this purpose is made as follows: In a small bowl one gill of hot water, half an ounce of arnotto and half an ounce of castile soap shaved fine. Place the bowl in a pan of boiling water upon the range. In a second bowl put half an ounce of beeswax, shaved fine, and place in the pan of boiling water. Stir the contents of both bowls until they are melted, then remove them from the fire. Into the beeswax mixture stir one gill of turpentine, one gill of sweet oil or paraffine oil, and finally the contents of the bowl containing arnotto, soap and water. Beat the mixture until it is cold; then put it into a wide-mouthed bottle or fruit jar for future use. This dressing may be used on any brown or red leather. Rub the leather with a soft cloth and then rub on the dressing with a soft cloth. If the leather happens to be very much faded, the dressing may be made darker by using two or three times the above quantity of arnotto. If the preparation is wanted for dark green or black leather, add to the mixture a little logwood dye. This dressing will renew the appearance of many leather articles that may be faded or worn.—'The House Beautiful.'

Selected Recipes.

Potatoes Viennoise.—Peel and boil [illegible] potatoes. When done drain and [illegible] through a vegetable press. Mix one [illegible] teaspoonful salt, half that quantity of pepper, two ounces butter, the yolks of three eggs, one-half gill of cream and four ounces Parmesan cheese, grated. Mix well. Form the mixture into small, round balls the size of an egg. Flour a pastry board lightly, roll the potato balls into pear shapes, thick in the centre and pointed at ends. Brush with beaten egg, make two slanting incisions on top of each, place them in buttered pan, again brush with egg, and bake a nice golden brown in a hot oven.

Chicken Pudding—[illegible] cut up [illegible] en into small pieces, put into stewpan with just water enough to cover, add a teaspoonful of salt when it has simmered half an hour, also a pinch of pepper, and cook tender. Remove the chicken, place it in a three-quart [illegible] range it in a three-quart bowl. Have ready a quart of [illegible] to which have been added three eggs beaten light, a pint of sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste, and pour over the chicken. Dredge quickly with flour and add a little butter (about two teaspoonfuls) and bake half an hour. The broth may be used for a soup on the following day.

SINGING HINNEY.

Measure a quart of sifted flour, add to it two large teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a teaspoonful of salt, sift again. Then, with a spatula or knife, rub in a large tablespoonful of lard until the flour looks granular. Beat one egg light, and mix with a cup of milk; use this and as much more as is necessary to make a rather soft dough. Roll out and bake on a greased griddle. When done on one side turn over and let brown on the other. Both sides should be a light brown. Split open, butter and put the parts together again, and, with a hot knife, cut it in three-cornered pieces like a pie, and serve hot.

For dried beef, prepare as follows: To twenty pounds of beef, one pint of salt, one teaspoonful of saltpetre, one pound of brown sugar, and mix well together; divide into three parts. Rub one part into the beef, pack in stone jar and let lie until next morning; then take out and drain, and rub the second part into the beef; pack again, and on the morning use the remaining third, rubbing well into the beef, and return to the vessel, and let it lie in the liquor which will be made for six days; then hang up to dry.

For 100 pounds of meat allow four pounds of salt, one-fourth ounce of saltpetre, one pound of brown sugar. Rub the meat, after cutting in convenient pieces for cooking, in a barrel, or any vessel that will dissolve all the above ingredients in enough water to cover the meat. Put a weight over the meat, weighting it down so as to keep the meat under the brine, and let stand for two weeks. Then take out the meat and drain well; make a fresh brine with the same ingredients, repack the meat in it, throwing out the old brine, and cover with the fresh brine, weighting down as before.

LITERARY REVIEW.

JOSEPH VANCE.

A book which many people have been reading has the attractive name—for titles sometimes go by contraries—of 'Joseph Vance, An Ill-written Autobiography,' by William De Morgan. (Henry Frowde, Toronto, $1.25.) It is in fact a better-written novel than most. There is a fashion in some quarters of referring to the influence of Dickens everything that shows a humorous appreciation of the ways of the poor. But Mr. De Morgan's observation is certainly original with himself, and is free from that touch of exaggeration and occasional uproariousness which, after all, endeared Dickens to the public of his day. It cannot be said that this later writer avoids the vulgarities of an earlier time, but almost everywhere his humor is of a subtle and rather mental quality. His principal character of the kind associated with Dickens, old Christopher Vance, is perhaps better studied than anything Dickens did in the same line, and his type is naturally one that appeals more to the modern mind than the somewhat obsolete Pickwick. At the beginning of the story he falls out of a job on account of being worsted in a street fight. Having time during his illness to consider the superior advantages of an employer of labor, he sets up in the building line, a trade of which he confesses he knows nothing, beginning work on some repairs with a hired man and a borrowed spade; and rises in ten years by sheer force of knowing how to set other people to work, to the head of a very large business. His cleverness of speech represents all the best qualities of the cockney.

At this date the useful word 'ructions' had not appeared in the language, so I presume the complications that occurred between the workmen were spoken of as dissensions or collisions, or rows or shindies, when they were discussed by the office or the workshop respectively. My father never described the difficulties of this sort in detail, but with a true instinct based on long experience or keen personal sympathy went straight to the 'vera causa,' 'Smith and Gilfillan,' he would say, for instance, 'had both on 'em had a drop, and was onaccommodatin'.' Or, Phipps, he's a pretty card, and when the worse, it's trying to the temper.'

* * *

When injured in an accident and dying by inches, he makes as a practical agnostic some characteristic remarks on the possibility of a future life.

'Which would you suppose Peter was now—*a corpse or a ghost?*' I inclined to the latter, with reservations.

'Which would you soonest be, Nipper?'

'What's your own idea, Dad?'

'A ghost, of course! Think how you could go about frightening timid females. I'd sooner be one or t'other, square and fair, than a ghost in a corpse, which is my feelin's at present.'

The son of this contractor is the hero of the tale. Little Joe accompanies his father on an errand to a fine house, and is made much of by a kindly school girl. Her father, Dr. Thorpe, then takes an interest in him and finds him a natural mathematician. An accidental glimpse at Euclid gives the child ideas that he tries in vain to share with his playmate, Porky Owls:

'You don't know what equilateral triangles are, nor yet equiangular.' Porky, with great presence of mind, denied the existence of both. In detail, and as soon as he had been informed of the claims of three triangles, he repudiated equality in the sides of any figures whatever, except squares. 'They would,' said he, 'be onevin all over, exceptin' they was drored square.' I endeavored to convince him by drawing one on the ground with peg-top strings, and, I regret to say, failed altogether to produce in him a geometrical frame of mind.

He entrenched himself behind the greater accuracy of eyesight of a chap thirteen months older than me, alleging that it all depended which side you stood, the two top lines being always longer than the bottom one, and the top corner always 'arf as sharp again.' I pointed out I had got 'em all off one string.' But Porky was a difficult opponent in argument, for he fell back on the inherent varieties in the radii of the same circle. 'You try ever so,' said he, 'you'll never get 'em alike all the way round.' He then took up the position that he, being older, could supply me with a much better form of three equal lines by drawrin' of 'em straight across a pavin'-stone.' 'What do you want of 'em lined up?' said he.

Porky was by no means the last example of his school that I have found difficult to convince. The mechanical world with which I have had something to do since those days bristles with grown-up Porkies. No young man trying to bring forward an invention is without many experiences of the condescension of superior knowledge, which not only offers him a better means of doing what he proposes, but indicates how much better it would be to use those means to do something entirely different.

The interest of an inventor's life, for Joe is, of course, educated by Dr. Thorpe, gives a breadth and mentality to the story which prevents its analysis of sentiment from becoming oppressive. The statement that Joseph is in love with two women at once may sound like something worse than silly, but as depicted in detail it is merely a case of great simplicity of heart. His first love marries a famous soldier, but until he hears of her engagement he does not realize that he loves her, the girl who has been like an older sister to him. Her father has guessed it, however, and tries to break the news kindly:

'You can fancy, my dear boy,' continued the doctor, 'how embarrassingly mixed any father's feelings must be over a thing like this. Even if I could have been inclined to quarrel with a man Lossie loved, how could I find any fault with this one? Of course I know I ought to be rejoicing over the splendid match. But Lossie going away to India! It's no use, Joe. Fathers cannot help being fathers——'

'Nor brothers brothers,' said I. And then some question stirred in some obscure corner of my mind, and asked if this remark was really germane to the matter. And when Dr. Thorpe repeated after me 'Nor brothers brothers, as you say Joe, dear'—it threatened to become more audible, and I was fain to silence it by an effort of will.

NEW RELIGIOUS BOOKS.

'Tangible Tests for a Young Man's Faith,' by Albert G. Mackinnon (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier, 2s. 6d), is characterized by a clear and vigorous style and fine choice of words. The central thesis maintained is the application of religious experience of similar arguments and tests to those employed in other realms of knowledge. History and logical deduction are shown to support the truths of the life of faith. The highest evidence, however, is that of personal knowledge and experience.

There are nearer approaches to Christ than by the long road back through the centuries strewed with vellum leaves. It is to show you these, to unfold the Christ of the hour, that I would ask you to search for the tests you wish—not in learned commentaries, but in the throbbing, struggling scene of present-day life. . . . Perhaps the most important of all the tests that appeal to the young men of to-day is the practical one. They ask at once, how does this work out? Now we are able to answer that challenge by producing three visible facts, the Christian, the Church and Christ. . . . Centuries may divide us from the Cross; but its lesson and its message are as real and vital for our needs as for the generation of men who have passed away, and its undiminished power is even more apparent. A large portion of the book deals with the element of faith in the Christian life, its 'driving power,' making a strong plea for meditation—storing the fuel for the engine that is to move the world. Contrasted with the peace and power of faith is the restlessness and discontent of unbelief.

'An Irish Saint, the Life Story of Ann Preston, Holy Ann,' by Helen E. Bingham (William Briggs, 50 cents), has an introduction by the late Rev. Dr. Potts, vouching for the truth of a quite remarkable story. This unlettered Irish woman was enabled to accomplish for herself and others results far beyond the ordinary experience. A devout and typical Methodist, she exerted not only on those of her own church, but on all with whom she came in contact a strong and beneficent influence, so that at her death this humble domestic servant was accorded such honor by the people of Toronto as is usually reserved for those in high positions of public trust and influence.

A new Bible text-book, 'Genesis,' by E. M. Knox (the Macmillan Company of Canada, 40 cents), was prepared originally by the principal of Havergal College, Toronto, as notes for use in his own classes. As they have been found useful by several teachers of children, these notes have been arranged in the present succinct and convenient form. The book sets forth the facts of Scripture and makes clear the broad lines of personal application. It does not deal with problems that belong more properly to the studies of specialists.

In the series known as the Cambridge Bible for schools and colleges, the book of Esther (Cambridge University Press, eighteen pence) is annotated by A. W. Streane, D.D., who also writes a full introduction. He says the book of Esther was 'in all probability written at a time intermediate between the fervently religious spirit that found its home among the prophets and psalmists, and the revival of the same enthusiasm under the Maccabean leaders. During this intervening period there had arisen a sort of timidity or reserve in the expression of religious emotion which partly accounts for the veiled form of the few references to religion in Esther. 'Patriotism rather than religion is the prevailing sentiment, and this suggests that the book belongs to a period of decline in religious life arising from long exposure to the influences of surrounding heathenism.'

EVERYDAY ETHICS.

A new text-book on a subject of very general interest, is 'Everyday Ethics,' by Ella Lyman Cabot (Henry Holt & Co., New York.) Busy teachers will appreciate the summaries, questions and numerous bright anecdotes which make it convenient for schoolroom use. The book covers a fairly wide ground, including such themes as: 'Memory,' 'Obedience and self-government,' and 'Use of time.' Topics like these are interesting not only to the high-school students for whom the book is summarily intended, but to all the reading public.

The writer at first in an effort to avoid 'Sentimentalism' takes the severely scientific point of view that—'It is only through relation to a purpose, great or small, that acts become either right or wrong.'

For instance, Hamlet's plan of vengeance is not blameworthy, but his vacillation is. The author does not take into consideration such men as Eden Philpotts tells of, who can wait for years to obtain their revenge, and will then inflict it in its most violent form. Such an act certainly shows fidelity to purpose, but is nevertheless not in any way to be commended. Later on the writer strikes a more human note in showing how we are enabled to judge of right and wrong by means of reason and intelligent sympathy. Very high ground is also taken with regard to truth-speaking:—

The lie destroys the meaning of language and the confidence between human beings. Even with the insane this is pathetically true. A well-known alienist testifies that one of the hardest tasks he has with his insane patients is to restore the confidence destroyed by the well-meant lies of their friends. . . .

We do not find it necessary to specify in making a promise that we will keep it unless it can only be kept by murder. It still seems necessary in some cases to specify that we will keep it unless at the cost of truth . . . . Truth-speaking is not a recipe for making life easy, but for making it worth while, and no one who has thoroughly tested the results of frank, accurate, reliable speech and action will want to go back into the vitiated air of lying.

Altogether the book presents a very able though simple discussion of some ethical principles and their application to everyday life, dealing only with questions 'already present to girls and boys of thirteen to eighteen.'

ALSO RECEIVED.

'Never! Being Some Manners for the Multitude,' by Walter Emanuel. (London: Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons). Newfoundland and Its Untrodden Ways,' by J. G. Millais. (London: Longmans, Greene & Co.) 'The Last Robin, Lyrics and Sonnets,' by Ethelwyn Wetherald. (Toronto: William Briggs.) 'A Study in Health-Science,' by M. J. Keane, M. D. (Brantford, Can.: Telephone City Publishing Company. 'The Awakening of China,' by Marshall Broomhall, B.A. (London: Morgan & Scott.) Music, from the Frederic Harris Company, London; 'Revue Canadienne,' 'Technical Literature.'

LITERARY NOTES.

THE CITY OF THE GOLDEN GATE.

San Francisco, as was only natural, has of late supplied many a novelist with the scenery for an up-to-date story. 'The Apple of Discord,' by Earle Ashley Walcott (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.), is one of these. It is a spirited tale, full of adventures, with the city ways quite competent to supply these ot all classes. Truly it is a city of racial and all sorts of problems, and the author has delighted in them to lavishness. There is murder and sudden death, white hero and the Chinese girl, Moon Ying, and with it all a feeling that the author really is not writing merely in the heat of imagination.

Another San Francisco novel is Mrs. Gertrude Atherton's 'Ancestors' (London: John Murray). The story, it is true, begins in England with a hero who is elevated to the peerage willy-nilly. Finding his energies thereby much encumbered, he decides, at the suggestion of a fair relative, to 'go where glory waits him,' that is, to accompany her to America. As he rejoiced in ancestors on both sides of the Atlantic, or rather on the Pacific as well as the Atlantic coast, for it is to California he goes, he was not going among total strangers. It is a field well suited to draw out his peculiar abilities, and although his fair adviser was supposed to be impervious to Cupid's shafts, Elton Gwynne adds her capitulation to his other triumphs, so that all is well for their future, although San Francisco's terrible calamity forms an awful prelude to their wedding march.

Still another romance of San Francisco is 'The Heart Line,' by Gelett Burgess (Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Co.). It is a story of roguery, palmists, mediums, Bohemianism, and in general the supposedly hidden side of the city's life, which men have rather exploited in more lurid fiction. It is a more serious book than might have been expected from Mr. Burgess, but in spite of an air of reality created by the author's familiarity with the city's ways, neither the hero nor the heroine are quite convincing. There is rather too much of the Bohemian in the tale.

OUT AND ABOUT.

Rapid as has been Canada's advance of late years, it is long yet before there need be fear of improving away the fascination of her wild districts. Every year, however, civilization encroaches further in the wilds, and it is well that by those who have lived in their depths there should be care taken to record the tales of their adventure. Just such a wholesome account is 'Canadian Wilds,' by Martin Hume (Columbus, Ohio: A. R. Harding Publishing Co.), and at the present day there are few men who have not visited, or at any rate cannot test, the truth of his record. To the many it is redolent of well-remembered scents and sounds.

Another genial camera hunter has recorded his successes and impressions for the encouragement of the pleasant pursuit in 'American Birds' (Charles Scribner's Sons). Mr. William Lovell Finley, the illustrations make plain, has met with success worth recording, and the story of his experiences gives no challenge to the anti-nature-fakiriets, but every incitement to follow his peaceful exploits.

The air of friendliness that pervades the writings of Henry Van Dyke is their surest recommendation, and it is this sense of being admitted into the thoughts and experiences of one whose friendship is an honor that pervades again his latest book, 'Days Off and Other Digressions' (Scribner's). The pleasant days, the pleasant ways, and the pleasant chats that go to make up the book will leave a memory or two to smile over in the future even in these days of easy forgetting.

WARM PRAISE.

Let it be distinctly understood that John Burroughs, the eminent naturalist, is not soliciting President Roosevelt's favor in a campaign for the presidency or seeking any other such monumental reward for his labor in recording his experiences while 'Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt' (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). It is eulogy, however, of the most unadulterated type, and Mr. Burroughs evidently rubs his hands in the warm glow of his reflected glory. He has walked with his President, he has talked with his President, and the brightness of the genial smile has transfused nature with a glory that makes it worth mentioning in the connection. Withal, the book is of interest.

It is with the adulation of another undisguised admirer that Jennette Lee tries to initiate her readers into 'The Ibsen Secret' (Putnam's). The depths of the master's writings Mrs. Lee does not claim to have plumbed, but his symbolism is read into the smallest matters. In how much Ibsen himself was conscious of all he really meant to convey will afford the critics thought for many years, and while Mrs. Lee forfeits a little weight by reason of her undiluted praise, her work has a sympathy that entitles it to thoughtful notice. The book is the publication in full of a series of papers lately running in 'Putnam's Monthly.'

POETRY.

The success that attended the first attempt by E. V. Lucas at compiling an anthology of verse for children is sufficient warrant for 'Another Book of Verses for Children' (London: Wells Gardner, Darton & Co.) from the same hand. Some of the poems are old favorites, some are deserving of a far wider favor than they enjoy, and it is inevitable that the insertion of some will be questioned since 'no two minds think alike.' This second venture should be at least as successful as the former.

'The Oxford Book of French Verse' (13th-19th century) chosen by St. John Lucas, is similar in form to Mr. A. T. Quiller Couch's 'Oxford Book of English Verse.' It contains 317 poems, many of them copyright; the latest in the collection is the work of Paul Verlaine, and none is by any living author. The editor has written a long critical introduction on French verse, and has contributed biographical and other notes.

The Macmillan Company announces a new edition of the well-known and popular Globe Edition of the poets, to include the 'Poems' of Arnold, Browning, Burns, Byron, Coleridge, Dryden, Wordsworth, Keats, Milton, Pope, Scott, Shelley, and Tennyson, Malory's 'Morte d'Arthur,' 'The Treasury of Irish Poetry' and the 'Works' of Chaucer, Shakespeare and Spenser. These are in two bindings, cloth and half morocco.

VARIOUS AIDS.

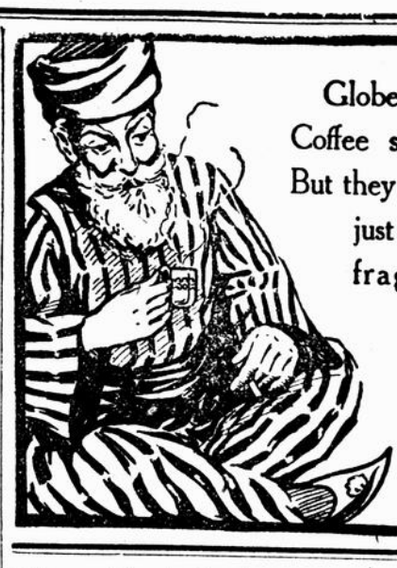
Here is a question that forces itself on every one's consideration, and when Mr. Frank West Rollins chose as the title for his book 'What Can a Young Man Do?' (Boston: Little, Brown & Co.) he made a good bid for the popular attention. 'Along what lines, particularly in these days when money appears to most people to be a prerequisite to success, along what lines am I offered a reasonable return for my energy?' It is a question demanding no haphazard decision, and such well meaning assistance as this book has to offer is not to be despised. However, Mr. Rollins does not attempt to analyse each individual's ability, and this is suggestion, not positive advice.

It is certainly not a page from 'life among the lowly' that the McClure Company publish in 'Remco's Manual of Apartment House Service,' for the janitor with whose position it is largely concerned is a person of place and importance. The dwellers in apartment houses may here learn in how far they may ignore his presence and power, and in what they may presume upon his service.

Olive Green, whose name is not unknown to cooks and careful housewives, brings out through Putnam's Sons a wonderful work in 'How to Cook Shell Fish.' The author suggests well upwards of four hundred ways of cooking oysters and lobsters, and even suggests three methods of preparing for consumption the homely snail, included here presumably by virtue of its shell. What promise of future delights are here held out to the young and inexperienced.

Moffat, Yard & Co. announce a forthcoming book by Gustav Kobbé. 'The Pianolist.' Its special purpose is to show the relation of the piano-player to music and the directions in which music study may profitably be prosecuted with its use.

A suggestion for the use of schools may be found in a publication of A. S. Barnes & Company, New York, 'Graded Games and Rhythmic Exercises.' These have been tried and found successful in the schools of Rochester, N.Y., and are collected in their present form by Miss Marion Bromley Newton.



Globe-trotters may talk of the Coffee served by the Turks. But they can get coffee at home just as rich, delicious and fragrant—by ordering Chase & Sanborn's SEAL BRAND COFFEE from their grocers.

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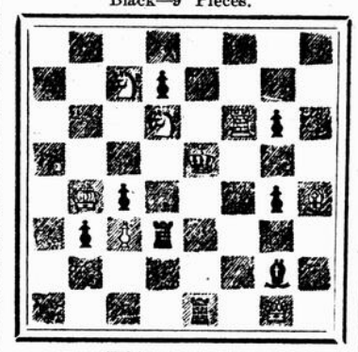
CHESS.

Saturday, Nov. 23, 1907.

PROBLEM NO. 1206.

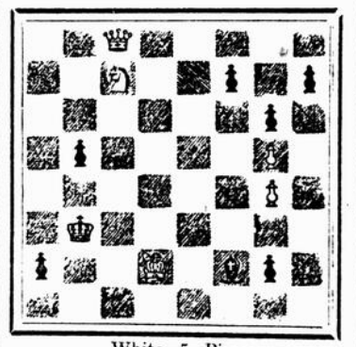
(By Mr. F. W. Wynne, Dudley.)
First prize in 'Tidskrift for Schack' Tourney.
Black—9 Pieces.



White—7 Pieces.
White mates in two moves.

NO. 1207.—END GAME.

(By A. Troitzky, Kejdany.)
Black—8 Pieces.



White—5 Pieces.
White with the move wins.

SOLUTIONS.

From 'Report' for 1200—1. Kt K 5, and for 1201—1. K B 3, both correct.

The match between the Manhattan and Brooklyn Clubs, 25 on each side, resulted in a win for Manhattan by 15 points against 10; Mr. Magnus Smith playing for the Brooklyn team, made a draw with Mr. G. Koehler.

At the annual meeting of the Toronto (Canada) Chess Club, T. Yates Egan was elected president, and R. G. Hunter, secretary. A new office was created for exploiting the doings of the club, and the new officer was styled the press agent. The gentleman elected to fill this important position was Dr. W. A. Macdonald.

Three games from the Montreal vs. Winnipeg match.

(Centre Gambit.)

Mr. Short. (Montreal.) White.	Rev. Dean Coombes. (Winnipeg). Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P x P
3 P—K B 4	3 B—B 4
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—Q R 3	5 P—Q R 3
6 B—Q 3	6 P—Q 3
7 Castles	7 P—R 3
8 Q—K	8 Q—K 2
9 Q Kt—Q 2	9 Q B—Kt 5
10 P—R 3	10 B x Kt
11 Kt x B	11 Castles
12 P—Q Kt 4	12 B—R 2
13 P—Q R 4	13 P—Q 4
14 P—Kt 5	14 Kt—Kt 5
15 P x R P	15 Kt x B P
16 P x P ch	16 K—Kt
17 B x Kt	17 P—Q 6 ch
18 K—R	18 P x B
19 Kt—K 5	19 Q—K 3
20 Q—Q B 3	20 Kt—K 2
21 B—R 3	21 P—Q 5
22 Q x P at B 7	22 P—Q 6
23 Q—B 3	23 B—Q 5
24 Q—R 5	24 K x P
25 Q R—Kt ch	25 B—Kt 3
26 B x Kt	26 Q x B
27 Q—Kt 5	27 R—Q 3
28 P—R 5	28 Q—K
29 Q x Q	29 R x Q
30 P x B	30 P x P
31 Kt x B P	31 Q R—Q 2
32 Kt—K 5	32 R—Q 5
33 Q R—Q	33 P—Q 7
34 Kt—B 3	34 Q R x P
35 R x P	35 R x P
36 R—Q 7 ch	36 K—R 3
37 R x P	37 R—K 3
38 P—Kt 3	38 R—Q R 5

Left for adjudication. Later Black resigns.

(Sicilian.)

Mr. Pattinson. Winnipeg. White.	Mr. Kirkham, Montreal. Black.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P— K Kt 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—Kt 2
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Castles	5 P—K 3
6 Kt—Q Kt 5	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 Kt—B 3	8 K Kt—K 2
9 B—K 3	9 P—Q 4
10 P x P	10 P x P
11 Kt x P	11 Kt x Kt
12 B x P	12 K Kt—K 2
13 P—B 3	13 Castles
14 Kt—Kt 5	14 P—R 3
15 Kt—K 4	15 Kt—R 4
16 Kt—Q 6	16 Kt x B
17 Kt x Kt	17 B—K 3
18 R—K 1	18 R—B 1
19 B x Kt	19 Q x B
20 Kt—K 5	20 B x Kt
21 R x B	21 Q—Q 3
22 P—Q 4	22 Q R—Q 1
23 Q—K 2	

Left here for adjudication; later White resigned.

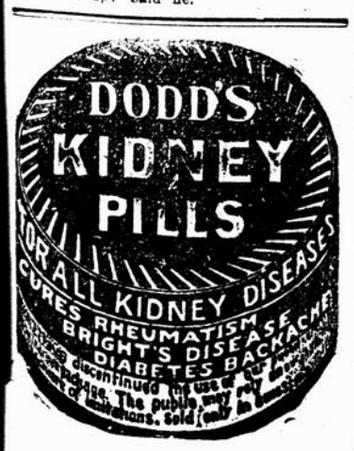
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Mr. Patterson, Winnipeg. White.	Mr. Bemrose, Montreal. Black.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 P—K 3	6 P—B 3
7 P x P	7 K P x P
8 B—Q 3	8 P—K R 3
9 B—R 4	9 Castles
10 P—K R 3	10 R—K 1
11 Castles	11 B—Q 3
12 Kt—K 2	12 Kt—B 1
13 R—B 1	13 Kt—Kt 3
14 Q—B 2	14 Kt x B
15 Kt x Kt	15 Kt—K 5
16 Kt—K B 3	16 B—K B 4
17 K—R 1	17 B—Kt 3
18 Q Kt—Kt 1	18 Q—B 3
19 Q—R K 1	19 R—K 2
20 R—K 2	20 Q R—K 1
21 P—K Kt 4	21 P—K R 4
22 P—Kt 5	22 Kt x Kt P
23 Kt—R 4	23 B x B
24 Q x B	24 R—K 5
25 P—B 4	25 Kt x P
26 K Kt—B 3	26 Kt x Kt
27 Kt x Kt	27 Q—B 4
28 K R—B 2	28 Q R—K 3
29 K— Kt 2	29 R—Kt 3 ch
30 K—B 1	30 R—Kt 6
31 Q—Q 2	31 P—R 5
32 R—Kt 2	32 P—K Kt 4
33 R x R	33 P x R
34 K—Kt 2	34 P x P
35 Kt—B 3	35 P x P
36 R x P	36 B—B 5
Resigns.	

ADVENTURES OF A STAINED GLASS WINDOW.

(From the 'Quiver.')

The east window at St. Margaret's, Westminster wandered about for more than two hundred years before reaching its present position and was the subject of a seven years' lawsuit. Henry VII. for whom it was intended died before the window arrived from Dordrecht and it came into the possession first of the Abbot of Waltham and then of General Monk. Stained glass was anathema in Puritan days so the window was buried until the Restoration, when it was brought to light. Refused by Wadham College, it was bought for fifty guineas and erected in a private house, and years later was bought for 400 guineas by the committee charged with the restoration of St. Margaret's and placed in position in the church. The lawsuit to which we have referred was brought by the Registrar to the Dean and Chapter, on the ground that the window contained superstitious images but after seven years legal wrangling the church wardens proved victorious and the beautiful window was suffered to remain undisturbed.



The Boys' Page.

Bravely Done.

Captain Bertram's wife, Lily, was a frail, delicate woman, with blue eyes, brown hair, and a soft, low voice.

'In fact, she looks as if a breath of wind would blow her overboard,' said the captain, one morning to the mate, as they stood on the quarter-deck of his ship, the "Flying Arrow," which was standing along past the coast of Lower Guinea, Africa, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope.

'Ay,' said the mate, glancing towards the pretty wife, who sat not far off, talking to her son, a little boy of six years. 'But in spite of what you say, I have no doubt she has courage. Her accompanying you on a sea voyage proves that.'

'Courage! She has none at all. I have known her to be frightened by a mouse! You yourself witnessed her terror in the storm we had a few days ago.'

'I think I have heard you say she is a good shot with the rifle.'

'Yes; all habit. Her father was a great sportsman, and he taught her not to be afraid of a gun. But she would tremble at the thought of shooting a bird—that I know. She could never be persuaded to fire at anything but a wooden target.'

'In case of an emergency, however——'

'Nonsense, man!' laughed the captain. 'She would be as women always are in time of peril, too flurried, too excited, to do anything, how much soever she might have the wish to be otherwise. But I like her none the less for this feminine failing,' added Bertram, who, being a powerful, decided man, seemed an excellent match for his frail-looking, gentle partner.

'But persons like her sometimes show more real courage than larger and more masculine women.'

'All bosh! People say that, but they seldom really think so.'

On the day after this conversation a gale from the west drove the ship toward the coast, compelling the captain to anchor within a hundred yards of the land, in a small sheltered bay, to save his craft from going ashore.

By the next morning the gale had subsided, but the breeze soon fell away to a dead calm, preventing the skipper from sailing.

He had lowered his gig to enable some of his men to repair certain damage which the cabin-window had sustained during the tempest.

At night, the men not having finished their work, the boat was left astern, with a turn of the rope round a belaying-pin. Thomas, the captain's six-year-old son, was in the cabin just after the men left the boat.

The night was very dark, and none of the occupants of the craft observed the movements of the youngster, who, when the cabin was deserted, opened the window, seized the warp of the boat and, drawing the latter close to the vessel, got into it.

An hour later, Mrs. Bertram, missing her little boy, went on deck to look for him.

But she could not find him.

The captain and his men joined in the search, but it was soon evident that he was not aboard.

At length it was discovered that the boat which had been left astern was gone. The pin to which the warp had been fastened was found broken, showing that the boat had got adrift.

'I see,' said the captain. 'Thomas must have got into the boat, and began pulling on the rope, and so got cast loose.'

'My boy! My boy!' cried Mrs. Bertram, in anguish. 'Where is he? Where can he be?'

The captain tried to laugh away her fears.

'The boat has drifted ashore,' said he. 'The current sets that way. Don't worry, Lily; we will soon have him back.'

He lowered a boat, and was soon making for the shore, with a good crew, one of the men standing in the bow, holding up a large lantern, which threw a broad beam across the water.

The sailors were soon ashore, but they saw nothing of the boat.

They shouted the little boy's name again and again, but there came no response.

Far along the shore they pulled, but they discovered no sign either of the boy or the gig.

For hours they vainly continued the search.

'What surprises me,' said an old sailor, 'is that we did not hear the little fellow sing out when he found himself going adrift. Can it be, sir, he fell over and was drowned right under the ship's stern?'

Bertram bowed his head on his hands and groaned.

'I have had that same thought,' he said.

It was past midnight when the searchers returned aboard. The poor mother, as pale as death, seemed almost ready to swoon when she learned that no trace of the little one had been found.

'We will look again in the morning,' said the captain. 'Don't despond, Lily.'

All that night he endeavored to soothe his wife; but her anguish was almost beyond endurance, such as no pen could describe.

At daylight the captain had his boat down again.

Besides the crew, it now contained Mrs. Bertram, who had insisted on accompanying the party.

After a long search, the boat was discovered among some rocks, where the breakers had almost dashed it to pieces.

Had little Thomas been drowned, or had he contrived to get out of the boat and reach the sandy beach, a few feet distant?

A cry of joy escaped from the vigilant mother.

She pointed to the sand, where the impressions of little shoes, not yet washed away, were visible.

Leaving two men in charge of the boat, the captain, followed by his wife and the rest of the crew, and armed with a loaded rifle which he had brought with him from the ship, made is way inland. There was a thicket a short distance beyond the beach, and this the party entered.

The ground was marshy in some places, and the tracks of the lost boy were occasionally seen.

Following these traces carefully, the party at length beheld ahead of them, a small opening, and there, not a hundred yards off, apparently asleep, on the bank of a shallow stream, they ve help little Thomas!

He lay upon his side, his cheek resting upon one arm, his long curls streaming on the ground.

The rosy, healthy color upon his face at once convinced his mother that he was unharmed and well. At first the happy woman could not utter a word for very joy.

Then, with a cry of gladness, with outstretched arms, she ran towards the slumberer.

But she had not taken ten steps when her cheeks blanched, and an exclamation of dismay escaped the whole party.

An enormous crocodile had slowly lifted its hideous proportions from amongst the long reeds fringing the lower part of the bank, and was now crawling towards the sleeper.

The animal, half-covered with mud and green slime, presented an appearance at once uncouth and horrible.

It was fully twenty feet in length, its body covered with rough ,irregular scales, its legs spotted, its claws sharp and crooked. The jaw, wide open, revealed rows of sharp teeth, which were not close together, but a little apart. Each of its eyes, of an oval shape, and of a fiery blood-red hue, looked as if separated by a dark line which gave, to it an aspect of indescribable ferocity and voraciousness.

The terrible jaw was already within a few feet of the child's head.

Before the most active of the sailors could reach it, the teeth would close over that bright face; those golden curls would disappear in that ugly mouth for ever!

The captain stopped and quickly raised his rifle.

'Fire!—fire! for mercy's sake!' screamed his wife.

But Bertram's hand shook. Even had it been steady he could not have dared to fire, lest his bullet should strike his boy instead of the crocodile.

He was a good shot, but so near was the fierce animal to the sleeper that the chances were ten to one that he would hit the child.

Lily understood the cause of her husband's hesitation.

Meanwhile the frightful teeth of the crocodile were within a few feet of the boy; the bloodshot eyes snapped with greed and ferocity.

In a few seconds more the little one must become the monster's victim.

And now over the mother's face there came an expression of iron firmness.

From the quaking hands of her excited husband, who, still fearful of hitting the child, could not bring himself to fire, she snatched the rifle, raised it, and took aim at the crocodile's eye.

Like a statue she stood for an instant; then the sharp report of the rifle smote upon the air, the teeth of the crocodile closed with a click, its head dropped to the earth, it smote the bank a few moments with its hard tail, and then fell on its side—dead!

The mother's aim had been true; the bullet had struck the target, had penetrated the monster's eye, and lodged in its brain.

Such a cheer as then went up to the sky was never heard before.

But Mrs. Bertram thought of nothing just then but her child.

The report of the rifle had awakened him, and he was soon in his mother's arms.

His story was to this effect: After he got into the boat he had commenced to pull on the warp-rope, which, suddenly parting, he fell backward, striking his head against a thwart.

He was stunned, and for some time after he was so confused that he hardly realized what had taken place, but lay with dizzy brain perfectly still.

When at last he recognized his situation, he was too far off to make his feeble voice heard. When the boat struck the rocks he got out on the sand.

After vainly shouting, he thought he would try to get nearer the ship. He left the beach, wandered about for a while; then he became very drowsy near the close, marshy thicket, and so lay down and fell asleep.

'Ay, ay, my boy,' said the captain, 'and you may thank your mother for saving your life. Lily,' he continued, turning to her, after they arrived aboard ship, 'God bless you! You have proved yourself a noble creature. The other day I thought, and expressed the thought that one so frail and usually so timid as you could never be brought to show courage. Now I perceive and acknowledge my mistake, for you have shown me that the softest and most gentle woman may, in certain situations, exhibit more firmness and resolution than a strong man.'—'Christian Globe.'

A TALK WITH BOYS AND GIRLS.

(G. A. Henty.)

There is hardly a boy who does not in his heart of hearts wish that he could be a hero, and not a few girls have sighed at the thought that they possess even less chance than their brothers of proving that they, too, were opportunity given, could show themselves capable of doing great deeds. It may be admitted at once that to only a small proportion is it given to gain fame in the world, but there are vast numbers who possess the true spirit of heroism.

True heroism consists in doing what is right, come what may. In war this may mean giving your life for another; in peace it often means sacrificing money, honor, position, for what is honest and right. The first qualification toward heroism is absolute truthfulness. Come what may, be the consequences light or serious, a true boy or girl will never tell a lie. Lying is the mother of cunning, of meanness, and most other vices. Every boy and girl should feel in his or her own heart that a lie is the most contemptible, the most cowardly sin that they can commit; and of all forms of lying, the worst is the cowardly one of lying to escape punishment.

The coward will lie to screen himself; but the boy who has a shadow of heroism feeling about him will boldly confess to his share in the affair and take his punishment.

Next to truthfulness comes unselfishness. There is noble unselfishness in the soldier who will rush out from shelter and risk death in carrying in a wounded comrade. So equally, though in a less striking degree, is the unselfishness of the boy who will set aside his own pleasures for the sake of others.

It is in boyhood and girlhood that true heroism must be felt if it is ever to be attained in riper years. Boys are apt to make heroes of those who are strongest and most skilful in games, and to despise those who are unable from ill-health or constitutional weakness to bear their full share in any sports. They do not reflect that the skill and prowess of their champions are largely the result of good health and physique, and that the shrinking, delicate boy may be as true a hero as the captain of their football or cricket team.

A brave man hazards life, but not conscience.—SCHILLER.

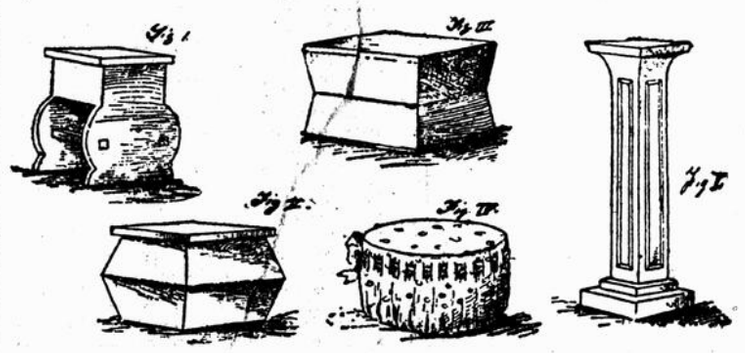
SAFE—OR SORRY.

'I don't quite know what to do about it. It does not seem wrong—but—' and the hesitating young man or woman stands halting between two opinions, uncertain whether or not to do the thing that does not seem wrong, nor yet quite right.

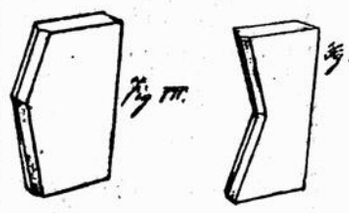
'Better be safe than sorry,' is a good rule to remember at such a time. If a thing does not seem all right, then be safe, and let it alone. It is what looks almost innocent—which makes you hesitate a minute before you decide to do it—that leads after a while to what is plainly wrong. But if the decision is on the safe side, it leads in the other and better direction. Not only will that danger spot be safely passed, but it will be easier to pass the next one. Every right decision makes the next easier, and helps to fix the habit of deciding aright. Fixing the good habit of being safe is the very best way to avoid the opposite one, which will lead sooner than one realizes to the being sorry.—East and West.

Some Neat Flower Stands

Just about this time the members of a household begin to think that perhaps after all mother had too many plants potted and brought in from the garden. When the first frosts threatened a sudden death to some of the bright little summer friends all were glad to see them given a longer lease of life in the potted stage, to brighten up the winter home. Now, however, they seem to block up all the window sills and collect dust because the larger pots are so difficult to move. If these were out of the way the smaller ones could be more easily moved. Some good smooth



boards, a few nails and a little energy on the part of the boys in the household ought to provide a solution for this difficulty by providing some of the many neat little stands that may be made to hold these potted plants. Moreover, these stands are a decided addition to the pleasant look of the room in which they stand. Perhaps it would be a good



DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION.

idea for Christmas gifts. The 'New England Homestead' offers the following good suggestions, and even if they are to serve as Christmas gifts it is none too early to see about making them at once.

The end pieces of Fig I can be marked out on a board by means of a square and a pair of dividers. Nail the side pieces directly to the end pieces, and secure the top to the upper edges of all these.

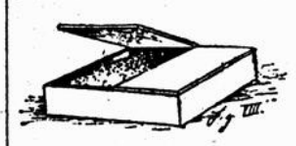
Fig II is a square box with projecting top, and sides that are set with an outward and inward slope. Use corner pieces like those in Fig VII for this purpose, bevelling the ends of the side pieces and nailing directly to these inner corner pieces.

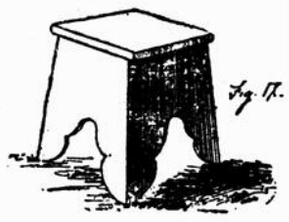
Fig III shows a little stand that is made in the same way, except that the slopes are in the opposite directions and require such inner corner pieces as are suggested in Fig VI.

One of the most attractive stands of all is that shown in Fig V. This has a flat box, Fig VIII, for a base and to make the whole very difficult to tip over, this base is filled with sand. The sides are four narrow boards joined with bevel joints at the edges. The panels on the sides are not panels at all, but the effect is secured by putting on as shown, with brads, a little narrow molding, upon the surface of the sides. The curve under the top can be omitted if it prove too difficult, and a simple little molding placed under the overhanging edge of the top. This may be about 30 inches high.

Fig IV shows a stand made from an empty cheese box, to be had at any grocery store. The cover is nailed on and a piece of pretty figured cloth drawn over it. Another piece is 'gathered' about the sides and ornamented with a ribbon, if desired.

Fig IX shows one of the simplest forms and one of the prettiest. Cut a paper pattern for one side, and cut all





BASE OF PEDESTAL AND ATTRACTIVE SAND.

the others by it. Bring the edges together with bevel joints, and nail on the top with slender brads. If this can be made of oak, it will look very handsome if given only a coat of oil with a little, a very little, lamp black mixed with it. Rub this 'filler' into the grain of the wood and polish well with a flannel cloth. This stand may be 20 inches high and the top 12 inches square.

PUZZLES.

CHARADE.

My first is dirt. My second a useful article. My whole a useful article.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A burrowing animal. A river in Italy. A young sheep. Easily broken. Pertaining to the eye. The least whole number. A picture puzzle. My initials and finals form the names of a great statesman and a great general.

ANAGRAMS.

Draw her oft, Cess—A piece of furniture.
Dan, I win two curs—Drapery.
Man ropes hog—Musical instrument.
Sour pitch—A step to marriage.
Hang red raft—A relation.
—Bristol 'Times and Mirror.'

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

Jumbled Artists.—Landseer. Millais. Turner. Watts. Rubens.

Riddle-me-ree.—Eugene.

Fishes Enigmatically Expressed:—Pike. Skate. Herring. Haddock. Minnow.

We have received answers to the puzzles of Oct. 5 from Ruby Nicholson, Durham, England. No. 6 in the Flower puzzle was wrong.

Marion Middleton, Saskatoon, has sent in correct answers to the puzzles of Nov. 2.

Correct answers to the puzzles of Nov. 9 (Transpositions, etc.) have been sent by Myrtle Ross, Alberton, P.E.I.

Answers to last week's puzzles have been received from George O. Reid. Nos. one and two in the Fish puzzle were wrong. The answers to Nov. 2 puzzles must have gone astray, but as you usually are correct, we have no doubt you were in this case. Fred. B. Hayden, Nos. one and two also wrong in the Fish puzzle. Hazel MacKercher, Nos. one and three, wrong.

INDOOR AND OUTDOOR DEPARTMENT.

Hunters in Many Lands.

V.—BRAZILIAN FORESTS.

Capt. C. R. G. Bell, attached to the quartermaster-general's department, British army, with three other military friends, lately spent a ten weeks' hunting tour in Brazil. The party travelled west for 200 miles along the Amazon river, starting from Obidos. The heat, they said, was intense, and the large number of snakes they encountered added much to the excitement of the trip. When the party had gone some forty or fifty miles along the Amazon they witnessed a battle royal between two snakes. Capt. Bell described the encounter as follows:

'We were walking through a clearing just about sunset, and about a half mile from our camp, when the rattle of a snake attracted us, and in a few minutes we saw the beginning of a fierce encounter between two deadly enemies—a black snake and a rattler. These two species of snake are hereditary and bitter foes. The black snake is much smaller than the rattler, but he is a terribly formidable foe. He seems to scent the rattler from a long distance, and he gives himself no rest until he gains a point of vantage to swoop upon his foe. On this occasion we did not see the black snake until he leaped on the rattler's throat, and then began as fine a battle as we had ever seen. With a fury that was awful the rattler wriggled and shook, and rolled and writhed. He leaped into the air, twisted and tossed himself about, banged his assailant down on the ground, rolled on him and over him, but it was no use. The black snake simply stuck. He kept his hold like a vise on his antagonist's throat. If he had let go it would have meant certain death to him, and he knew it.

'For nearly two hours the life-and-death game was kept up without a minute's intermission and without any sign of weakening on either side. Then we noticed that the rattler's strength seemed to give way and all of a sudden he coiled himself up and lay still, as if to die. But this was only a ruse, as it turned out, and the blacksnake was not tricked by it, for he, too lay down by his prostrate victim but time keeping a firm hold, set in his opponent's t few minutes interval again and resumed desperate energy—a s life. Again he reared coiled, trying by every to get his fangs into in vain for in half an threw up the sponge die. But even then still stuck to him and the body began to s go. Then, the tragedy the comedy began—a comedy to us. On t tor there was no sign with all possible stealthiness the conquerer prepared tion of his victory.

'He began by stretching out every crease and its scaly surface. Not kle was left upon the to outstretched tail. licking his victim from ing parallel lines of sal tire length, which, with setting sun falling on it, varied slimy hues. For more he continued his p til he had made four streaks of saliva, which ribbon laid horizontally from end to end. Then low rose and shook himself ing done so, took up his head of his victim and him with a bright gleam in his bead-like eyes. Then opened his mouth to its and after a series of gulps into him the body of the longer than himself, and then tip of the tail dangling from he dragged himself into where he probably rested so in digesting his meal.

'We did not have the heart the black snake after his victory, much as we would his skin.'—'Globe and Commercial Advertiser.'

THE DOG'S LAMENT.

It's very hard to suffer and be still,
Our name's applied to every human ill.
A "doggerel" is a rhyme that's very bad—
Indeed, the very worst that's to be had.
A book is "dog-eared" when it's been abused.
Alas! I think we're very hardly used.
A man's a "dog" because he won't behave.
(It almost makes an honest doggie rave!)
A "puppy" is a fellow most uncouth—
A slur upon the flower of our youth;
A "hound" a villain of the deepest dye—
An insult to his dogdom's majesty;
A "cur," of course, is not a shining light.
Yet even he is called to bear the slight.
'To dog one's footsteps,' is, I really think
A dreadful thing, from which we dogs would shrink.
A "dogma" is a hard religious school,
A "dogged" person always plays the fool.
And "dog-days" find us panting with the heat;
We scarce can blink our eyes, or lift our feet.
Why—why—throw mud upon our noble name?
A dog's a dog thro' all the world the same.

—London Answers.

THE BEAR'S BAROMETER.

'I'd like to know how it is that a bear cub knows more than a weather bureau!' And Milo Bull crossed his legs and leaned his crossed arms on them in his usual camp-fire fashion. Milo was a tall, sinewy north woods guide, well known as a story teller along the whole length of Fulton Chain. He stopped when he said this, and looked deep into the blazing camp fire. November had come, and every visitor to the camp stretched out on the balsam bed in front of the tent, knew that few days of hunting or story telling were left that year.

'They don't, do they?' said one of the men, just to show interest.

'They don't, eh?' said Milo. 'Well, now, they just do. You've heard about that bear cub Milly used to have, haven't you?' And the same man said he remembered Milly, Milo's handsome, girlish wife, crying her eyes out when they shot it.

'Well,' said Milo, 'we got that bear in a trap early in the summer, and he was too young to know much. Milly took a great fancy to him, and had a door cut in the side of a big box for him when fall came, and straw put in it so h wouldn't sleep cold.

'Of course he was chained, and of course he chased himself round and round his stake all summer, like every other bear cub ye ever saw. It used to worry Milly a great deal how that bear cub hadn't any more sense, and she used to do a lot of planning how he could be kept in the house when it come winter.

'I didn't know myself how he was going to like it, but we were having a fine long Indian summer, and I was letting trouble take care of itself. One day that bear began to act mighty funny; seemed like he was housecleaning. He began in the morning, the prettiest day ye ever saw, and hauled out every bit of that straw and spread it out in the sunshine. Long about noon he went at it and turned it all over.

'About three o'clock—the days are pretty short up here about Thanksgiving time—he began putting it all back in his box. Picked it all up, every last straw of it, and put it in. Then he went in himself, and packed a lot of straw against the door.

'Mind ye, it was as pretty a day as you ever saw in your life when he went into that box, but if the next morning there wasn't a good ten inches of snow ground, and no bear to be didn't see him, neither, till spring!

'I took great pains when the pers came up to see what they day the weather was going to sir, there wasn't a word about Now what I want to know how that bear knew it was the bears to go to sleep with the and how he knew that snow was —'Religious Intelligencer.'

HOW CROWS HELP FOX HUNTERS.

For some reason, says the 'Bang News,' crows have seated and mortal antipathy to foxes. As crows their nests in trees, where no fox climb, and as an adult crow can from any fox by flying we cannot derstand why all crows seek to and destroy every fox they see. we know this to be a fact, as we watched the performances of crows foxes were near many times.

The best time to realize the the average crow against the is on a bitterly cold day in early when the frost gems the and when the hounds can follow a trail without touching their noses snow. On such days if there are crows about they can be relied upon show where the fox is running though no cry is uttered by the hounds.

We have seen crows watch for ning foxes on such occasions for at a time, and as soon as a fox from the thick woods and let a a glimpse of its body every bird hover over the running beast and at it and scold it and show marked dence of a bitter hatred. Several hunters whom we know make a of following the alert crows when foxes are roaming across claiming that the birds are fully liable as hounds and less trouble maintain. Though we cannot tell why the crows became so bitterly posed to the foxes, we know that is the case, and we also know that ing to the friendly tips furnished crows many foxes meet their end winter.

LABRADOR PETS.

Animals and their habits form quite a feature of desirable ledge out here, writes Dr. Grenfell Labrador. We have now on fine pups—auxiliaries for our hospital team, and a young as a puppy to add to the little fox farm. A man some while ago, greatly addicted kept not only two tame bears tame porcupine. The former perfectly friendly and so domesticated when restless at night they would dams and construct houses in of his parlor, of chairs, desks and anything else that came while the porcupine was so weaned to human habits that night crawled into the There his overtures, however as appreciated, as his former treatment might have led him

RECEIVED FOR THE KOMATIK FUND.

Mrs. G. F. Spencer, Hamilton, Ont. ..... $
E. Willis, Oshawa, Ont. ..... $
Miss L. Mackay, Owenton, Ky. ..... $
Previously acknowledged ..... $

Total received up to Nov. 19 ..... $

Address all subscriptions to 'Witness' Labrador Fund, Montreal & Son, 'Witness' Office, stating that the gift is for the Komatik Fund.

THE WORLD'S WELFARE.

FACE TO FACE WITH 'RUBBER.'

(The Rev. C. J. Dodds, of Bopoto, Congo, in the Baptist 'Missionary Herald.')

It had long been our desire to visit the Black River—a tributary of the Mongala River—which flows seemingly parallel to the great Congo at a distance of about a hundred miles to the north of our station. The district visited is part of the concession of the Anversoise Trust, and on this journey we were destined to meet 'Rubber' at close quarters.

After the usual necessary preparations, Mr. Marker, our new missionary, and I said our good-bys and started eastward in our iron boat. Our first stop was at Ngese, where we have several outschools; but when we left this place we struck out into new country, and after six hours' tramp through forest, mud, and water, emerged into an immense clearing, the post of the Rubber Company at Bayenge.

This clear space on the side of the steep hill was rather trying under the hot direct rays of a tropical mid-day sun, but after climbing the hill we came to the house of the white agent, M. E—. He seemed much surprised at seeing us, and at first conversation was strained and difficult. We did not wish to stay at the post, and repeatedly expressed our desire to pitch our tent in the village; but M. E—— would not hear of it. He placed a large room at our disposal, where we made ourselves comfortable for thirty-six hours at a rubber post on the Congo.

Bayenge Post is beautiful for situation. A magnificent Alpine-like view stretches to the south-east, and splendid roads branch off in all directions from the State House. The agent in charge of the post was much concerned to be courteous to us, consequently we were not able to come into contact with the natives alone; our host and a soldier with a gun were always with us. However, we endured the infliction, and seeing we had a language at our command common to ourselves and the natives, but unknown to the white man, we were able to hold a lively conversation with the people.

On the Sunday, still with our host, we visited all the surrounding villages. A word in the Ngombe tongue acted like magic. At first the poor folk were inclined to be morose (no wonder!), but as soon as we spoke the Ngombe greeting, 'Odi bopele' ('Are you well?'), a great transformation ensued. Fear gave place to hope, and their joy knew no bounds. We were besieged with tawny faces all aglow with delight, and dirty palms galore were thrust into ours for a friendly shake. It was a revelation, doubtless, to the white man by our side.

But now to return. There are some 800 rubber collectors in the Bayenge district, and these are expected to bring in three kilos (about 7 lbs.) per month. When we arose from our beds on the Sunday morning we found that preparations were being made for the buying (*sic*) of the rubber. Brass rods, brass anklets, hats, cloth, pipes, beads, and salt in abundance lay on the verandah of the house. But armed soldiers were on every side, and a whipping-post with a chicotte was also close by. The bar of this, with the strings for tying the unfortunate shortagers, was knocked down just as I was about to secure it in a photograph.

Some two hundred men had already arrived with their baskets of rubber. They were all wearing a strange, terrified look, quite unlike men who are hoping to strike a bargain in trade. We had seen how some suffer in the process of collecting the sap. We had passed a man on the road who had broken his back by falling from a tree while collecting or tapping some vines. There is no workmen's compensation or even St. John's Ambulance in Congo. No; his poor aged mother was doing her best to carry him on her back to his home, and this was still some miles distant.

This had made us sad; but later on grief turned to anger when, on this Sunday morning, accompanied by the agent, we were looking at the baskets of rubber and came to one poor fellow with a swollen face, and in great pain. He said he had fallen from a tree. We touched the bruise slightly, but not so his master, who laughed, and with a rough hand ruthlessly tore open the wound. The man cringed with pain, but durst say nothing.

We had thought ourselves fortunate in being at this place on 'Rubber Day,' but we had not reckoned with our host. The superior officer in charge of the post had been away for a few days, but he returned to Bayenge while we were at breakfast. M. E—— went out to tell him we were there, and on his arrival the officer told the people to go home with their loads of rubber. He would not buy on that day. The people were surprised, and some said, 'Our white men are afraid of the missionaries!' I think they were not far wrong.

On the Monday morning the rubber was again brought in, but there was no buying till we had gone. We noted that a new stick had been put on the whipping-post, and as we left we shuddered at the thought of what would befall the poor folk when we had departed.

While at breakfast a capita reported to the white men that forty of his rubber gatherers had taken refuge with the Roman Catholics at Umangi, and that they had not gathered their rubber. One white man then said to the capita, 'Go and tie up the catechist of the Roman Catholic Mission who is in the village.' So it seems that mission teachers have to suffer if the people hide at the mission premises.

Not being able to visit some other posts in this district owing to the disturbances, our route was diverted, and for three days we tramped through dense forest. Then we had still two and a half hours' walk before we reached the post of Ngongo. We spent one night with the agent here, and on the next day left for the Black River.

Two and a half hours' quick march brought us to the beach, where we expected to find canoes and paddlers awaiting us. We saw the canoes a quarter of a mile away, but not a single paddler about. After a bit of stirring, we got our canoes, but we had to go without any natives to pilot us on the Black River. We were told the reason was that the chief of the village which supplied the paddlers had been imprisoned, and therefore the people refused to work for white men.

That was a night to be remembered. Darkness came on—thick, gross darkness: we felt it. No landing-place was visible. At last, weary, we moored our canoes up to some grass, when we were the prey of myriads of mosquitoes. Then the moon appeared and helped us to reach a hut propped on sticks on the bank a few miles further down. Into this we made our way, and, wrapped in our mackintoshes, sat in our chairs and slept till morning broke.

When we reached a village, three boys came to pilot us to Monveda, on the promise of a fish-hook each; and it was from Monveda we began our homeward way. A few hours' walking brought us to the towns of Ngonji, where we had a good time talking with the people, and then, after two days of very bad roads, we were most heartily welcomed at Ngali, the chief coming to meet us.

We stayed two days inspecting the schools and seeking to inspire hope in the hearts of the people. It is a cheering sight to see so many girls and boys reading the Good Book, and to know that by song and precept they are imbibing its teachings. At Ngali we have won a good hold. The chief has learned the arts of reading and writing, and professes faith in the Saviour. But for this, and his adherence to ourselves, he is being called upon to suffer severely. He is hated by the white men, who seem to rejoice to make his burdens as heavy as possible, and without reason.

Now the climax has come, and a system of mission boycotting is coming into force. This chief, by name Mopita, accompanied us to Upoto and stayed for a few days. Whilst here he learned that Lieut. Simon, the chief agent of the Southern Ngali district, had told the agent at Ngali to imprison Mopita whenever he returned to his town. This man seems to be in deadly terror lest we should hear of his doings in the towns, and proposes to stop all communications with us in this way. Mopita was arrested immediately he arrived at his town, and another chief has also been arrested, simply for his interest in us and for the fact that one of our teachers resides near him.

This lieutenant was here the other day, but I did not see him. I hear, however, that he has been boasting since that he has so terrified the natives that they will not dare to tell the missionaries anything else. But such boasting is vain. The people know their friends, and are already learning that their only hope for deliverance from their bondage is in the missionaries. This last trip among them, even if it has done nothing more, has shown the natives that there is another species of the genus man than that they have hitherto been acquainted with, and that there are people who can be touched with the feeling of their infirmities. Eyes have been raised which formerly were cast down, a smile of hope has crossed the once woe-begone face, and a vision of a brighter future has come to many who until our visit lived ever in the impenetrable shade. We have bidden men still bear up: we have told them that you at home are working on their behalf; that the day of their emancipation is drawing nearer.

C. J. D.

A VISIT TO A 'JUNGLE SCHOOL.'

(By the Rev. A. M. Walmsley, Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon.)

Questions concerning even the most primary education in Ceylon possess an attraction for me. I, therefore, very readily accepted an invitation from the Rev. W. G. Shorten to accompany him on a visit to one or two of the lowliest places of education in his district. On the evening of Tuesday, Feb. 12, we drove over to Teldeniya—about fifteen miles distant from Kandy—and put up at the Rest House for the night. During dinner, I saw the boy who was serving me suddenly jump. On looking down, I found that a huge cockroach had been sporting round his feet, on the lookout for stray morsels. I told the boy to kill the beast, which he did—with his bare foot. On looking through the Visitors' Book, I found that one man had ridden in drenched to the skin, and the Rest House keeper—good Mrs. Jayawardana—had accommodated him with an elegant light blue comboy (a kind of skirt) and a pair of black stockings!

We were up betimes in the morning—soon after half-past five—and watched the horses fed. At 7.30 we made a start in the cold, damp air, after having consumed enough provisions to last almost a whole day, for we did not know when we should get another proper meal. We drove for several miles through fine scenery, with a precipice on the right, and the Gura Oya flowing along at the bottom. On reaching a grass-covered cattle shed, we drew up, and saddled the horses. The villagers gathered round, of course, to see this great sight. It was my first attempt at horse-riding, and I was no sooner on than I was nearly off. But as there was nothing to be gained by falling off, I decided to stick on. The path led down a steep, rocky slope, at which we had to dismount, and across a stony brook, where we had to wade the horses. Then we went on, up and up, following a mountain bridle path. It was something quite new to me, this slipping and crawling and trotting by turns, and I am not sure that I enjoyed it. At one place, the horse was scrambling over a rock when all four feet began to slide. But everything has an end, and in time we arrived at our first school.

It was called Dunuvila Boys' School, and as soon as we entered the door—or rather where the door would have been if the school had owned one—we were greeted by terrific shouts of 'Aryu Bowan! Aryu Bowan!' ('Good morning'). If you who are accustomed to gaze upon schools which in some cases have cost scores of thousands of pounds, could have been suddenly transported to Ceylon, confronted with a building such as the one we had just reached, and informed that it was a 'school,' your probable incredulity would have been pardonable. The 'school' consisted of a little shed, much more humbly built than the average stable or cattle shed in England, and badly roofed with dried grass. On two sides the mud walls only reached halfway to the roof, leaving the rest open. There was not a door or window in the place. Fifty-four boys sat round the solitary room on benches, and, as you may guess, they were not overburdened with clothing. They could all lay claim to a mass of dark hair, a pair of bright black eyes, and a set of glistening white teeth. There were a few cheap books on arithmetic, a few reading books—also very cheap—a hymn-book, a register, two or three maps, an almanac or two, and that was about all, except for the few books in the hands of the boys. These things seemed to be the whole working apparatus of the school.

The morning's work commenced with an examination of Scripture knowledge by Mr. Shorten, in Singhalese, of course. This was followed by the distribution of gifts to the best boys. I wish you could have seen it. It was as good as a page of 'Punch.' One boy received a lead pencil, another was the happy recipient of a small cotton bag such as little girls possess in England, while still another, on whom Fortune seemed to have smiled, got a little cotton jacket. No sartorial questions caused heartburnings, and the garment was no worse for having been slightly gnawed by a hungry rat. When the more valuable prizes had been thus distributed, old and used Christmas cards were given away, and when these failed, two or thre Petit Beurre biscuits were handed to each of the remaining 'good boys,' out of the tin of biscuits we had brought to provide us with lunch.

Following on these rewards for general proficiency, came the medical examination, for the district missionary must be a doctor for body as well as soul. One boy had fever pretty badly, and he was called out before the school to swallow first a dose of quinine, and then one of calomel. He had to keep on smiling, because all the boys were laughing at him. At this juncture we were called out to look at a snake near the school wall. It proved to be only a rat snake, and quite harmless.

On returning to the school, I looked into the Log Book, and found one entry which was too good to be buried in oblivion forever. So I copied it out, and here it is: '13-12-06. To-day school is met not for the rain dropped throughout of whole morning and children were presented a few.'

You would get a very incomplete impression of our visit if I omitted to say that all we said and did was carefully observed by a crowd of men, who stared if we had just fallen from Mars. Some of them were old, and the sight of their white beards and brown parchment-like skins, as they peered at us in the schoolroom, made a curious impression on me. I had not been used to being so carefully watched during school work. After making an entry in the Log Book, which, I hope, was a little more grammatical than the extract just quoted, we got into the saddle again, and descended to the lower ground.

There we lunched, seated on a log of wood, in a cattle shed, with the usual crowd of curious natives looking on. Lunch consisted of a few biscuits, a lump of Dutch cheese—which we had brought with us—and the juice of a young cocoanut called 'kurumba.' After our scanty meal we rode off to another school some miles away, and spent quite a long time there. This was a girls' school, but as few fresh incidents occurred, I will say no more about it. I could not spare more than one day away from Kandy, so I made up my mind to ride into Teldeniya and stay there for the night. I trotted to the Rest House garden just in time to see my dinner running its last race round the beds. That night I dined off chicken!

LOG OF THE SS. 'STRATHCONA'

On the journey south, while on our way, a Marconigram informed us that the new motor launch 'Daryl' had arrived from Boston. She is only thirty-six feet over all, nine feet beam, and yawl rigged, with a fifteen horse-power kerosene engine. She was manned by four young students of Harvard University with one sailor, and had safely in two weeks covered the intervening hundreds of miles of open water. Crossing safely the dangerous Gulf of Fundy, with its phenomenal and dangerous rise and fall of tides, and the great Gulf of St. Lawrence—well known for its turbulent waters. Proud as we were to hear of their fine achievements, we felt we must look to our laurels, or add to the wording of 'Britannia Rules the Waves.' For it is not with sword and gun true ruling is done, and he who does generous—yes—and brave deeds, for love of his fellows only, is greater than he who takes a city.

Later by a young man with a mortified arm, and poorer by many dressings, drugs, and appliances distributed to other applicants, we reached our destination at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Ukasiksalik, and had taken in a load of wood for fuel by night. Perhaps the most distressing feature of all the work in the extreme north now is the terribly disastrous and cumulative result of disease brought back by the native Eskimo from places in civilization where they were part of the 'exhibits.' Yet there is still no legislation on the subject. My friend, Dr. Low, who recently for the Canadian Government took the SS 'Neptune' for a twelve months' voyage to North Hudson Bay, describes in his official log a similar, only more concise, example of the heartlessness of the 'better educated.' He writes: 'A few years ago a Scotch whaling firm sent their steamer 'Active' to Southampton Island and brought with them some natives from Big Island. These men, provided with modern rifles soon killed off or drove away the deer in the neighborhod. The old inhabitants, the Sagdlingmiat Eskimo, being armel only with bows and arrows and spears, were unable to compete with the better armed strangers. As a result, the entire tribe, who numbered 68 souls in 1900, died of starvation and disease in the winter of 1902, just for a few dollars. The following year the whaling station was abandoned, and the great island is now uninhabited except for a few of the Big Island Eskimo at the old Whaling Station. Some regulation should be made to prevent the unauthorized movement of natives, or similar wholesale slaughter will again occur.' He adds again, 'These tribes from long contact with whalers, have a mixture of white blood, and have contracted some of the loathsome diseases of civilization.' They have, moreover, no medical or other missionary among them to teach them remedies that we know of, and use so successfully. The Rev. E. E. Peck, of the Church Missionary Society who has spent several years amongst these far-off folk, is now aiming to get back again. Surely if civilization has contributed so directly to the downfall of these poor folks, we who use whalebone, whale oil and guano, ivory and sealskin furs for dress ornamentation, and the products of the north should at least do that which common humanity dictates, and send down amongst them someone with a knowledge of the good things we have also to send. The work could be carried out from this side, though it would at first no doubt be very difficult. As for expense, so much money is now spent every year in going north to destroy for sport the bear, walrus, deer and seals, which form the sole source of food and clothing for these people, that it would only be the most legitimate of taxes if all such sporting ships had to pay large licenses to go with their modern equipment into those extreme regions. For it spells swift destruction of the human being who live there. The entire value of a walrus when taken and used to the best advantage for commercial purposes is only $50. To a native Eskimo a walrus spells everything that is necessary—food, light, heat, clothing, weapons, and even a boat. The once numerous walrus in Hudson's Bay are now almost destroyed and with them must go the only possible population, as it seems, of that great land whenever it shall please the whaling companies to cease operations, and this they will most certainly do when their prey gets scarce, an inevitable result of the improvement of weapons for destroying them. There can be no doubt in any man's mind with a spark of humanity that it is worth while reserving the use of walrus for the natives entirely.

Denmark in Greenland provides a model to the whole world in its parental and effectual care for the defenceless little people of the north land.

It was indeed a sad task we had before us next day, for we had to steam up a long bay to a settler's house to take away his daughter, who was deprived of her reason. A bright, handsome girl—some years ago she came south with me to enter domestic service in a town in Newfoundland. A year ago a hasty message apprised me that she was in the house of detention for a concealed birth. The old story—a promise of marriage—a desertion, and a broken heart. We brought her home only to pine and worse than die under her parents' sorrowing eyes. And now nothing lay before us but to take her where she would find safety in the asylum at St. John's. Yet it would not be consonant with good taste, some say, to speak of a place of punishment reserved hereafter for those who do these things and go unpunished here.

We met with a great disappointment at our next port of call. A party of friends in their yacht from New York, who had come down all this way to meet us, had waited for us here, but had left less than twenty-four hours before for England, having given us up. This vessel had ran in the last ocean race and her beautiful lines, fittings and size had set many tongues wagging, as she came along the coast. We marked the event, however, by a Mushroom Party—that is, we joined some Moravian Brethren stationed here, and went hunting about the only thing that is to be hunted now in that region. It is not generally known yet on the coast how exceedingly esculent are many of the fungi that grow plentifully on our barren shore and in the bushes. The homely Agaricus, it is true, is absent, and the gourmand might reject the claims of its humbler confrere, but our large red Russulae, and our big brown Boleti, have considerable substance and are an excellent substitute to our palates. Of these we gathered a large basketful besides regaling ourselves on a field of ripe blue berries over which our path led us. The hill climb, the bracing air, and the invigorating appetite as we sat down to tinned deer meat and mushrooms, helped us to forget our disappointment of the morning. The evening was spent designing a fresh-air supply for winter months for a young woman with consumption, a supply which would be available in the bitterest months in winter, the cold air being additionally required as an affection of larynx made sleep often impossible. A large tube for air of a foot in diameter was made to open into an arched awning over the head of the bed, the outer end opening through a hole in the side of the house. The bed was devised on the principle of a sleeping bag, and the nightgown abolished for a warm close-fitting suit. The original idea we got from Dr. J. H. Kellog, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and it appears to us to be a device that ought to be much more widely known and made use of than it at present is. The cold clear air falls directly on the patient's face and a warm soft close fitting cap, with ear flaps if necessary, serves to protect the rest of the head from draughts. It is the nearest approach to the possibility of a sanatorium at home that we could conceive for a climate like this, and that at small expense.

At our next port of call we had to discipline an Eskimo who, conceiving that the goods in the Moravian Mission's store at Hopedale were deposited for his benefit, had endeavored to act on that understanding. He promised to be good in future, and then shortly returned with a deputation of his brethren to read me a long address in Eskimo. The purport of the address was that the fishing was very poor. The people were not to be allowed unlimited debt at the Moravian store, and they wanted me to know their sad condition. I should have been, I must say, much disturbed, but in years gone by, I have had similar experiences, and the outcome has always been they were helped through somehow. The Brethren have served the Eskimo now for a hundred and thirty odd years, and they know them thoroughly. I was delighted in Dr. Low's official record, to see his warm commendation of the methods they have used. He closes by saying: 'Their method is a kind of parenthood by which they supply food and clothing, taking the product of the hunt in exchange. This scheme seems to work very well. There is no premium put upon laziness and false piety as is the case where the missionary makes a free distribution of food and clothing to the natives.' I did not read this to the deputation, however.

A call later to the case of a sick woman gave us an opportunity for a kindness which we appreciated. The woman, who was cook to a large shore crew was 'laying up.' Her husband, who was of the crew, had refused on that account to join his colleagues in an adventurous expedition to the north in search of fish, the fishing being a failure in the immediate neighborhood. Suspicion fell upon her that she was malingering to avoid work, and recrimination and misery were the result. It was quite a relief apparently to all hands to hear she was really seriously ill. Though I have frequently known folks at home to 'enjoy ill-health,' this was the first occasion I can remember when it was a real pleasure to inform a patient it was necessary to at once go to hospital, in all probability to save life. The renouement, however, was not what one would have expected. For, suffering severely as she really was, she was too timid to act on the advice, and when we left a few hours later, had decided, with her husband's approval, 'to stay where she was and die if it was the Lord's will.' She was a nice woman, but I never had much use for that kind of a husband.

WILFRED T. GRENFELL, C.M.G., M.D.

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It's blood nourishment that vitalizes the nerves. Your blood is thin, weak, watery. It's filled with poisons that hang on because your kidneys don't filter properly.

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The wretched stinging, itching sensations will soon disappear under this treatment, and gradually and naturally the raw sores will become smaller and smaller until they entirely disappear.

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Mothers use Dr. Chase's Ointment for the chafing and skin troubles of their babies in preference to unsanitary pore-clogging powders; 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for Miss Clendenning they have done for thousands—they will do for you. But you must get the genuine, with the full name, 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People,' on the wrapper around every box. If your dealer has not got the genuine pills, you can get them at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2.50, from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that under the Quebec Companies Act, 1907, letters patent have been issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, bearing date the eighth day of November, 1907, incorporating Messrs. Seargent P. Stearns, insurance manager; Paul F. Sise, manufacturer; W. Graham Browne, financial agent; Herbert Meredith Marler, notary public, and Wilfrid Povey, advocate, all of the City of Montreal, for the purpose of to acquire and maintain a club house in the City of Montreal, for the purposes of recreation, instruction, amusement, and the provisions of lodging in the said club house for the members of the club.

To acquire, receive, hold, lease, exchange, alienate and convey movable and immovable property as shall be from time to time necessary for the purposes of the club, and to mortgage its immovable property and pledge its movable property.

To make, accept, draw, endorse, negotiate and issue bills, notes, cheques, and other negotiable or transferable instruments and securities.

To acquire and hold the shares or stock of any company having objects in whole or in part similar to those of this company.

To invest and deal with the moneys of the company not immediately required upon such securities and in such manner as may from time to time be determined.

To raise or borrow and secure the repayment of money in such manner and on such terms as the directors may deem expedient and in particular by the issue of debentures or debenture stock bearing a hypothec or pledge upon the whole or any part of its immovable property and a pledge upon the whole or any part of its movable property, both present and future, charged upon the whole or any part of the undertaking, property or assets of company both present and future.

To sell, lease, exchange, surrender, or otherwise deal with the whole of the undertaking, assets, property and rights of the company or any part thereof on such terms and conditions for such consideration as may from time to time seem fit, and in particular for any shares, debentures or securities of any other company, and to divide such part or parts as may be determined by the company, of the purchase moneys, whether in cash, shares or other equivalent, which may at any time be received on a sale of or other dealing with the whole or part of the undertaking, assets, property, estate, effects and rights of the company amongst the members of the company by way of dividend or bonus in proportion to their share or to the amount paid up on their share, or otherwise deal with the same, as the directors may determine.

To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects for which the company is established, or any of them, under the name of the University Club of Montreal, with a total capital stock of twenty thousand dollars ($20,000.00), divided into four hundred (400) shares of fifty dollars ($50.00) each.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of the Province of Quebec, this eighth day of November, 1907.

L. RODOLPHE ROY,
Provincial Secretary.

FLEET, FALCONER, WILLIAMS & BOVEY,
Attorneys for Applicants.

'WITNESS' LABRADOR FUND.

Received for the maintenance of the launch.—

Bruce Yule, Willetsholme, Ont..	$ .50
Mrs. E. Neil, Los Angeles, Cal..	2.50
A would-be helper, Linwood.. ..	1.00
Received for the cots:	
Bertha Yule, Willetsholme, Ont	.50
E. C. G., Creighton, Ont....	2.00
Mrs. G. F. Spencer, Hoards, Ont.	1.00
Mrs. Jas. Findlay, Pembroke.. ..	2.00
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LETTERS FROM READERS.

[The correspondence department is valued by some as the most interesting part of the paper. The bane of it, however, is the length to which letters are liable to grow. There is not only the fact that readers avoid what is long, but the great difficulty of finding the space necessary. We do not like to refuse a good letter on the ground of length, but it often has to be done. Some newspapers put a limit on correspondents of a hundred or two hundred words. We recognize that there are subjects occasionally that cannot be well handled in so brief a manner, but we must keep before our readers the fact that brevity is always a primary recommendation.]

JEW AND GENTILE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Your Jewish correspondents in this morning's paper have moved my deepest sympathy. Their attitude towards Christianity is just what the Scriptures lead me to expect. Bearing in mind your editorial advice to 'contemplate facts which are entirely thinkable, and which appeal to the needs of the human soul,' I again venture to offer a humble contribution to this grave discussion:

1. As to the words occurring in my first letter: The learning, the wealth, the good citizenship, the morality of neither Jew nor Gentile can ever take away sin.' Are not these words true? Otherwise what possible significance is to be attached to the sacrificial system of the Old Testament? The blood of innocent animals meant something. Does the Day of Atonement touch nothing deeper than questions of morality? Morality is excellent and praiseworthy, but it can never eradicate guilt from the soul. Without shedding of blood is no remission; but the blood of slain beasts could never take away sin. Did not the Hebrew Psalmist cry: 'Enter not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord; for in thy sight shall no man living be justified?' Does not the Eternal speak of those 'who have made a covenant with me by sacrifice'? We Christians see in our Jesus 'the Lamb of God that taketh away the sin of the world.' He is not a sacrifice provided by man. He is God's Lamb. He offers himself without spot to God to purge our consciences from sin. Is not this the Messiah, upon whom the Lord hath laid the inquity of us all'?

It is on the ground of this sacrifice, provided by the Eternal himself, that men everywhere are called upon to turn to God in repentance unto life. How can the sacrifice be of any value to an impenitent and unbelieving sinner? Rejecting this sacrifice what other sacrifice has the Jew or the Gentile to offer as an atonement for his sin? My heart aches for the man who in reply to this can only say: 'I am a moral man, I need no atonement.' And it is almost equally pathetic to say: 'I acknowledge mine iniquity. The Eternal is merciful. I repent. He will forgive.'

But is not the Eternal a righteous God as well as merciful? Did not he therefore appoint a sacrifice that he might justly forgive?

We are by implication asked for 'historic evidence as to the supernatural origin of our religion.'

In reply I would instance the case of Saul of Tarsus. There is not a scholar living, of any repute, who would venture to deny the historical reality of Saul of Tarsus. Every honest man of learning knows that this Saul was a Hebrew living at the time of the crucifixion of Jesus of Nazareth. No man can maintain that Saul did not cruelly persecute the first Christians. As a devout Jew Saul was convinced that to worship Christ was blasphemous idolatry. He was persuaded that he would render service to God, if he could exterminate the idolatrous sect. Yet this very man became suddenly the most zealous preacher of Jesus Christ as the Son of God risen from the dead. He openly gloried in the sacrifice upon the cross as the one atonement for sin. How is this extraordinary change to be accounted for? The change is a fact of history which not even learned unbelievers venture to deny.

Moreover, this Saul was a man of learning and ability. As Paul the Christian apostle he wrote letters which are influencing thousands to this day. Four of these letters, viz.: one to the Romans, one to the Galatians, and two to the Corinthians, are by all scholars admitted to be genuine. In these he declares that he was supernaturally changed from Saul the Persecutor into Paul the Christian. If he was lying, what reward did he gain for his perfidy? Only a life of persecution ending in martyrdom. If he was self-deceived, how is it that his letters have so influenced thousands of the best and greatest of mankind? He and his great Master, Jesus Christ our Lord, stand or fall together.

3. Moreover this man Saul the Hebrew, when he became Paul the Christian, wrote some supernatural words about the Jews. Hebrews of to-day can read these supernatural words in Paul's letter to the Romans, chapters nine, ten and eleven. He in these chapters shows not only perfect knowledge of the Jewish character and past history; but he looks far down the course of time and reads Hebrew history up to and beyond our own day. He sees the Hebrews, as a people, miraculously preserved by God, yet through all the centuries refusing to accept our Jesus as the Messiah. He sees them nevertheless surrendering to Christ at last and becoming as life from the dead to the world.

In his second letter to the Corinthians he sees the Hebrew nation ever reading the Old Testament with a veil upon their heart, but declares that when that heart shall turn to the Lord the veil shall be taken away.

Who gave Paul, the Hebrew Christian, this knowledge? Who told him that no power should be able to destroy Israel? Who told him that Israel, as it is this day, should as a nation not accept Christ until the end? And if this is supernatural knowledge, why should we not believe him when he assures us that 'all Israel shall be saved' by turning to Christ at the last?

Oh, ye sons of Abraham, chosen of the Eternal, we Christians owe all to you. Ye constitute in your own selves 'the world's blind lamplighter.' Ye have given us our Jesus as the light of the world, yet ye refuse to rejoice with us in the radiance which shines upon us through you. May we yet rejoice together with exceeding joy in our Jesus as indeed the Messiah, the Saviour of the world!

G. OSBORNE TROOP.

St. Martin's Rectory, Nov. 16, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I had not expected to say anything further re the Hebrew question, but since Mr. Vineberg challenges me in, I have no doubt, a friendly spirit, I beg to reply in a like spirit.

Abraham Lincoln, I believe it was, who gave utterance to that trite homily, 'You can fool all the people some of the time, and some of the people all the time, but not all the people all the time.' Might I paraphrase that by saying, if, through centuries, a certain nationality has made itself unpopular in all countries under the sun, there must be a very good reason for it. A writer has said, 'The great soul of the public is always fair,' and might I say, still more the great soul of humanity. With the nation as with the individual, it may be misrepresented, it may be wronged, but if it obey the injunction, 'Do right, and in the darkness light shall arise,' the day of its justification and vindication shall come. But to-day is not the anti-Semitic sentiment as strong as it ever was? All other nationalities cannot be wrong all the time and the Jews alone right, and in my humble opinion—to hark back—it is to this spirit of 'We are God's own people,' and what that implies, and the rule of life which this sentiment must naturally inspire, that the mischief is wrought.

Mr. Vineberg certainly scores a point when he points to the high value which Hebrews place upon education, and refers to the readiness of Jews to send their children to English schools. If other nationalities regarded education in the same light, Canada, with all its wealth of public lands, would not be the laughing stock of other nations because of the fact that they pay their teachers such abominably poor salaries. The only regrettable point is that the spirit of camaraderie which prevails among the school children (before they have fully imbibed the idea that they are a people set apart) should not continue through life.

Let me ask Mr. Vineberg whether it be according to fact that when a Jew steps out of private life into the larger field of public affairs he is snubbed. At least one Lord Mayor of London has been a Jew, and the much-beloved Benjamin Disraeli was a Jew, and we have an alderman whose name at least sounds Jewish. King Edward was only lately entertained by a Jew, and the Rothschilds have always stood high in the regard of the British royal family. Lord Rosebery married a Rothschild. But then that class of Jews has thrown off that spirit of exclusiveness, and being endowed with great mental power (and what that implies), has been received by the public, and honors have not been wanting. 'Go thou and do likewise.'

J. BROWN.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though averse to religious controversy in a public newspaper, yet I should like, with your kind permission, to say a few words on the subject taken up by your correspondents in last Saturday's 'Witness.' And first, as to the Messianic question. Mr. Cohen says, 'that the Jews still expect Messiah, a king who will lead them back to their ancient home.' This is important, for Christians have always believed in the two comings of Messiah, and are, for the most part, ready to accept with Mr. Cohen the belief that the restoration of the Jews to Palestine is closely bound up with that event, for which we daily hope, for which we daily pray, the return of our Master, the second coming of the Lord Jesus Christ. But, the point on which Jews and Christians still disagree is the identity of Messiah, the Jews denying the Messiahship of Jesus of Nazareth, the Christians affirming it. If I understand Mr. Cohen's objections rightly, and he is no doubt expressing the opinion of his co-religionists, it is that the claims of Jesus to be Israel's Messiah and King cannot be substantiated by historical evidence, and, therefore, their rejection of him as a false pretender, they say, is not only reasonable but also justifiable. But I might ask: why have Israel of old rejected and killed some of their earlier prophets who were sent to them by Jehovah? The blood of Jeremiah and of Zacharias, son of Barachias, is still calling for vengeance upon their persecuting brethren. Even Moses, the great law-giver, was on more than one occasion threatened by his people, and Joseph, they cast into a pit. (Gen. xxxvii., 24.) In like manner Jesus of Nazareth 'came unto his own, and his own received him not,' notwithstanding the fact that Moses and the prophets did write of him.

'Blind unbelief is sure to err
And scan His work in vain;
God is His own interpreter
And He will make it plain.'

Now, every believing Jew knows that God has purposed to redeem men through the Messiah. I do not need to prove this. The only thing I need remind them of is that he is to come first as our sacrifice, as the one who is to suffer for our sins. This was God's ultimate aim in choosing Abraham, to whom he repeatedly said: 'In thee and thy seed shall all nations of the earth be blessed.' The seed of the woman of Gen. iii., 15 becomes the seed of Abraham, of Isaac, of Jacob, who is heir of the promise. He is the Redeemer of Israel. (Is. lix., 20); but also the desire and the light of all nations. (Hag. ii., 7; Is. xlix., 6). He is to bring about an atonement between God and man by taking away sin which separates man from God (Is. liii.) and in order to be able to carry out this great purpose he is both the Zemach (branch of) David and Jehovah our righteousness. (Jer. xxiii., 6; Is. iv., 2; Jer. xxxiii., 15). And if Christ's birth, life, work, suffering, death and resurrection answer to the picture drawn of him by the prophets, then he is indeed Israel's Messiah, and it is of no use saying that Jesus never claimed for himself to be what his disciples afterwards claimed for him. This is merely a shifting of responsibility, and those who make this assertion ought first to be in a position of being able to prove which are and which are not ipsissima verba in the Gospel, a thing which is quite impossible. Reason is not given us that it should only pave the way for doubt in the sphere of religion, but that we may search and examine and prove all things as far as they can be ascertained. 'The spirit of man,' says Solomon, 'is the candle of the Lord.' (Prov. xx., 27), but if it is put to a wrong use or not used at all, it burns very dim indeed; and men take refuge either in hopeless agnosticism or in some mere human authority.

The Jews, who by word and pen are trying to undermine the Christian doctrine of the atonement, are evidently not aware that the Talmud contains the same teaching. The Targum to the Song of Solomon says: 'There are two persons who redeem Israel, Messiah, the Son of David, and Messiah, the Son of Ephraim (Joseph).' According to this teaching Israel has two persons and two comings of Messiah. The first one, Messiah the Son of Joseph is to be killed, and then will come the second, the Messiah the Son of David. In Luchoth Ha-Brith it is stated that 'Messiah, son of Joseph, gives his life and dies, and his blood shall make atonement for the sins of the people.' Another most remarkable passage is the one found in the prayers for the Day of Atonement, of which the following is a literal translation: 'Messiah our righteousness is departed from us, horror hath seized us, and we have none to justify us. He hath borne the yoke of iniquities and our transgressions, and is wounded because of our transgressions. He beareth our sins on his shoulders, that he may find pardon for our iniquities. We shall be healed by his wounds at the time that the Eternal will create him (Messiah) a new creature.' This authorized interpretation of the synagogue of Isa. liii. is taken from David Levi's edition of the prayer-book. We have other testimony which no Jew who frequents the synagogue can deny, unless he be prepared to confess that in his prayers to Almighty God his lips say one thing and his heart another. Every year at the feast of the Passover the fifty-third chapter of Isaiah is attributed to the Messiah in all the synagogues in the world in the following words (I quote the second edition of David Levi's translation): 'Fly, my beloved, until the end of the vision speak. Hasten that the shadow may flee away. Let him be exalted and extolled, and high, that is now despised. Let him deal prudently, and reprove and sprinkle many nations.' Now, every Jew who is in the habit of saying this prayer knows that the verses quoted are understood of the Messiah. David Levi has added a note, to say that they refer to 'the true Messiah,' and the Amsterdam Edition of the prayer-book does the same. With what consistency, then, can any Jew assert that this prophecy refers to any one else? I ask, is it honest in prayer to God to apply this passage to the Messiah, and in controversy with men to deny this application? Whatever answer may be given to this question, the position which I have laid down is certain, that faith in a 'suffering' Messiah, 'who should die for the sins of the world,' has not originated with the advent of Christianity, but is essentially Jewish, that God purposed to redeem the fallen race through the Zemach (branch of) David, who is also 'Jehovah Zidkenu,' the Lord our righteousness.

And now a word as to Mr. Vineberg's question. He asks: 'If Jesus was the sacrifice who made full atonement for the sinner, then how is it that after the sacrifice has been made that the world has not been saved?'

My answer is, because the world has not accepted God's offer of salvation. Christ says: 'If ye believe not that I am he, ye shall die in your sins' (John viii., 24). To the unbeliever the prophet says: 'Who hath believed our report?' (Isa. liii., 1). When God commanded Moses to lift up the fiery serpent in the wilderness to the gaze of the children of Israel, we read that 'every one that was bitten, when he looked upon it, he lived' (Numb. xxi., 8, 9). And Jesus says: 'As Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of man be lifted up, that whosoever believeth in him (not about him) should not perish, but have everlasting life.' 'For God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten Son, that all who believe in him should have everlasting life' (John iii., 14-16). If the world is not saved to-day, it is not Christ's fault, no more than you could blame Jehovah that the children of Israel did not enter into the land of promise, 'save Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua, the son of Nun' (Numb. xiv., 30). There are many other arguments which one might use in answer to Mr. Vineberg's question, but, after all, we must bear in mind that Christianity is more than argument. I could convince him by the most cogent arguments, and yet he would still remain unsaved. Faith in Christ is the work of the Holy Spirit, who does not work through arguments, but in the stillness of the heart that has become sick of its own sin and is longing for pardon. The Gospel of Christ is not an argument, but the 'power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth, to the Jew first, and also to the Gentile. Men like St. Paul and all the apostles, men like the da Costas, Capadoses, Caspari, Neander, Stohl, Mendelssohn, Sapnir, Edersheim and hundreds of the house of Israel, princes in learning and character, have become a blessing to the nations, they have become great and good through faith in the Messiah, who became their all in all. In view of this, may I not, dear reader, in conclusion, say a word of exhortation? Weigh this most important subject carefully, pray for light from above. Realize that you have an immortal soul, that you are a sinner, and need just such a Saviour as God in his eternal wisdom provided, and in due time sent, in the person of Jesus of Nazareth.

(Rev.) D. J. NEUGEWIRTZ.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1907.

DR. WORKMAN'S DISMISSAL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As I was present at both meetings of the board of governors of the Wesleyan Theological College, when the case of the Rev. Dr. Workman was discussed and decided, permit me to give my opinion on what Dr. Workman should have done at the close of the second interview. I hold that any person who unites with a church, club, or society, having well-known principles, and having accepted such, without the doing of which he would not be admitted, if he should afterwards change his sentiments or beliefs, then his duty would be quietly to sever his connection, especially when he varies on essential points. Not to do so involves, in my opinion, a question of moral integrity. No man should expect to enjoy the privileges, prestige and emoluments of a body whose principles he opposes, and certainly he would have no reason to complain if excluded therefrom. Plain, every-day honor should dictate resignation.

Now, I purpose to show, in the briefest possible manner, wherein Dr. Workman differs from the Standard Articles of Religion of the Methodist Church. Out of the material at my disposal I limit myself to the consideration of this one issue. The sentences in quotation marks are the words, or the substance of them, used by Dr. Workman before the board at the second interview, or, they are the exact language of Dr. Workman as found in his statement presented to the board at the first interview, and afterwards printed by order of the board for more leisurely perusal. No quotations are torn from their contexts so as to change the meaning, and in case further investigation should be desired, I have given the pages where the quotation may be found. Since the final meeting of the board, Dr. Workman himself has published the statement above referred to.

It is significant that while in the press Dr. Workman claims to be 'a Methodist of the Methodists,' he does not, in his statement, adduce one doctrine in which he proves, or even claims, to be in harmony with the Standards, as though this, in the instance of a professor in a church connexional college, respecting subjects in dispute, was a matter not of the slightest consequence!

INSTANCES WHEREIN DR. WORKMAN IS AT VARIANCE WITH THE DOCTRINES OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.

1. On the subject of original or birth sin article of religion, No. VII. says, Original sin . . . . is the corruption of the nature of every man.' Dr. Workman says, 'I do not think it fair to speak of men who are born in wedlock, and of pure parents, as being born in sin.' (P. 12.) And this, notwithstanding the fact that David, who was undoubtedly 'born in wedlock and of pure parents,' declares in the penitential psalm, 'In sin did my mother conceive me.'

2. When asked in the board as to his belief in the Virgin birth of Christ, Dr. Workman declined to make such an affirmation, stating that the 'subject was still one for investigation.' Art. No. II. says, 'The Son . . . . took man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin,' and again, in the baptism of adults, candidates are asked if they believe that Christ was 'conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary.' Though Matthew and Luke told long ago how Christ's birth occurred, with Dr. Workman that settles nothing, for evidently, with him, until critical scholarship has spoken the last word, which may not be for many years yet, no scholar is in a position to announce any opinion on the subject. Consequently this article of religion is not accepted.

3. When asked before the board as to his belief in the physical resurrection of Christ, he declined to make affirmation of such a belief, stating the 'subject was still one for further investigation.' Art. No. III. says, 'Christ did truly rise again from the dead, and took again his body.' Though it is now nearly one thousand nine hundred years since the alleged event occurred, yet, according to Dr. Workman, until critical scholarship has given its final verdict, it is decidedly premature to make such a declaration, especially when some future day may prove the statement untrue. Therefore, he refuses to accept Article No. III.

4. Dr. Workman was asked in presence of the board if he believed that Christ is God. He declined to answer that question also. Art. No. II. speaks of the Son as 'the very and eternal God,' and, again, in the same paragraph it is said, 'Christ is very God and very man.' Christ is also called God at least five times in the Scriptures. But Dr. Workman does not accept the article just quoted.

5. In Art. V. John's Gospel is treated as 'canonical,' that is, 'as a rule of truth, sacred, divine, revealed by God for the instruction of men.' (Encyc. Br.). But Dr. Workman does not consider it so reverently. To illustrate: — The Evangelist John tells us that at the beginning of Christ's ministry John the Baptist, pointing to Christ, said: 'Behold the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.' But Dr. Workman says 'There is no reason to believe that it (the expression) was in use at the beginning of Christ's ministry, but that it came into use sometime after his death, perhaps in the time of Paul.' (P. 7.) On this point Dr. Workman follows the criticism of Strauss, the German Rationalist, made over forty years ago.

And, again, regarding other parts of John's Gospel, he adopts the language of another, who is quoted as saying, 'I do not honestly believe that everything happened exactly as it is reported.' (P. 7.) And adds, 'That, gentlemen, is what I taught my students, and it is a very moderate and guarded statement.' (P. 7.)

If Gibbon or Macaulay wrote history in this way, who would trust them? Why should John be treated differently? But to one man, at least, it seems, that, whatever the consequences, the so-called results of certain critical schools must be made paramount.

6. Dr. Workman further says: 'I hold with the venerable Delitzsch . . . . that sacrifice is not a divine institution.' (P. 14.) This is written, evidently with the purpose of eliminating from the Scriptures the idea of Christ as a sacrifice. Otherwise, the paragraph has no point. Art. III. speaks of Christ as a 'Sacrifice,' and Paul, in Ephesians, distinctly declares of Christ that 'he gave himself up for us, an offering and a sacrifice to God for an odor of a sweet smell.' (Rev. Ver.)

7. Art. XX. declares that 'the offering of Christ once made is that perfect redemption, propitiation and satisfaction for all the sins of the whole world.' But Dr. Workman holds that Jesus died 'as a mediator, not as a substitute.' (P. 14.) And again, 'Vicarious suffering is participative and not substitutionary.' (P. 18.)

In order to substantiate this statement it was highly necessary for his theory to eliminate a predicted Christ as a suffering substitute from the 53rd of Isaiah. Accordingly, he declares there is no direct reference to Christ in this chapter whatever. This marvellous exclusion is the result of the operation of his highly-specialized critical register. It is true that in this chapter Christ, as a substitute, was believed by the ancient Jews, the great body of highest Christian scholarship, ancient and modern, Fathers, Reformers, Protestants and Catholics, critics modern and advanced, to be predicted, but all this only emphasizes the intellectual incompetency of great scholars, for a thousand years, who were unfortunate enough not to be possessed of the latest modern critical outfit! Dr. Workman holds that the main difference between himself and his opponents is the difference between 'critical statements and uncritical statements,' (p. 17), it being understood, always, that he represents the former classification. Mr. Wesley—whose 'Standard Notes' on two passages are quoted on page 13—is evidently classed by Dr. Workman among the 'uncritical' scholars, for he asserts (though he does not prove) that Mr. Wesley's comments do not represent the 'true historic meaning of these passages.' (P. 13.)

Others have supposed that Christ as a substitute was referred to by Christ when he said, in Matt. xx., 28, that he came to 'give his life a ransom for many.' But on page 15, Dr. Workman, purely on his own authority, undertakes to change the word 'ransom' to the word 'service,' which he is pleased to call a 'more expressive translation.' This translation is unsupported either by standard Greek Lexicons, or by the Revised Version of the New Testament. I have no objection to 'more expressive,' or even 'elegant,' translations, but must draw the line at erroneous translations.

8. Art. III. speaks of Christ who 'was crucified, dead and buried to reconcile his Father to us,' but Dr. Workman maintains that 'it is a misconception to hold that divine justice needs to be satisfied with an outward offering.' (P. 13.)

Dr. Workman further says, 'I stand by the doctrine stated in my book, namely, that no Scripture teaches that God needs to be appeased.' (Ps. 13.) And, again, 'I teach that God does not need to be propitiated.' (P. 13.) In the Revised Version there are four passages which directly refer to Christ as a propitiation. Art. XX. distinctly declares that 'the offering of Christ . . . . . is a propitiation.' Mr. Wesley in his 'Standard Notes' has, at least, three references to this [illegible] on Rom. iii., 25 [illegible] gine he had his [illegible] when he wrote [illegible] appease an offended [illegible] some teach. [illegible] there was no [illegible] And if so, [illegible] Workman, in [illegible] doctrine of [illegible] the Methodist [illegible]

Article VII. [illegible] proposed United [illegible] the Methodists, [illegible] gregationalists of [illegible] 'For our redemption [illegible] righteousness, offered [illegible] sacrifice on the [illegible] justice, and made [illegible] sins of the whole world [illegible] were organized to-day [illegible] Workman, with his [illegible] denials, were to present [illegible] didate for ordination [illegible] jected.

The statement of doctrine [illegible] in the Standards and [illegible] Workman openly accepted [illegible] sented himself as a candidate [illegible] ministry of the Methodist Church [illegible] belief in such doctrines as [illegible] tion on which he was received [illegible] as will be seen from the above [illegible] wide variance with them on [illegible] sential points. Therefore, [illegible] of simple honor he should have [illegible] resigned his position as professor [illegible] Wesleyan Theological College [illegible]

Oakville, Ont., Nov., 1907.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Though considerable has been already said upon this subject, the [illegible] teous letter of the Rev. A. B. Jordan calls for a brief reply. I owe it to [illegible] as well as to myself to remove a misunderstanding.

Mr. Johnston [illegible] cise import of the [illegible] I said was that my [illegible] doxy' was not challenged by the [illegible] ters of my conference on [illegible] That he did not accept my [illegible] tain aspects of doctrine I am [illegible] but neither he nor any other [illegible] characterized my exposition [illegible] as unevangelical.

Then his quotations are [illegible] and some of them are unfair [illegible] represent rather the impression [illegible] to his mind than the exact [illegible] was made of them in my evidence [illegible] some cases they are words quoted [illegible] other authors.

1. The first quotation states [illegible] 'There are nine specific prophecies [illegible] shadowing a Messiah in the Old [illegible] ment, but there is no passage [illegible] Testament of a prospective suffering [illegible] refers to Jesus personally.' [illegible] very different statement from the impression given, which included only the [illegible] phrase.

2. The second quotation about [illegible] leged view of the doctrine of [illegible] birth was a partial report of [illegible] conversation, which should never [illegible] been divulged; for it in no [illegible] sents my teaching to my students.

3. The third quotation as to [illegible] ing so often mentioned as [illegible] Joseph expresses not my [illegible] garding the account of the [illegible] as traditional, but one of the [illegible] why very many scholars [illegible]

4. The fourth quotation [illegible] that the account of the [illegible] not a part of original [illegible] resents not what I [illegible] what Canon Freemantle [illegible] of Ripon have each published [illegible] cent years, and the [illegible] doxy of the latter has not [illegible] in question.

5. The fifth quotation [illegible] regard Christ's death [illegible] make it possible for God [illegible] correctly expresses my [illegible] teach, and I know of no [illegible] Scripture that states the [illegible] necessary to that end.

6. The sixth quotation [illegible] read: 'The need of [illegible] on the side of man to [illegible] God;' and that statement [illegible] every declaration both of [illegible] his apostles as Mr. [illegible] and conservative commentators [illegible] shown.

7. The last quotation reads [illegible] 'As used in my discussion [illegible] it (expiation) means [illegible] God, but on man.' [illegible] of this paragraph and [illegible] is found in Romans v., [illegible] we were enemies, we [illegible] God by the death of his [illegible]

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PILES

Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and guaranteed cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles. See testimonials in the press and ask your neighbours about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

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Every night take two

Fruit-a-tives

OR—FRUIT LIVER TABLETS

—keep it up for a month—and see how glad you will be that you tried them. Made of fruit juices and tonics. 50c a box — at druggists.

DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

That's the barbarous [illegible] corns—dangerous [illegible] removed painlessly [illegible] Extractor in twenty [illegible]

If it's your stomach — your liver—your bowels —or a rundown system that is making you feel so badly, you certainly will feel better after a morning glass of 152

Abbey's Effer-vescent Salt

25c. and 60c. bottle. At druggists.

being reconciled, we shall be saved by his life.'

Mr. Johnston thinks that Dr. Shaw, in 'reopening the inquiry,' was in the same position as other ministers; and Dr. Shaw himself has denied that he gave any guarantee that the board would not pursue its investigation further. But no one has said that he did give such a guarantee. What I stated was, that he assented to the request of the committee just as truly and just as fully as I assented to it.

I understand, moreover, that the Principal also gave a personal promise of the most explicit kind that, if the conference expressed its desire for a discontinuance of the inquiry, he would do all in his power to carry out the wish of the conference. Members of the committee of inquiry are ready to confirm this statement. The conference did express the desire. That resolution was never repealed; but the mind of the conference having been expressed, on the suggestion of some of the governors, the resolution was not included in the final action of the conference, it being deemed unnecessary.

Yet Dr. Shaw did not only send out a circular to the committee of inquiry, but took an active part in later proceedings looking to my removal from the college.

G. C. WORKMAN.

Montreal, Nov. 21, 1907.

INTERMARRIAGE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is requested that you give place to the following. You are asked to do so because it is felt that you are, in part, a responsible element in injuring or promoting matters of moment to the people. In my opinion, in recent years, no more serious and momentary issue has been raised than the issue of 'mixed religious marriages.' I maintain that all intelligent people must agree that our national future is entirely dependent upon the marriage and intermarriage of all the individual members of the united peoples of the Empire. The strengthening of the nation is a cause which admits no manner of denial or hindrance. Sectarian and party differences must not and will not exist. The people must, I repeat, 'must' be united as one permanent and indivisible whole. There is no room in our national heritage for any description of racial or social strife. As one we must stand, and as one we must fall.

It is asked, what is the inevitable and only possible result of the manifesto of the Roman Catholic Church? What effects will result from its ordinances? It is expected by the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church that their ordinances will secure the results which they desire. And it is only with the results that the people, at large, are concerned. The consequence must be that our nation will be divided into a number of opposing factions. There will be no such thing as one race united with common aspirations and sentiments. How could there be when the mothers and fathers of one religious denomination are compelled as faithful adherents of their church to carefully prevent much social intercourse between their own sons and daughters and the sons and daughters of their brothers and sisters of the same nation who hold different religious beliefs?

The British nation is a 'Catholic nation.' The only interpretation of 'Catholic' is 'Christian.' As a 'Christian nation' we hold, we demand, that all men, be they Buddhists, Mohammedans, Greeks, Hebrews, Roman Catholics, or Protestants, be given perfect freedom of conscience, the freedom of speech, and the freedom of action, providing that they abide by the laws of the country.

I ask, is it freedom to allow one sectarian division to set their adherents in direct active opposition to the adherents of other divisions? Is it freedom to allow one sectarian division, of any denomination, to advance and support ordinances which can only result in religious rancour and racial hatred? Is it freedom for a religious body openly to attack the members of any other denomination by wielding the power of religious control, in all its divisions, against the members of any other denomination? This is not freedom! It is faction against faction.

Marriage is sacred to the nation. It may be sacred to any sect, but nationally it is posterity's asset. Who is there that has a right to say 'thou shalt not intermingle and intermarry freely with thine own blood?' Who is there that has a right to contest 'the divine right of humanity to choose their own husbands or wives?'

History repeats itself. Its laws are the laws of nature. Its laws are God's laws. Mankind is of but one common origin. It was divinely ordained that man was made to propagate his species; that he should spread and populate the earth irrespective of racial features and sectional differences.

The British race is a blend of many noble races. Its greatness is not to be found in the Englishman, the Irishman, the Scotchman, and last but not least in the Frenchman, but it is to be found in their being of one perfect nationality.

The English, the French, the Scotch, the Irish, have been and are intermarrying and intermingling, as true citizens of one country should, ever since the dawn of our nationhood. And who is it that would retard this greatly desired end and national ambition?

The French of Canada are principally of the Roman Catholic faith. It has been an honor for them to be such. They have produced and are producing many of the finest men and women that we have had and have. But, are the French going to countenance this manifesto which will largely produce their isolation? Are they, the men who boast of fine patriotism to our King and Empire, going to refuse to marry and intermarry with their brethren and sisters who hold different creeds and tenets to what they hold.

With all due respect and regard to the church, I have no hesitation in asserting that the French and English Roman Catholics are going to continue to marry in accordance with the dictates of their higher minds.

This is not a mere question as to the betterment of Protestantism, or a question of the betterment of Roman Catholicism, but it is a question, and only a question, of the consolidation and the unification of all people who live within the bounds of the Empire.

There may be, as either faction might maintain, some undesirable results from mixed marriages, but the desirable results completely overweigh in importance those that are undesirable.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, in anticipation of the publication of this matter. It is trusted that my views may be recognized as unbiased views and that I may not be misunderstood.

WM. J. C. SUTTON.

Montreal, Nov. 19, 1907.

THE RED ENSIGN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Every loyal Canadian must rejoice at your effort to give a flag to every school in the Dominion, and the letters you receive from pleased recipients of these flags must give you the highest satisfaction.

The writer having for many years given annually special instruction in school upon the origin of the Union Jack, and upon the meaning and proper use of this and other flags, and having drawn his information, as he believes, from official sources, finds no authority for the use on land of the Red Ensign, whether with or without the Canadian arms on the fly.

The Red Ensign is universally known to be the distinctive flag of the merchant marine, whether British or colonial, and no other can be used except by warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Now, so far as we have been able to discover, the Lords Commissioners did on the second day of February, 1892, enact as follows:—

'Whereas, we deem it expedient that Canadian registered vessels shall be permitted to wear the Red Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet with the Canadian coat of arms in the fly thereof;

'We do, therefore, by virtue of the power and authority vested in us, hereby warrant and authorize the Red Ensign of Her Majesty's fleet, with the Canadian coat of arms in the fly, to be used on board vessels registered in the Dominion.'

The writer believes the union flag, commonly called the Union Jack, the only flag properly to be used on land, and will be very grateful if you or any of your readers will cite (giving chapter and verse) any act of parliament, royal proclamation, or warrant of lords commissioners authorizing this use of the Red Ensign.

Patriotism undoubtedly ought to be inculcated in the minds and hearts of all the children of the great Dominion, and they should no less be taught to honor the flag that represents the might and majesty of the empire to which they belong. Is it not equally important that they should be correctly instructed in the proper use of the common flags?

S. H. PARSONS.

Victoria School, Montreal, Nov., 1907.

Note.—It would be hard to cite any authority such as Mr. Parsons asks for. We can only refer him to an apparently competent article on the subject in the Canadian Almanac of 1895, by Mr. Colin Campbell, assistant paymaster, retired, of the Royal Navy. We quote from the article as follows: '8. In Civil Life. It will have been seen from the foregoing that there are three forms in which the Dominion arms are authorized to be worn upon the flags; in the centre of the Union Jack, as the official distinguishing flag of the Governor-General; in the field of a blue ensign, by our government vessels; in the field of a red ensign, by the mercantile marine of Canada. Reasoning by analogy, and as a matter of usage in default of any legal regulation, it is very evident that, leaving all the distinguishing flags of the various Imperial and Dominion authorities to their proper uses, the special red ensign of Canada is the only appropriate flag for all civil and unofficial display within the territory of the Dominion.'

THE MINISTER'S ALBUM.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Would it not be possible for the Presbyterian Church of Canada to keep a more living memorandum of her ministers by having an album containing all the Presbyterian ministers' photographs? Many noble hearts have lived and died with whom we have had no personal acquaintance, and if we had a photograph of each minister of our church in our own home, it would bring us more in touch with the work of our church and besides many references could be made to such a document.

I wish to make the folowing proposition to my brethren, ministers of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, and all those interested in this proposition might state their views as to the feasibility of such a scheme.

1. Let us have an album containing the photographs of all the Presbyterian ministers of Canada of the twentieth century, beginning from 1900.

2. All the ministers shall be classified according to the year of their ordination. Their names, titles and birth place shall be given also.

3. A committee can be appointed to send printed circulars to every party interested for photograph and date of ordination and obtain the same from the friends of our departed brethren as well.

4. A fee might be asked from each minister in order to help pay the expenses both of printing and binding, etc. Five to ten dollars from each would cover all expenses and any party sending the required amount would be entitled to receive a copy of the said album, free of charge.

5. A grant might be voted from the assembly's fund to publish a similar album of the ministers of the nineteenth century. Any of the friends of the late ministers wishing to pay in the required fees would be entitled to receive a copy of the said document.

A very small sum would be required to publish a supplement every year of all our newly ordained ministers.

Such a precious document found in every house would be highly appreciated by every one, both as a souvenir and for reference; for the initial of similar names are quickly forgotten.

This new way for keeping before our minds the faces of a great number of noble and devoted workers might lead us to do greater work still. I wish this question would be taken up by our church authorities and not by a few individuals only.

J. E. MENANCON.

Pointe aux Trembles, Que., Nov. 18.

DWELLINGS FOR THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—It is said we live in an age of progress. That is true only from a materialistic point of view. Millionnaires are numerous, and some of them are created in a day. This materialistic progress, which goes ahead by 'leaps and bounds,' has naturally called the attention of the people away from some of the most important phases of life, such as affect not merely the poor, but also the rich. The rich surely make a mistake when they ignore the rights of the poor, who by their daily toil are the real creators of wealth.

In order to have proper social conditions, which guarantee to the wealthy the wealth of which they are possessed, a reasonable degree of justice has to be meted out to the poor, not merely to avoid revolution and destruction of property, but also to make the wealthy properly and fully enjoy what they claim, therefore the housing of the poor in clean and sanitary houses, under proper conditions at first cost is of as great interest to the rich as to the poor themselves. Peabody, the great philanthropist, saw this and acted upon it, and many others of similar mind have followed in his footsteps since and acted upon the same principle and with good results, and the day has come for similar projects to be initiated and carried out in the metropolitan city of Montreal, for rents are much too high, and also the cost of living, and the burden of the 'toiler' is a heavy one. Nothing is more simple than for the capitalist to ameliorate the poor man's condition by building houses of the kind suggested, where he will be able to have comparatively cheap and sanitary conditions of life, and if the capitalist would only undertake such a work it could be easily consummated to the financial benefit of the capitalist, who would get a good revenue, from the investment, and at the same time be conferring a 'boon and blessing' upon his fellow creatures. It is only a question of time when this work will be recognized and carried out.

I may state that such dwellings erected in New York and London (England) have proved a great success in every way, and why not in our city of Montreal? I shall be grateful if you will kindly insert this.

MECHANIC.

Montreal, Nov. 18, 1907.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The only way seemingly to explain the attitude taken by a number of correspondents in your paper on the question of Asiatic immigration to America, or more particularly to British Columbia, is that they are directly interested, or do not understand it from a practical application by being on the spot. It would appear that some of them are influenced by sentiment more than real judgment. These letters, together with your own attitude on this question, has an influence which we do not hesitate to say is and will be against the best interests of this province. I have lived in British Columbia for twenty years and what I have to say is from a practical standpoint, as we see its influence all around us. These people, the Japanese and Chinese, are good laborers and faithful workers. They are also ambitious, unlike the pompous and showy southern negro of the United States. They are unassuming and plodding. They bend all their energies to get money, and what is done with it when they get it? They use but little, for their needs are small the way they live. They contribute to nothing, to either agricultural societies, church organizations or philanthropy. They bring no women, so we cannot hope to improve the next generation by schools. The ranks will always be filled with new importations of the same class. How are we to support schools in the rural districts when the laborers are all either Japanese or Chinamen, and every other ranch occupied by a shack full of them (they never build anything but shacks)? They contribute nothing to the beauty or health of the district in which they reside. Again, they are unlike the southern negro, for the wealth of the negro's labor is retained in the country in which he lives, but the Chinese and Japanese have a home country, which they think much more of than any country not their own, and there is where their money goes. If some of your correspondents could step into any one of our banks here a few days before an 'Empress' sails for China and note the number of Asiatics at the counter with their rolls purchasing drafts to send home, it would at least give them a thought. The mildest phase of this question is for it to be a white man's country. There are other and more vital reasons for asking all Canada to stand together for country and society and Christian influence of the home as known and enjoyed by Canadians.

LULU.

Eburne, B.C., Nov. 12, 1907.

WESTMOUNT AND NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Will you allow me to call the attention of Westmount proprietors to the fact that the movement of annexation of Notre Dame de Grace to Montreal is no 'bogey' to influence Westmounters, but Montreal is doing all she can to bring about such annexation, even going as far as to say that she will force her in by legislation if she cannot succeed otherwise.

I favor annexation to Westmount because there lies between Westmount and Montreal West the most desirable residential section of Greater Montreal, and, being the continuation of Westmount, should be preserved exclusively as a home suburb, as Westmount has been preserved, and should be under Westmount's management and control; therefore, if the Council of Notre Dame de Grace is willing to part with the most valuable and desirable portion of its territory, it is only because it considers that its annexation to Westmount is a move in the right direction.

It is to be regretted that a certain faction in Westmount is opposing this measure on account of what is known as the 35 percent clause. The agreement between the Councils of Westmount and Notre Dame de Grace called for this annexation to take place according to the Westmount Charter, i.e., that it was not to be submitted to the proprietors for approval; but the claim having been made that the majority of the proprietors in Westmount desired to decide the question for themselves, we agreed to it, providing that 'the majority,' (over fifty percent) of the proprietors would come forward and vote for or against, as seventy-five percent has been exacted from Notre Dame de Grace.

If this percentage has been reduced to 35 percent, it is only an additional concession made by the Westmount Council to the few opponents of the project, and surely does not affect the measure itself.

Hoping that Westmount proprietors will treat this question from a broad and generous point of view and will support their Council next Monday by voting in favor of annexation.

T. A. TRENHOLME.

Mayor of Notre Dame de Grace.

Montreal, Nov. 22, 1907.

OVERLOOKED.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The Bible is the most wonderful book in the world. It is the most difficult book to understand, because it deals so much with spiritual things. Much of it was written by holy men who spoke, moved by the Holy Spirit.' II. Peter i., 21. I do not know who writes 'Bible Truths' for the 'Witness,' which are generally so rich in the deep things of God,' and hence so very helpful to spiritual people. In the 'Witness' of Oct. 15, the writer of 'Bible Truths' deals with the subject of 'Speaking in unknown tongues.' He makes an assertion without proof when he says: 'But this special gift ceased with the apostles, as did the other powers promised in Mark xvi., 17, 18.'

He also says: 'Read carefully chap. xiv., of I. Cor., 21-33. Let us read the whole chapter and we shall find that Paul is comparing prophecy with speaking in tongues, and showing the true use of each gift and the danger of the abuse of speaking in tongues. In verse 4 he says that the speaker in tongues edified himself. In verse 5 he says: 'I would that ye all spake with tongues.' In verse 22, he declares that speaking in tongues is a sign to unbelievers. In chap. xii., he says that the Holy Spirit gives to some 'divers kinds of tongues.' It seems strange to me that the writer of 'Bible Truths' should digress so far from his subject as to couple spirit-rapping' with the subject in hand. One is certainly anti-Scriptural, and the other is in line with the New Testament. Spirit-rapping is, no doubt, the work of demons and unknown tongues perhaps, may be also, in some cases, for Satan is a most expert counterfeiter. If the gift of tongues ceased with the apostles and the other powers promised in Mark xvi., 17, 18, as your writer asserts, it must have been their lack of faith in the Word, for these gifts were promised to all believers. (See John xiv., 12, and Mark xvi., 17, 18.) It is very significant that in three instances out of the four mentioned in the Acts, when believers were filled with the Holy Spirit, they spake with tongues. Chapters ii., 10, 19. If the preachers who followed the apostles neglected to preach the baptism with the Holy Spirit, as is probable from church history, it is no wonder that these mighty works ceased in the church. Within a short time there has come a great revival in the preaching of the Bible doctrine of sanctification and the baptism with the Holy Spirit. Consequent to this, demons are being cast out, many sick people are being healed, and not a few are speaking with new tongues. In many cases interpreters are present who testify to the genuineness of the work. This is true now in many cities and towns of Canada, the United States, Sweden, India, China and Africa. Over two hundred people were healed in Oakland, Cal., in eighteen months, not long ago. A few weeks ago nineteen persons were healed in a mission in Toronto, one Sunday afternoon. I saw many of those people healed in both cities.

The Lord has healed me six times—twice of cancer, in answer to earnest prayer and faith in Ps. iii., 3. After reading the 'Witness' for fifty years, I feel sure it wants to give its multitude of readers the truth. Jesus Christ, the same yesterday, to-day and forever.' Yesterday he drove out demons and healed the sick. To-day he does the same through vessels sanctified, filled with the Spirit and 'meet for the Master's use.'

R. MALLETT.

Riverside, Cal.

THE TALLEST INDIAN.

Dr. G. W. Redmond, of Potter, says that in 1870 he and Dr. Parsons, of Mount Pleasant, unearthed the remains of what is said to have been the tallest Indian who ever lived in this section of the country. The Indian was a Kickapoo, and was noted for giant proportions. He was buried on the old Pensoneau farm, or what was afterward known as the Dougan farm, just north of Potter. 'Uncle Jimmy' Dougan, an early settler, remembered when the Indian was buried, and pointed out the grave to Drs. Redmond and Parsons, who wanted the skeleton for dissecting, or, rather, anatomical purposes. It measured 6 feet 7 inches in height. The Indian was killed in a drunken brawl. Many trinkets were buried with him, and the blankets in which he had been wrapped were in a fair state of preservation when the skeleton was exhumed. The remains were buried at a depth of only about three feet. The skeleton lay around Dr. Parsons's office in Mount Pleasant for a long time, when it finally disappeared, and Dr. Redmond says he never knew what became of it.—Kansas City 'Journal.'

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Dated at the office of the Provincial Secretary, this seventh day of November, 1907.

L. RODOLPHE ROY,
Provincial Secretary.

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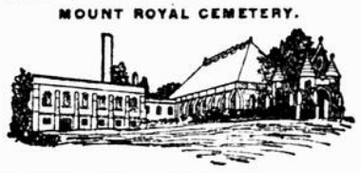

For Information apply to
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1907

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

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Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.
The Standard Life Assurance Co., 157 St. James st. M. 679.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, St. Sacrament street. M. 3730 and 3731.
WILLIS, FABER & CO., Ld., Brd of Trade Bldg.

MARINE UNDERWRITERS.

DALE & CO. Coristine Building. Main 4811.
RILEY & CO., Riley Building, St. John street. M. 1127.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig street West. M. 4374.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2932

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BENN, ALFRED, Alliance Bldg, 107 St. James st. Room 26. Main 2860 and Mount 100.
DONOVAN, FRANK E., 42 Alliance Building.
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James st. M. 549. Up 2974.
OGILVIE, W. D., & CO., Inc., 11 St. Sacrament street. M. 3113.
PUTNAM & McCRORY, 308 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368.
THE ROSS REALTY CO., Sun Life Bldg. M. 5261.
WESTMOUNT PLATEAU BUILDING LOTS.
MARCIL, GEO., & CO., 180 St. James st. M. 4465.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of Montreal Stock Exchange.)

Barlow & Co., 82 St. Francois Xavier st. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St Sacrament st. M. 2232.
L. LOME, EDGAR & CO., B. of T. Bldg. M. 5120.
FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
GAUDET, J. E. & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament. M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 759.
McDOUGALL & COWAN'S, 95 Not. Dame W. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
TURPIN, W. J. & CO., 6 St. Sacrament st. M. 940.
WILSON-SMITH, R. & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

MONTREAL TRUST & DEP. CO., Royal Ins. Bldg. Tel., Office M. 1872; Vaults, M. 4463.
NATIONAL TRUST CO., National Trust Bldg. M. 4693.

Professional.

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER & DUCLOS, 160 St. James st. M. 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 54 Notre Dame E., (Ferrier Block), M. 4331.
BEAUCHAMP, EMILE, 72 Notre Dame East, M. 1860.
BEAUCHESNE & DESJARDINS, 60 Notre Dame East. M. 1863.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Canada Life Building.
BRODEUR & GARAND, 80 St. Gabriel street. M. 2223.
BROSSEAU, CHOLETTE & TANSEY, 180 St. James st. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42.
BUSTEED & LANE, N.Y. Life. M. 1427.
CAMPBELL, MEREDITH, MacPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, Merchants Bank Bldg. M. 27.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 2194.
COOK, McMASTER & BRODIE, Royal Insurance Building. M. 5153-1749
DANDURAND, BRODEUR & BOYER, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. St. James st. M. 2635.
DAVIDSON & WAINWRIGHT, Advocates, Lon. & Lan. Bldg. M. 2069.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 87 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., Room 410-411 New York Life Bldg. M. 2054.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk Bldg. M. 2296.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 3178-9.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
HIBBARD & GOSSELIN, 151 St. James street. M. 1452.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Building. M. 1490.
HUTCHINS, MARGOLESE, 151 St. James st. M. 2118
ILES, CHARLES, 204 St James st. M. 3499.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4300.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, QR.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LIGHTHALL & HARWOOD, New York Life Bldg M. 205.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James street. M. 1212.
MACMASTER, HICKSON & CAMPBELL, Canada Life Building. M. 1221
MACLENNAN, F. S., K.C., New York Life Building, Montreal. Tel. Main 4703.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978
MORRISON & HATCHETT, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 3114.
MOUNT, WM. E., 13 St. James st. M. 603.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & BROWN, 180 St. James st. M. 1960.
PELISSIER & WILSON, 157 St. James st. M. 2173.
RIELLE & BOND, N.Y. Life Bldg. M. 77.
VINET, HANDFIELD & HANDFIELD, N.Y. Life Building. M. 2953.
SMITH, MARKEY & SKINNER, Metropolitan Bldg., 176 St. James street. M. 4944.
ST. JULIEN & THEBERGE, 60 Notre Dame East, opp. Law Courts. M. 901.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, 118 Notre Dame Street West. M. 3513.
WALSH & WALSH, 80 St. Gabriel st. M. 218.
WEIR, MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

CHARBONNEAU, C. J. E., 97 St. James street. M. 3114.
DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
FRY & CLERK, 157 St. James street. M. 3945.
WILKS & MICHAUD, Merchts Bank Bldg. M. 4125.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., N.Y. Life. M. 1694.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Blackmore & Dennison, Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYISTS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, MILTON L., M.Sc., 171 St. James. M. 252.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHARTRAND & TURGEON, 55 St. Francois-Xavier street. M. 5141.
CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital st. Main 160.
PARE, GEORGE, 99 St. James st. M. 2619.
DURNFORD, GEO. C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.

AUCTIONEERS.

FRASER BROTHERS, 453-5 St. James st. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe st. Tel. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W.M., 32 University street. Up 3809.
RAE & DONNELLY, 341 St. James street. M. 2017.

AVERAGE ADJUSTORS.

BOYD, PHILLIPS & CO., 20 St. Francois Xavier st. Main 2200.

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 198 St. Catherine W. M. 309
MISS GRAHAM, BUSINESS COLLEGE 109 Metcalfe street. Phone Main 1714.
MONTREAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, 46 University (cor. St. Cath.) Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUSINESS COLLEGE, Y.M.C.A. Building. Up 4297.

BUSINESS METHODIZER.

VIAU, HENRI, No. 14 'La Presse' Bldg. Main 4634.

ELOCUTION.

STEPHEN, J. P., Lindsay Bldg., 518 St. Cath. West

ENGINEERS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital street. Main 160.

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.

FREDERICK G. TODD, Renouf Bldg. Up 2851.

VALUATORS.

CANADIAN APPRAISAL CO., Ltd., 4 Hospital Main 160.

Retail.

ARTISTS' AND ENGINEERS' SUPPLIES.

THE HUGHES, OWENS CO., Ltd., 237 West Notre Dame. M. 1392.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.

ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940
SCLATER, WM. & CO., LTD., 88 McGill street. M. 541.

BILL POSTERS AND DISTRIBUTORS.

THE WARE CO'Y, Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve st. Up 116.

BIRD DEALERS.

MONTREAL BIRD CO., (Hy. J. Hammond), 245A Bleury. Up 1445.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

MACDONALD, J. K., 318 Craig st. West. M. 2591.
CROWE, J. & SONS, 11 St. George st. M. 804.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

H. J. BORRIE, 91 Lagauchetiere st. West. M. 1812.

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. W. Up 1342.
CADIEUX & DEROME (French Books), 18 and 20 Notre Dame W. M. 4289.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St Catherine st. W. Up. 927.
GRAFTON, F. E. & SONS, 240 St. James. M. 2456.
RENOUF, E. M., 472 St. Catherine West. Up 433.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
CENTRAL SHOE STORE, near Guy st., 785 St. Catherine street West. Up 2604.
RONAYNE BROS., 435 Notre Dame West. M. 472.
ROSTON, J., 235 St. Catherine st. West. Up 3087.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st., West. Up 917
BEN SLATER, 256 Notre Dame West. M. 3127.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

MORRISON, T. A. & CO., Mechanics' Inst. M. 4532

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CARPET CLEANERS.

CANADA CARPET CLEANING CO. (Murray, Lasl & Co.), 530 St. Antoine st. Phone Up 2529.
Hammond Carpet Beating Co., 245a Bleury st. Up 1445.
Montreal Carpet Beating Co., 125 Lagauchetiere street West. Up 716.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

BERNARD, L. A., 42 St. Cathrn st. E. East 1512.
BRONETTE, A. M., 1048 St. James, cor. Seigneurs. Up 5193.
GRAY, HENRY R., 122 St. Lawrence Main. M. 96.
HUOT'S PHARMACY (Alfred Monat, succ.), cor. St. Chas. Brom. and St. Cath. Main 2450.
McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo. G. Ryan, successor) 545 Notre Dame St. W. M. 187.
SCARFF, C. E., 358 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1331. also corner Sherbrooke and Victoria, Westmount 20
STE. CUNEGONDE PHARMACY, cor. St. James and Vinet. Up 2541.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942.
TREMBLE, J. E., St. Catherine, Mountain. Up 901-2
WEINFELD, J. J., 121 Bleury street. M. 1377.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 609.
McDIARMID, J. C., cor. Guy and William. M. 452.
ROBERTSON, F., 206 St. James street. M. 4611.

CONFECTIONERS.

CHAS. M. ALEXANDER, 219 St. James st. M. 903.
CRULY, H. & CO., 129 St. Catherine. Westmount. Mount 1274.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke West, cor Bleury. Up 1793.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

CARSLEY CO., Ltd. (The S.), near G.P.O. M. 5665.
LAMY, ARSENE, St. Denis and Duluth ave. E. 2552
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Phillips sq. Up 2051.
THE JOHN MURPHY CO., Ltd, St. Cath. W. Up 2920

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

ARCAND FRERES, 181 St. Lawrence Main. E. 2625.
OGILVY, JAMES & SON, St. Catherine street.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cathrn East. E.251.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cathrn. W. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.

O'LEARY, W. J., 298 Craig st. W. M. 4589
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRIC AND GAS FIXTURES.

MITCHELL, THE ROBERT CO., 2468 St. Cath. st. Up 3089.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

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FORMAN, JOHN, 708-710 Craig street. M. 280.
THE H. R. RICHEY CO., Ltd, 101 Bleury. M. 3887.

FISH DEALERS.

O'CONNOR, J. T., St. Antoine Market. Up 2572.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3378.
HARRIS & HOPTON, 700 St. Catherine st. W. Up 1364.
McKENNA, P. & SONS, St. Cath., cor Guy. Up 1197
THE DERY & SON CO., 11 St. Lambert Hill.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

LABELLE, H. P. & CO., 5 Notre Dame W. M. 1021.
LAPOINTE, F., 625 St. Catherine East.
METROPOLITAN HOUSE FURNISHING CO., 30 Notre Dame W. M. 1781.
PRINCE, THE J. S. CO., 33 to 39 St. Lawrence st. Phone East 20
Renaud, King & Patterson, cor. Guy & St. Cath. Up 681
Valiquette, N. G., Ltd., 1547-55 St. Cathrn. E. 4182-3-4
WENER, A. & CO., 41 Bleury street. M. 4860.

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 462 St. Catherine st. West. Up 1068.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-14 Bluery street.
SMITH MARBLE & CONSTRUCTION CO., No. 290 Bleury st. Up 2756.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BAKER & CO., 919 St. Catherine W. Up 3152.
BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BEAUVAIS, LALONDE ET CIE., 482 St. James near Inspector. M. 605.
BERTHIAUME, J. B., 112 Park ave. Up 3216.
C. E., 4846 Sherbrooke st., Westm't. Mount 1113 and 1114.
BROWN, W. J., 388 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900.
CHAPUT, L. W., 941 St. Catherine W. Up 3967.
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 432 and 494 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 958.
ELLIOTT, P., 48 Berthelet street. Up 4350.
ELLIOTT, WM., 300 Greene avenue, Westmount. Mount 302.
ENGLISH PROVISION CO., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416.
HODGSON, T. L., 718 St. Urbain street. E. 558.
MALONEY, D., cor. Sherbrooke and Mance. E. 2483
MUNRO, D. D. & CO., 2567 St. Catherine.
MUNRO BROS., 203 St. Antoine street. Up 2670.
PAUL, WALTER, 461 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1237.
SCANLON, JOHN, 239 Bleury street. Up 1307.
STRONG & STRONG, 490 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E. 3333.
VANIER FRERES, 1029 St. James st. Up 2576.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO. Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.
DRYSDALE, D., 645 Craig street. M. 167.
DURAND HARDWARE CO., 379 St. James street. M. 4076.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SEVIGNY, R. N., 514 St. James street. M. 1624.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.
WILSON, T. & CO., 271 St. Lawrence Boul. (cor. Dorchester). E. 1855.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

ARMAND DOIN, 76 Notre Dame East. M. 1146.
BEAULIEU, ARTHUR J., corner St. Martin and Notre Dame sts. M. 3085.
BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 279 Bleury street.
PELLETIER, F. B., 552 St. Cath. st. W. Up 4234.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2207.
TRUDEL & GRAHAM, 107 Bleury st. M. 1392.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571 St James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M 3134.
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
WINDSOR, Dominion square. Up 2880.

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THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig street, West. Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' COSTUMES.

LAFRANCE, P., 270 and 272 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 542; and 269 St. Cath. West. Up 2175.

LADIES' HAIRDRESERS AND WIG MAKERS.

ASSELIN, MADAME, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
TARRANTE, SAMUEL, 373 St. Cath. W. Up 5242.
J. PALMER & SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame West. M. 391.
MUSER & VETTER, Molsons Bank Bldg., cor. Stanley and St. Cath. Up 2508.
PONTON, JOS., 33 Notre Dame East. M. 2361.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.
PUNDE & BOEHM, 471 St. Cath. st. W. Up 3161.
ROSS, W. J., 4210 St. Cath. st., Westmount. Tel. Mount 704.

LADIES' AND GENTS' TAILORS.

HERL, ANTON, 631 St. Catherine st., west. Up 2637
SAGAN, MORRIS, 821 St. Cath. west. Up 318.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENALLACK (THE) CO., 8, 10, 12 Latour. M. 3396-7

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OHLING, JOHN, 312 St. James street.

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RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 85 to 95 Atwater avenue. M. 3457.

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CANADA MACHINERY AGENCY, 298 St. James street. M. 2195.
MILLER, W. L. & CO., 32-44 St. George st. M. 5423.
YOUNG, ANDREW, 11 Busby Lane. M. 2544.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Cath. st. West. Up 4004 and 2598.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 33A McGill College, and 128 Park ave. Up 2690 and 4053.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

AMERICAN TAILORS, 392 St. Catherine W. Up 2283
GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.
MOQUIN, ALBERT, 87 Bleury street. M. 4133.
SENECAL, T., 4226 St. Cath. street, Westmount. Mount 734.
TUDDENHAM & ANDERSON, 344 St. James st. (W. of Victoria sq.) M. 3979.

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THE CANADIAN NURSERY CO., Renouf Bldg.

OLD BEDDING RENOVATED.

TOWNSHEND, G. E., 280 St. James st. M. 3014.

OPTICAL AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

HEARN & HARRISON, 10 Notre Dame street East. M. 2904.

OPTICIANS.

CARRIERE, ROD., 253 St. Catherine East. E. 2257.
GRANT, DR., B.O.A., O.P.H.D., 294 St. Catherine street west. Up 1332.
NOURY, J. C., (Specialist), 30-32 St Cath. E. E. 3402

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POTTER, W. E. & Co., 26 St. Philip st. M. 1939.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig st. West. M. 737.

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BARNES, W. M., 630 St. Catherine W. Up 3203.
DAGENAIS, HENRY, 14 Notre Dame W. M. 4822.
DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine st. East (near Sanguinet). E. 5556.
GORDON, P. J., 409 St. Catherine West. M. 1429.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095

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ART EMPORIUM, THE, 357 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1440.
HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 662 Craig street. M. 1953.
LEE & SARGENT, 675 St. Catherine st. W. Up 3817
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame street west. M. 1467. Up 1006.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.
United Photographic Stores, Ltd., 140 Peel. Up 964.

PIANOS, PIANOLAS, ORGANS AND MUSIC.

THE NORDHEIMER PIANO & MUSIC CO. Ltd., 589 St. Catherine st. W. Up 2664.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.

SHAW, J. W. & CO., 370 St. Catherine st., West. Up 1414.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1542.
LAYTON BROS., 144 Peel street. Up 1491.
LEACH PIANO CO, 560 St. Cath. st. W. Up 938.
LINDSAY, C. W., Ltd., St. Catherine st. Up 2638.
McNEE, C. A., 550 St. Catherine West. Up 3883.
WILLIS & CO., Ltd., 600 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2686.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

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EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.
MALONE MOULDING & FRAMING CO'Y, 48 Beaver Hall. Up 1861.
RHEAUME, NAP. & CO., (Whol. and Ret.), 135 St. Lawrence Boulevard. East 1848.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 120 Mansfield st. Up 1115.
SMALL, ARTHUR, 183-185 Elgin st. E. 2180.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

FORTIER, J., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER A. & CO., 93 St. Frs. Xav. M. 2157.
ROY, J. E., 138 St. Cath. st. W. (bet. St. George and St. Philip). M. 730.

RANGES AND STOVES.

Galarneau, A. & Co., 322 Mt. Royal. Mer. 2134.
PROWSE, GEO. R., 288 McGill st. M. 254.

ROOFERS.

CAMPBELL & GILDAY, 309 St. James st. M. 1172.
REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig street West. M. 988.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 35 Bleury st. M. 2458.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

BISSONNETTE, ERIC & CO., 450 St. James. M. 6379
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block.
MURPHY, D. & CO., 402 St. James st. M. 1966.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James street. M. 1968.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RUBBERS, RAGS, PAPER.

BLOCK, M., 773 St. James, Cor. Versailles. Up 147.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James, bet. Richmond and St. Martin. Up 986.
PICKLEMAN, H., 127 Dalhousie st. M. 701.
WALKER, J. R., & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill street. M. 134.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SOUVENIR NOVELTIES AND POST CARDS.

AUX VARIETES (E. Lebelle), 261 St. Cath. East, between Sanguinet and St. Denis. E 5919
CADIEUX & DEROME, 18 and 20 Notre Dame West. M. 4289.
DUBIN, C. W., 93 Notre Dame W. (near Notre Dame Church. M. 6222.
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTAL CARD PARLOR, 739 St. Cath. W., near His Majesty's Theatre.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTELLO, G. MORGAN (Cycles), 15 Bleury st.
COSTEN, T. & CO., 43 Notre Dame st. W. M. 2858
SEVIGNY, R. N., 510 St. James street. M. 1624.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 828 Dorchester st. Up. 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence Boulevard. M. 1914.

SPORTING GOODS FOR HIRE.

SMYTH, JAMES M., 828 Dorchester st. Up 1249.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

CANADA STEAM LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS. 62 St. Catherine East. E. 51.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Phone 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TRUSSES.

LINDMAN, B., 16 McGill College ave. Up 1593.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 140 St. Peter st. M. 3832.

TYPEWRITING BUREAU.

VIROLLE & CO., Room 61 Guardian Bldg. M. 1946.

UNDERTAKERS.

ARMSTRONG, G., 72 and 74 Victoria sq. M. 219.
Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969 and 2671.
TEES & CO., 300 St. James street. M. 327.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2867.

WALL PAPER.

MURPHY & SON, 582 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1237.

Wholesale.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATTRESS
CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44 [illegible] ville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main [illegible]

BANANAS.

BROWN, JOSEPH & SONS, 29 Youville [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES-HOLDEN LIMITED, 45 Victoria [illegible] Main 427-8.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. [illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE MERCHANTS.

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul. M. [illegible]
Olive, Dorion & Stroud, 55 William st. M. [illegible]

DRY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 34[illegible] street. M. 5610.
RACINE, A. & CO., 340 St. Paul st. M. [illegible]

EGGS.—(Wholesale).

FORTIER & MONETTE, 604 St. Paul st. M. [illegible]

FANCY GOODS—(Wholesale).

HODGSON, SUMNER & CO., LTD., 34[illegible] street. M. 5610.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

LEONARD BROS., 20 Youville square. M. [illegible]

FURRIERS—(Wholesale).

PIERCE, A. & E. CO., 507 St. Paul st. M. [illegible]

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

Birks, Corner & Co., 39 Place d'Youville. M. [illegible]
CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street.
GALBRAITH, WM. & SON, 68 McGill. M. [illegible]
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, [illegible] street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 70-78 St. Peter street. M. 3766.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

HARDWARE—(Wholesale).

LAFLEUR, I. L., 1926-32 Notre Dame. M. [illegible]

HAY, GRAIN, ETC.,—(Wholesale).

CHAPLIN BROS. & CO., Board of Trade Building. Main 954.
LAMARRE, W., & CO., 242 Atwater avenue. West 242.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig street W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANT.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 19 Napoleon Road. M. 56.

PAINTS AND VARNISHES.—(Wholesale).

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD., 30 Notre Dame West. M. 5097.

PAPER DEALERS.

DOMINION PAPER CO., 345 St. James st. M. 2083.
HOWARD SMITH PAPER CO., LTD., 4 Cote st. M. 2130.
McFARLANE SON & HODGSON, 246 Craig West. M. 3334-5.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES.

CAVANAGH, THE E. CO Ltd., 935-945 Notre Dame W., cor. Seigneurs. M. 3407-8-9.

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

CURRIE, W. & F. P., 345 St. James st. M. 265.
HYDE & WEBSTER, 1803 Notre Dame. M. 1311.

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

D HATTON & CO. Established 1874. M. 1246.

SEWING COTTON AND SPOOL SILK.

McDOWELL CO., THE ANDREW H., 329 St. James street. Tel Main 4158.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

WHOLESALE RAW FURRIERS.

PIERCE, A. & E., & CO., 507 St. Paul. M. 963.

Manufacturers.

ASBESTOS MANUFACTURERS.

SCLATER ASBESTOS CO., 100 Nazareth street. M. 3189.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO. Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 193

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elisabeth st., St. Henri. Mt. 1820, 1821.
MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.
The Caledonia Biscuit Co., 182 Mountain. Up 1961

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO, 158 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., 85 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 101 St. Urbain. Up 1025.
AULD, R. S., 557 St. Antoine st. Westm't. 13.
GALLERY BROS., cor. Young and William sts. Main 2895.
GRAHAM BROS, 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1121.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
STRACHAN, JAMES, 246 City Hall ave. E. 71.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 228 Bleury st. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

LANG MANUFACTURING CO., 230 St. Elisabe