Murphy's ad. is on page seven

# DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND MILD

Vol. LII., No. 94. MONTREAL, CANADA. Watch it Grow SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911. PRICE ONE CENT.

## What the 'Witness' Is.

During this campaign the friends of the 'Witness' have been saying a great deal about what the 'Witness' stands for and that is right, for the ideals that it has fought for are a great deal more than the 'Witness' itself.

But the 'Witness' itself is recognized as being strong in every department. It is an up-to-date NEWSPAPER. Until the frank statement was made nearly a month ago, nobody suspected from the look of the paper that it was being carried on at such heavy cost. In spite of the crushing difficulties a newspaper, which compared favorably with any other, was turned out day by day. In matter, in typographical appearance and from all points of view the 'Witness' was, day by day, a publication that reflected no discredit on any branch of the service of issuing it. There was no sign of the terrific strain under which the paper was laboring. But the public, for whom the work was being done, were largely indifferent because unconscious of the cost.

When the 'Witness' could be so good under such circumstances, how much better in every way will it become if it really finds that it has THE PEOPLE behind it in supporting numbers—if they show in this campaign that the appeal to them has not been made in vain? There will be improvements all along the line, so that those who work with us to accomplish this will reap the benefit of their labor.

As a NEWSPAPER the 'Witness' has ever been in the front rank of the newspapers of Canada.

### NEWS OF THE CITY.

The task of collecting and giving its proper proportion to the news of this rapidly growing city, is one that increases year by year. A corps of alert reporters keeps Montreal people informed of 'what is going on' in the city that they know best of all. Everyone is more interested in a smaller event near home than a bigger one farther away and, consequently, the 'local news' is one of the most important features of the 'Witness.' While care is taken that the lurid happenings in Montreal do not overshadow the more important but less highly covered events, all the news of city and the growing suburbs is given in readable form attractively displayed.

### THE NEWS OF THE WORLD.

The happenings of the day, in any part of the civilized world, are on record in the 'Witness' office as early as in any newspaper office in Canada, over direct wires that carry the news from the great distributing centres. The regular news services are supplemented by special correspondents in the larger places of the continent and in the smaller places of the territory in which we circulate most freely. All these correspondents have the most rigid instructions to send the news without the slightest coloring to make it favor a policy that may be advocated by the paper. The 'Witness' desires to be fair in its news reports.

### THE FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

This is a section of the paper of which the publishers are proud. There is so much 'frenzied finance' nowadays that a well written financial article, written with knowledge of the subject, is illuminating and refreshing. The 'Witness' financial and commercial news is accurate and disinterested.

### THE SPORTING PAGE.

Clean sport, whether amateur or professional, has always found a friend in the 'Witness.' Athleticism, within bounds, has done wonders for the human race, and young men naturally want to know what is being done in the sporting world. They find the news of all the elevating sport in the 'Witness.' That they appreciate this is evidenced by the warm resolution of appreciation sent us the other day by the leading sporting organization of Canada—the M. A. A. A.

### SOCIAL NEWS.

All women—and a great many men—like to know what their friends are doing. They like to know, too, what other people whom they do not know—leaders in some branch of life's activity—are doing. Consequently the 'personal' column has become a recognized feature of every metropolitan newspaper. The 'personal' news of the 'Witness' is up-to-date, reliable and interesting.

### OUR PICTURES.

The greatest care and skill are combined in selecting subjects and in executing the illustrations which appear every day in the 'Witness.' 'Witness' pictures are good pictures.

### THE WOMAN'S PAGE.

The publishers of the 'Witness' realize that fashions are dear to the heart of nearly every woman. So they publish news and views of the styles of the day. But they realize also that women to-day have wider interests. The many phases of women's work in the city receive due attention, and news is given of what is being accomplished in other parts of the world and in the interests of women generally. Of course, the important concerns of the household are not forgotten.

### THE BOYS' PAGE.

The aim of this department is, first of all, to interest boys, and having got them interested, to help them in every possible way to become better Canadians. Readers of the Boys' Page are always 'Witness' readers as men. In close relationship to the Boys' Page is the Scout Page, edited by a committee of Scoutmasters. This department is eagerly watched for by Scouts all over Canada.

### THE LITERARY PAGE.

This is a weekly department of high standing. The best books are reviewed as they are issued, and for the benefit of readers are epitomized in the most informative manner and 'book-news' from all over the world is given in brief and interesting form.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

A page or two a week is given to correspondents of many views. These pages attract many readers who like to know how men's minds are working.

### THE EDITORIAL PAGE.

The 'Witness' editorials are quoted far and wide as sane presentations of public questions. Our readers know that public men of all shades of politics have always frankly admitted that hysteria never entered into the editorial columns of the 'Witness.' It is an axiom that 'Witness' readers are well-informed.

WATCH US GROW—BETTER.

# A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT

## To Save The 'Witness'

### Representative Citizens Unite in Earnest Appeal to the Good Men and Women of Canada

## SHALL THE 'WITNESS' DIE?

## A Call to Arms

*To the Good Men and Women of Canada:*

The proprietors of the Montreal 'Witness' have informed their readers of their inability to continue publication unless its readers and those who believe in the 'Witness' and the principles of righteousness for which it stands come to the rescue and assist them to double the present circulation of the paper. The proprietors have been losing many thousands of dollars yearly for many years, and at last find themselves quite unable to bear the strain alone.

The Temperance and Moral Reform Organizations of Canada are consequently faced with a moral catastrophe in the loss of this metropolitan and national daily newspaper, one which can ever be depended upon to be true to its own editorial teaching, whatever the cost, and to stand by the principles of righteousness and temperance no matter how unpopular the cause or how powerful the influences behind the evils attacked, or how strongly entrenched, particularly in the metropolis.

On the contrary, should the 'Witness' go under, every anti-Christian and anti-social force in Canada will receive a new lease of life, a new security of tenure, and a fresh impulse to press on in its brazen way, defiant and exultant,—for one of the greatest single moral safeguards in the land will have been silenced. Not a liquor-dealer who will not rejoice, not a gambler but will gloat, not a trader in vice who will not dance for joy, not an enemy of humanity who will shed a tear of regret.

Shall the 'Witness' die?

Shall the Christian community acknowledge defeat?

Shall the cause of temperance suffer this most deadly blow?

Shall the allied forces of evil triumph over the forces of righteousness?

NO! NO! NO!

It is the plain, imperative duty of the men and women who stand for Christianity, for temperance, for purity and for social righteousness, now to shoulder their own burden and help their comrades who have borne the burden of the battle against evil so long and so heroically.

Believing this, we the undersigned, entirely upon our own initiative, and without any prompting from the proprietors of the 'Witness,' earnestly appeal to every good man and woman in Canada, irrespective of party or creed, to do something to save the 'Witness.' There are two ways in which every individual can help:

(1) By subscribing *for* the 'Witness' personally.

(2) By securing the subscriptions of friends and neighbor

Everybody to whom this appeal is made, AND THIS MEANS YOU, can subscribe for the 'Witness' and get one more at least to do the same.

Believing that there are more good people than bad people in Canada and that the Christian public of the Dominion can be relied upon to stand by what it knows to be true and right, we solemnly send out this appeal as a reminder of duty to be done, and earnestly urge all good men and women promptly and practically to help the 'Witness' in its hour of need, by an immediate, strenuous effort to double its subscription list.

S. J. CARTER,
Alderman, President Quebec Branch Dominion Alliance.

S. D. CHOWN,
General Superintendent for the West, Methodist Church of Canada.

FRANK J. DAY,
Chairman Congregational Union of Canada.

CHAS. S. DEEPROSE,
President, Montreal Methodist Conference.

R. W. DICKIE,
Pastor Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

G. O. GATES,
President Montreal Protestant Ministerial Association.

W. H. GOODWIN,
General Manager, A. E. Rea and Company, Limited; Director, Y.M.C.A.; Leader, Union Bible Class, etc.

J. A. GORDON,
Ex-President Baptist Association of Ontario and Quebec.

H. R. GRANT,
Gen. Secretary, Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance.

ROBERT JOHNSTON,
Pastor, American Presbyterian Church, Montreal.

W. H. LAMBLY,
Grand Chief Templar, International Order of Good Templars, Grand Lodge of Quebec.

SETH P. LEET,
Police Magistrate, District of Montreal.

T. B. MACAULAY,
President, Federation of Men's Brotherhoods; Managing Director, Sun Life Assurance Company.

J. WESLEY McCONNELL,
Capitalist; Director, Y.M.C.A.; Vice-President, A. E. Rea and Compnay, Limited, etc.

HENRY MILES,
Ex-President Montreal Board of Trade; President, Leeming-Miles, Limited; President, Business Men's League, etc.

HUGH PEDLEY,
Ex-Chairman Congregational Union of Canada.

JOHN H. ROBERTS,
Secretary Dominion Alliance.

MARY E. SANDERSON,
President, Provincial W.C.T.U.

JOSHUA H. SPICER,
Grand Councillor, Royal Templars of Temperance.

M. M. TAIT,
Knight, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, Province of Quebec.

G. OSBORNE TROOP,
Rector St. Martin's Church, Montreal.

ELIZABETH G. WAYCOTT,
President, Hochelaga County W.C.T.U.

GEORGE M. WEBSTER,
President, Sunday School Union, Province of Quebec.

W. R. YOUNG,
President, Quebec Branch, Lord's Day Alliance.

**We have arranged the signatures alphabetically and have indicated a few of the varied activities in which those signing are interested.**

## HOW TO HELP

The 'call to arms' is an appeal for volunteers. As Honorary Secretary of this People's Movement to save the 'Witness,' it is my desire to mobilize a volunteer army of helpers. A campaign for the preservation of a national institution. The 'Witness,' to be effective, must be immediate and strenuous.

Everybody who can and will help is requested to write me at once, saying how they can help or asking for instructions. Here are some ways of helping:

1. Fill out the form on this page headed, 'Put my name down, sir,' and send it, and any communications containing money, direct to the 'Witness' office.
2. Canvass your neighbors and friends for subscriptions.
3. Ask your pastor and Sunday school superintendent to publicly refer to the 'Witness' and its claims upon the Christian community.
4. Lay the matter before your Lodge, Council, Union, or whatever Society you may belong to.
5. Send for some descriptive circulars and subscription blanks and distribute them.
6. Write letters to distant friends soliciting their subscriptions, enclosing the circulars, etc.
7. Write me and say if you can help in any of the above ways or, if residing in Montreal, by addressing envelopes, etc., in my office or at home.
8. Devise other means of helping and let me know of them, so that 'Witness' readers may be informed of new plans and methods from day to day.
9. Begin now, keep at it, and expect triumphant success.

**JOHN H. ROBERTS,**
Hon. Secretary, People's Movement to save the 'Witness,'
Dominion Alliance Offices,
128-130 St. Peter Street, Montreal.

*Only 6 days left*

### ONE IN FIVE.

A New Record in the 'Witness' Campaign.

Unfortunately for exact figures the Saturday paper goes to press before the week's records can be made up. But it is evident that, on an average, one out of every five 'Witness' subscribers has done his or her share toward the requested co-operation in the great campaign to double the 'Witness' circulation before the end of the present month.

Are you the one in five who have taken a hand in placing the 'Witness' on a permanent basis—or are you one of the four out of every five who have done nothing as yet? WHICH?

We realize that many people have been prevented sharing in the co-operation during the past weeks who intend to get a new subscriber soon, and many have written to friends elsewhere and are awaiting their replies.

To all such let us say it is not yet too late to mend. But so much has been accomplished, and so much more will surely materialize during the next week, that it would be a great pity not to be able to flash the news around the world—'The People doubled the circulation of the 'Witness' in a single month; an unprecedented event in journalism.'

It would be a conservative estimate, judging from our knowledge of the many who are co-operating with us, to place the new subscriptions secured, but not yet sent in, up in the thousands. But still, unless each subscriber does his best the necessary addition to 'Witness' circulation will hardly be attained. The 'Witness' does not want mere existence, it wants strength for development and an ever increasing capacity for the service of its city and country. It is easily within the aggregate power of the subscribers to guarantee it at once the opportunity and capacity for service by doubling its circulation because it is easily within the capacity of each subscriber to get his or her double in a single day.

We are straining every nerve, WILL you?

We would be glad if you would **cut out and fill in** one of the following forms and get a friend to fill in the other and send them both to us as promptly as possible.

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
'Witness' Block, Montreal.

**To the Publishers of the 'Witness,' Witness Office, Montreal.**

***"PUT MY NAME DOWN, SIR."***

I hereby pledge myself to take the 'DAILY WITNESS' regularly for the next twelve months.

**NAME**.....

**ADDRESS**.....

**Kindly indicate, by crosses, which of the following lines are applicable to you:**

.....If on the line of one of your own carrier routes, I would prefer to get the 'Witness' direct from the office of publication, for which I agree to pay $1.00 every three months or $4.00 a year.

.....I will get it through my newsboy or dealer.

.....I am a regular reader.

.....I have not been a regular reader of late.

.....I will try to get others to pledge their support also.

***FOR DISTANT FRIENDS***

We are making a special trial offer to new subscribers in Canada, but at a distance from Montreal of one dollar a year for the Daily or sixty-five cents a year for the 'Weekly Witness.' Will any one willing to make this offer known by enclosing 'out of town Subscription Blanks' in their personal or business correspondence, kindly let us know how many they can circulate.

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THE BRITISH LIBRARY

# A HARD STORY OF COBALT MINE IS NICELY TOLD

Mr. H. C. Secord, secretary of the Cobalt Developing Company, gives the following interest report:

Your directors beg to present herewith the Financial statement of this company for the period ending March 17, 1911.

Your directors, early in the year realizing that the company had but small chance of success with its small resources, chose to accept an offer of W. H. Fairburn and associates to sell 51 percent of two claims in the Rosey Creek District upon condition of the company working the same during 1910. The work proceeded through the summer and was completed so as to secure the patent for the claims which is vested in R. A. Donald as trustee for both parties. The claims are very promising, and only the poverty of your company prevents the further exploitaton of the ground.

About June the purchasers of the Town Site defaulted in their payments, and thereafter your directors had to finance their operations as best they could in order to fulfil their contract to finish work on the claims and obtain the patent for the same. Enough was realized on the mortgage by compromise to enable your directors to pay all indebtedness and leave the company with its patented claims, which may be of greater or less value.

The actual cost valuation of properties has been followed this year, and your directors have no option but to recommend that no further steps be taken in working the claims until such time as sufficient money is provided to do the work energetically and profitably. It is impossible to exploit the mining country without plenty of funds, and this company has not, and never had, enough to make a fair start.

It will be for the shareholders to say as to what further steps shall be taken.

The annual general meeting for the reception of reports, election of directors and transaction of general business will be held in Room 'G,' King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Wednesday, May 3, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

By order, H. C. Secord, Secretary.

Cobalt Development Company, Limited.
Balance Sheet at March 17, 1911.

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash in hand | | $ 35.75 |
| Cash in hands of manager | | 100.00 |
| Properties held by the company taken at total actual cash expenditure of company since its inception. This amount is all the cash ever received by this company | | 70,059.84 |
| Total assets | | $70,495.59 |

No Liabilities Outstanding.
Capital stock outstanding, 4,690,500 shares.

Receipts and Disbursement, May 17, 1910, to March 17, 1911.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts. | | |
| Balance in bank May 17, 1910 | $1,442.36 | |
| Add cheque not presented | 25.00 | 1,467.36 |
| From Fitzpatrick & Slack | | 11,833.31 |
| Total | | $13,300.67 |
| Disbursements. | | |
| Management | | $1,100.00 |
| Wages and supplies | | 1,188.73 |
| Secretary | | 150.00 |
| Taxes | | 23.93 |
| Government report | | 10.00 |
| Telephone | | 16.00 |
| Title and Trust Co. | | 15.00 |
| Postage and stationery | | 33.47 |
| Office and typing | | 150.00 |
| Legal services | | 200.00 |
| Interest and discount | | 594.50 |
| | | $3,481.63 |
| Notes paid off | | 9,383.29 |
| Total disbursements | | 12,864.92 |
| Balance in bank | | 335.75 |
| Balance in hands of manager | | 100.00 |
| | | $13,300.67 |

Audited and approved: A. C. Neff & Co., Chartered Accountants.

## FINANCIAL PERSONALS

Mr. W. G. Ross is still on the Continent.

Mr. H. S. Holt is at Atlantic City.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy will arrive home on Thursday next.

# OFFERS MADE FOR CONTROL OF M'LEAN MINE

Porcupine, April 21. — The mineral wealth of this camp seems to be increasing daily, and it can be stated with little fear of contradiction that only a few of the really rich sections have received the preliminary treatment.

One of the most valuable fields in the whole camp, which has not been much discussed (as yet, as the owners are mosty conservative Ottawa capitalists) is the McLean Gold Mines, Limited, capitalized at $1,500,000.

The directors are all Ottawa men of high standing. Mr. E. S. Leetham, financial agent of the McLaren Lumber Company, (said to be the biggest lumber company in the world), is the president. Mr. E. J. Walsh, mining engineer of the Dominion Government, is vice-president, and other directors are Messrs. William Gamble, one of the best known barristers of London, Ont.; Wr. Lawson, J. J. Boucher and John Raper, of the John Raper Piano Company .

The property is splendidly located, being surrounded by some of the most promising properties in the camp, including the Dome, Doble, Standard and Preston, and some of the showings of gold are said to be the finest in the world. Sixty-three acres are comprised.

Three shafts have been sunk, one to a depth of forty feet, another thirty-two and the third twenty, and fine showings are encountered in each.

Numerous offers for controlling interest and outright purchase have been made, but it is not the intention of those now in control to lose it to others.

One of the most recent offers is from a well known American syndicate, which offered $1 (par value) for a block of 650,000 shares, but this was refused, as it would constitute a controlling interest. An English syndicate has made a similar offer, and a Toronto syndicate has just offered $1 per share for 500,000 treasury shares, and even this has been rejected.

The stock is not listed anywhere, although it is possible that a small block of it will be offered to the public later on. The gold is the Huronian schist, which is claimed by certain authorities to be about the finest in the world.

## Mr. John W. Gates Finds Wall Street a Victim to Pernicious Pessimism

New York, April 21.—John W. Gates says:—'Wall Street appears to be a very blue spot at the moment, but there is every indication of bountiful harvests, and this cannot result otherwise than changing pessimism into optimism in time.

'In the West every one is preparing for big harvests. The situation in Texas is the best in the history of the state. Cotton in southern Texas is six to 10 inches high. Corn is up, and everything looks good.

'Fundamental conditions are sound everywhere. Banks are all strong in cash. In fact, the majority of them have too much money. For the last four years the policy has been to curtail, retrench, weed out the bad from the good, and economize in general. The result has been to place the finances of the country on a sounder basis and to strengthen the business situation in general. Business is ready to go ahead as soon as the country is released from the bondage of political agitation.

'I am not interested in the stock market. I am simpy following the policy of the average business man.

'In my opinion the country will melt about as much pig iron as last year. We will not experience a boom year, but it will make a good average. The amount of iron ore mined this season will not be as large as in the preceding season, due to the fact that shipments last year were beyond requirements. The steel outlook in general is not bad, but, like other lines of trade, is being held up by political agitation.

'March was the best month in the history of Texas Oil Company in sales.'


Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,000,297
ESTABLISHED 1864.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK
OF CANADA.

A General Banking Business transacted.

STERLING AND CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD

City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1330 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1866 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

YOU'LL AGREE
Without Doubt as to the Importance
of naming the administrator of your estate while your mind and judgment are vigorous and clear.
The Eastern Trust Company
Canada Life Building. H. B. STAIRS, Manager.

McGuaig Bros & Co.
(Members Montreal Stock Exchange)
A General Stock Exchange Business Transacted.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.
Reports on any Canadian or American securities furnished on application.
Our Weekly Circular of Thursday, April 20th, gives an analysis of the position of
NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO., Limited
Copy Mailed on Request.
157 St. James Street, MONTREAL. 46 Elgin Street, OTTAWA, ONT.

"PROVINCIAL" OF ENGLAND FIRE INSURANCE
WILLIS, FABER & Co OF CANADA, LIMITED CHIEF AGENTS IN CANADA.


# SPLENDID RECORD OF GROWTH AND SUCCESS PRESENTED BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Mr. C. J. McCuaig, in discussing the history and growth of the Canadian Pacific Railway since its inception, says that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was incorporated in February, 1881, to construct a transcontinental line across the Dominion of Canada. It has not only fulfilled its mission, but has extended its transportation service across two oceans as well, so that its land and water lines extend much more than half way round the globe. Wherever it operates its service is of the best and the management is constantly striving to make it better. Immediately after its incorporation the company acquired by purchase 345 miles of main track, with some branch mileage. The first annual report covered the year 1882, and it showed gross earnings of $3,326,920. This was the beginning. The company now operates over 10,000 miles of road, besides controlling companies with a mileage of upwards of 4,000 miles, and its gross earnings for the current year will in all human probability run considerably in excess of $100,000,000. What the earnings will amount to in ten years' time, or even in five years, no one can tell. He would be a bold man who would attempt to place limits to progress so splendidly begun.

The gift of prophecy, however, is not needed for the assertion that as long as the road pursues its present enlightened policy and the vast region of British North America continues to increase in material prosperity, Canadian Pacific stockholders will have no reason to worry about the payment of handsome dividends on their stock. Canada has done a great deal for the railroad, and the railroad has done a great deal for Canada. The State has helped the railroad, and the railroad has helped the State by bringing its boundless resources to the markets of the world and peopling its vast expanse with an energetic and enterprising population. The road, now past its pioneering days, seems to be absolutely assured of a very prosperous future.

### EARNINGS AND DIVIDENDS.

In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, Canadian Pacific, on an operated mileage of 10,271 miles, earned $94,989,490 gross, $33,339,959 net, and a surplus of $13,396,616 after dividends paid, says Mr. McCuaig. The earnings on the $150,000,000 stock then outstanding were approximtely 16 percent, nd in the current fiscal year the road is doing much better than in 1910. From July 1 to the middle of March, the increase in gross amounted to as much as $6,279,340. The stock is now on a 10 percent basis. Of this rate 7 percent comes from operation and kindred sources, and the remaining 3 percent is dived from interest on land sales. The source of this 3 percent is often misunderstood. The company does not distribute in dividend the direct proceeds of its sales of land. Most of the land is sold on deferred payment, the buyers paying interest at 6 percent on the unpaid amount; and it is from this interest that the funds are derived for the payment of the extra dividend. The distribution can therefore be counted upon with reasonable certainty, as it is not contingent on the sale of a certain amount of land in any one year. At the end of the last fiscal year the balance due to the company on account of land sales was very close to $28,000,000. The company sold in the course of that year upwards of 975,000 acres at an average of $14.84 an acre, and on account of the extensive irrigation works in progress or projected, the average price in future years is likely to be increased. That this source of income is in no immediate danger of being cut off is clear from the fact that upwards of 12,000,000 acres remained unsold at the beginning of the present year. Work is now under way on an irrigation scheme involving 1,100,000 acres. The outlay will be $3,000,000, but the return will certainly repay the expenditure.

Development of this and other kinds involves the raising of large amounts of capital from time to time, and Canadian Pacific does most of its financing by sale of common stock on such terms as to convey rights of substantial value to its stockholder. That policy will continue, and for this reason the stock is not to be regarded merely as a safe 10 percent dividend payer. On an average over a few years it will yield considerably more. The stability of the 10 percent dividend would seem to be assured, and this gives investment value; while the prospect of rights in variable amount furnishes an attractive element of speculation.

### LARGE OUTSIDE INTEREST.

In addition to its railroad properties, all of which are in excellent condition, and the land holdings already referred to, the company has 18 steamers in the transatlantic service, 4 operating across the Pacific, 18 plying to Alaska, 6 on the upper lakes, and a large number of smaller vessels on the lakes and rivers of British Columbia and other inland waterways. It operates its own sleeping cars, express service and grain elevators. Its acquired securities carried at cost exceed $69,000,000, and on a market or present valuation enormously exceed that amount.

The company's holdings of the 'Soo' stocks, for instance, which cost very little, are worth, on the basis of present market prices, approximately $22,000,000 and must continue to appreciate in value.

At the close of the last fiscal year, the road had upwards of $46,000,000 cash, and more than $10,000,000 invested in government securities. Its terminals are generally ample and in the large cities could not now be duplicated. The Canadian Pacific is really an empire, most beneficently and progressively administered, and each succeeding year adds to its strength. Since 1900 it has paid upwards of $75,000,000 in dividends, and this year will mark a new epoch in its affairs, when its gross earnings will pass the $100,000,000 mark for the first time.

### UNHAMPERED BY POLITICS.

The Dominion Government encouraged the building of the Canadian Pacific by grants of land and money, and in other ways, concludes Mr. McCuaig, and the road has never since had serious ground for complain against its treatment either by parliament or by those entrusted with the administration of the laws. It has not been the policy of Canada to harrass the railroads, as the roads in the United States have been harassed in recent years, and those who built up the property have been honored not only by Canada but by the Government of Great Britain.

All things considered, the circumstances surrounding the property gives promise of a most gratifying future, and we highly recommend the stock both to the investor and the speculator. To both it offers unusually attractive opportunities.

# COMMENTS MADE ON PORCUPINE CAMP & PUBLIC

In a very interesting article on the Porcupine camp, the New York 'Evening Post' says:

'Since Cobalt, Ely, and Goldfield, there has been nothing like Porcupine. The rush of prospectors to the camp itself is nothing like the rush of the curb-mining faternity to the printing offices for certificates and stationery, maps, and literature. The claims on which their securities are based can be obtained over-night by telegraph.

'It is not necessary that they should contain ore. They must not be more than six inches on the map from a claim in which a few well known mining capitalists have put real money. Since the business of curb mining attained its present proportions and perfections, each new discovery like Porcupine has cost the credulous public more money than the world has gained in metal weight from the camp itself.

'Thus, the riddle that more money goes into mining than comes out of it. That is because so small a proportion of the money that goes into mining stocks ever reaches the mine, or gets further than the offices of the mining stock promoters.'

## Illinois Central Will Spend About $3,500,000 on Improvements this Year

Chicago, April 19.—Illinois Central improvement plans for this year involve $3,500,000. For double tracking from New Orleans to Ponchatoula, 48 miles, and rectifying grades between Macomb City and New Orleans, 105 miles, $1,000,000 will be spent. Illinois Central will then have a two track system between Chicago and New Orleans.

There will also be expended $1,000,000 for 94 new passenger and mail all-steel coaches. Another $1,000,000 will be spent for 45 Mikado locomotives. These will have a tractive power of 57,000 pounds, and will be unusually large. There has been appropriated $500,000 for new refrigerator cars, and automatic signals and interlocking equipment near New Orleans will cost about $100,000.

# LA ROSE REPORT

La Rose Consolidated Mines reports for seven months June 1 to December 31, the fiscal year having been changed to end December 31, instead of May 31:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Dividends received | $475,000 |
| Administration expenses, etc | 15,832 |
| Balance | 459,168 |
| Dividends paid | 449,558 |
| Surplus | 9,580 |
| Previous surplus | 3,781 |
| Profit and loss surplus December 31, 1910 | 13,361 |

Boston, April 21.—Combined income account of La Rose subsidiary companies, La Rose Mines, Limited, and University Mines, Limited, for seven months ended December 31, 1910, compares with twelve months ended May 31, 1910, and May 31, 1909:—

| | *1910. | 1910. | 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sales of bullion, | $1,066,508 | $1,224,729 | $1,183,042 |
| *Ore on hand, | 334,019 | 456,209 | 376,278 |
| Total | 1,400,527 | 1,680,938 | 1,559,320 |
| Interest, rentals, etc., | 7,727 | 10,161 | 5,784 |
| Total | 1,408,255 | 1,691,099 | 1,565,068 |
| Oper. mining and admin. expenses, | 498,847 | 748,003 | 510,498 |
| Profit, | 909,408 | 943,096 | 1,054,570 |
| Dividends, | 313,000 | 910,000 | 633,090 |
| Surplus, | 596,408 | 33,096 | 421,480 |

*Gross value of ore and bullion on hand after deducting ore on hand May 31, 1910. **Seven months ended December 31.

### BERLIN BOURSE AND RATES.

Berlin, April 20.—Prices were strong on the Bourse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for cheques. Money 3 3-4 percent. Private discount rate 2 7-8 percent.

# MORE FACTS AND DETAILS WANTED IN THE REPORT

Boston, April 21.—One who is a stockholder in practically all of the companies which are included in the Calumet & Hecla consolidation, says:—

'In all the discussion which has been engendered by the proposed merger, there is one point—and a very important one it seems to me—which has not been touched upon. I refer to the practice which officials of Calumet & Hecla have long followed of issuing very meager annual reports to stockholders.

'Take the 1909 report, for example, which is representative' Except for the brief statement that the conglomerate lode ran 'about 35 pounds' to the ton, there is practically nothing on which to base an intelligent analysis of the year's results. There is no mention as to costs or profits, and one is left to figure them out as best he can.

'This policy of secrecy is in such sharp contrast to that pursued by the former managements of the subsidiary companies—and since continued by Calumet & Hecla in reports of those companies—that the question naturally arises as to whether if the consolidation does go through the reports of the new company will follow the present parent company or subsidiary company style.

'These are days of publicity. I can see no reason why the stockholder in Calumet & Hecla is not entitled to details of operation comparable with that given to Utah Copper or Nevada Consolidated shareholders. We have all seen the unfortunate disclosures which the managements of North Butte and Utah Consolidated were obliged to make after years of secrecy, which very properly caused unfriendly criticism from all sides.

'Secrecy is always conducive to suspicion, and I for one hope that Calumet & Hecla will recognize the signs and spirit of the times in respect to its future reports to stockholders.'

# ACTING SEC'Y. IS APPOINTED TO THE NEW BANK

The announcement that Mr. Roland Gomery is to be connected with the Banque Nationale will meet with favor. Mr. Gomery was connected with the Royal Bank of Canada for a number of years in this city, and only left that institution last November to become Montreal manager for the Crown Life Insurance Company, of Toronto.

Besides being knkown as a crack distance runner for years, having represented the M. A. A. A. on several occasions, at various championship meets, Mr. Gomery is a gymnast of no mean ability, and has for a number of years successfully conducted classes at Cote St. Paul for the benefit of the young people of that district.

When seen this morning, Mr. Gomery was very reticent in the matter, and simply announced to the 'Witness' representative that he was acting in a secretarial position at present.

## Factories Working to Capacity in London

Reports from London, Ont., say a good steady tone is noted to general business there. Retailers report a better movement than they have had earlier in the month and local factories are mostly working up to capaciti. Wholesalers report good orders for general lines and excellent prospects for later business.

Little complaint is now heard regarding collections.

### PARIS BOURSE AND RATES.

Paris, April 20.—Prices were steady on the Bourse to-day.

Closing—Three percents, 95 francs, 12½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 30 centimes for cheques.

# EXPECT BIG BOOM IN REAL ESTATE WESTERN LANDS

Minneapolis, April 21.—A large party of Eastern Canada bankers and capitalists bound for the Canadian North-West, passed through Minneapolis yesterday morning, in a private car, and leaving over the Great Northern for Winnipeg late this afternoon.

The gentlemen, representing varied moneyed interests of Ontario, were headed by T. A. Neely, who represents a Canadian company which now controls 150,000 acres of Alberta land. After a short stay in Winnipeg the party will continue through the Canadian North-West in search of investment, with an idea of increasing the holdings of the Canadian company.

While the demand for Canadian land began some years ago has remained steady up to very recently, the gentlemen of the Ontario party believe that an unprecedented demand will be felt just as soon as the proposed reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada goes into effect. They have such faith in these North-Western lands that they intend to invest heavily wherever the best opportunity affords, and the Ontario expedition represents the largest influence of capital into Alberta this year.

## Stock Exchange Talks

An ordinarily amiable Wall Street broker, whose experience has never inured him to unprofitable times like these, was storming about his office in a most unwonted way the other day.

'How much rent do we pay here,' he asked the junior partner. The latter replied so many thousands computed on so much a square foot. 'Did you ever measure it?' inquired the grouchy broker.

The young partner admitted that he had 'taken the word of the agent.'

'Send out and get tape measures,' ordered the head of the firm, and for the next hour clerks were engaged in getting the dimensions of every room, nook and corner.

The broker found that for several years he had been paying about $1,000 a year more than was specified in the lease.

The agent was then forced to admit that the payments had been excessive. The broker vows that he will collect all the excess rent not barred by the statute of limitations.

Daniel G. Reid goes to Europe shortly. Friends of the former Steel magnate quote him as extremely conservative in his market views. Reid is, however, a firm believer in the theory of good crops this year.

Like all men in close touch with agricultural and railway interests, he attaches great importance to the fact that there is a plentiful supply of moisture in the ground at this time in all the crop growing areas.

In spite of the discouragement of brokers, rich men are evidently convinced that the Wall Street district is not going to be wiped off the map.

## Opinions on the Market

McCuaig Bros. & Co.—Ever since the beginning of the year conditions of the Canadian stock exchanges, both in Montreal and Toronto, have been in marked contrast to what they have been on the Wall street market. The activity on the Canadian exchanges has been all the more notable, because this has been, perhaps, the first time that there has been a continued upward movement on the Canadian exchanges attended by more than ordinary activity, while the Wall street market was showing very little signs of life.

E. & C. Randolph—The market remains quiet facing important court decisions.

Henry Clews — We may expect a firmer and more active market if certain matters are righted.

## Trade Good at Coast

Vancouver and Victoria reports say there is an excellent business moving all along the coast. Trade in spring lines is good and orders for general goods are coming in well from all parts of the province and Alberta.

Up coast trade is brisk and large quantities of supplies are being shipped into the camps. Retail trade is good at all centres. Collections are generally fair to good.


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# D. & H.'S FINANCES MUCH IMPROVED BY BOND ISSUE

New York, April 21.—Through the issue of $7,000,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 percent bonds, Delaware & Hudson finds its financial condition much improved. Proceeds among other things, extinguished loans payable of $4,494,320. This replaced a net floating debt on December 31, 1910, of about $1,800,000 with working capital of $2,700,000. At the close of 1909 floating debt was $1,100,000.

This compilation of working assets and liabilities excludes stocks and bonds owned of between $23,500,000 and $24,000,000 advances for construction and acquisition of new lines of about $2,000,000 which are not likely to be repaid directly, and also supplies on hand of about $2,400,000 value.

Since payment of $4,494,320 loans payable provides sufficient working capital, no refunding of maturing fixed charges will be necessary before 1917. Sinking fund requirements which annually aggregate $1,050,000 as well as dividends are well taken care of by present earning power. The coal business provides another sinking fund of about $400,000 a year by setting aside six cents to each ton of coal mined.

For a number of years prior to December 31, 1906, the management applied this sinking fund, cash from earnings of coal department, to purchase for cancellation of outstanding stock or convertible bonds. After that date, directors considered the money could better be devoted to purchase of additional coal lands, such use tending to prolong the life of mining operations, an important source of freight tonnage.

On December 31, 1909, the balance sheet showed a liability on account of coal lands sinking fund of $1,201,539, being amount set aside during 1907, 1908 and 1909, and in 1910 this sum was increased to $1,631,958. No sinking fund assets, separately shown as such, appeared on the balance sheet in any annual report. Last year directors, acting under authority of a stock vote, decided to turn over the sinking fund accumulations of four years to the Schuylkill Coal & Iron Company and the Shanferoke Coal Company, for acquisition of coal lands. All stock of these companies is owned by Hudson Coal Company and the latter's stock is in turn all owned by Delaware & Hudson.

On the books of Delaware & Hudson the effect of so turning over the sinking fund to coal subsidiaries, was to wipe out the sinking fund liability of $1,631,958, and to write down the assets account:—Unmined coal owned and controlled, by a similar amount, allowance being made for some insignificant adjustments. It is therefore to be inferred that cash proceeds of the annual sinking fund operation had been added in some form to the unmined coal account, after book value of the old coal lands had been written down six cents per ton of coal taken out.

In the absence of a satisfactory explanation in the report, the most plausible supposition is that cash raised by operation of the sinking fund had been currently invested in additional coal lands. Last year directors decided to transfer such purchases to the Schuylkill and Shanferoke companies. Hence their cost was written off the unmined coal assets at the same time that the liability side of the balance sheet was relieved of the sinking fund item.

This method of treatment serves the primary purpose of the coal lands sinking fund, and as Delaware & Hudson stockholders are in effect, the sole owners of the Schuylkill and Shanferoke companies, their interests are in no wise injured. The effect is, however, to transfer the value of Delaware & Hudson coal land holdings to the two subsidiaries, where they are concealed from the gaze of a too-curious public. The stock of the Hudson Coal Company, connecting link between the Delaware & Hudson and the Schuylkill and Shanferoke companies, appears in the security list of the parent company only at its par value of $100,000.

## Ottawa Trade Steady

Ottawa reports say trade there is steady in character and of fair volume and wholesalers say their business is well up to the average for this time of the year. Much is doing in the way of building and the demand for supplies is accordingly large. Collections are fair to good.

## Little Change Noticeable in Business at Quebec

Quebec reports to Bradstreet's say little change is noticeable from the preceding week. Weather conditions have been more favorable but the breaking up of the country roads has hindered the movements of travellers, some are off the road, not being able to get about. Wholesalers report a fair volume of business, especially provisions and supplies for coast points.

Collections show no improvement. In the city Easter business was fairly satisfactory. Local factories as a rule are busy. No failures of any account.


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## Carriage Factories LIMITED

PREFERRED STOCK HOLDERS, DIVIDEND No. 3.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 1¾ Per Cent. for the quarter ended 15th April, 1911, being at the rate of 7 Per Cent. per annum on the paid-up Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 29th day of April to the Preferred Shareholders of record on the said 15th of April, 1911.

By Order of the Directors.

W. F. HENEY, Secretary.

# FAIRLY ACTIVE SEASON FOR WHOLES[illegible]

The past week's business circles was partly [illegible] Easter holidays; notwithstanding this, however, the wholesale trade has been active for the season. The woolen and cotton mills are reported having considerable orders booked [illegible] for summer and fall delivery.

The principal feature in grocery circles was a further advance of 25 cents per hundred pounds in [illegible] of refined sugars. There was more activity in the hay trade, prices of the better grades having advanced fifty cents per ton. This advance is due to the fact that [illegible] can buyers have been operating this market.

The recent advances in the hay market have brought in heavy supplies from all the provinces, as well as some shipments from the New York State. These large supplies all coming in at the same time caused a temporary depression in the market. The market for [illegible] products is easier all round, and are in buyers' favor. The butter market is depressed, owing to heavy supplies and restricted demand.

The low prices of eggs has caused a very large increase in the consumption. The retail trade have had a very good week, the Eastern trade being considerably ahead of that of a year ago. Remittances and city collections are fair, say Bradstreet's. Money is firm at 5 1-2 percent on call, and 5 1-2 to 6 percent on time loans.

## Growth of Business at the Pacific Coast Shown in Large Custom Receipts

The steady expansion of business on the Pacific coast is well indicated in the customs returns of the city of Vancouver for the year ending March 31st. The receipts totalled $2,965,256 as compared with $1,724,933 during the previous twelve months, showing an increase of about a million and a quarter dollars.

In every month of the year with the exception of June, a steady increase was shown in the receipts of imported goods. The month of March broke all previous records in the amount of duty collected, the amount of import duty taken in during the thirty-one days being $294, as compared with $116[illegible] crease of $75,582 over the amount during the same month of the previous year.

While these figures are an index of the city's growth and prosperity, they also represent the general expansion in trade throughout the whole province, as similar reports come from other larger centres.

## Spring Trade is Tardy in the Queen City. But Travellers are Optimistic

Toronto reports to Bradstreet's say a good general trade seems to be moving in all lines of business. Spring trade is a little slow in some localities, but the volume of business generally satisfactory. Orders are coming in nicely and it is evident that merchants are looking forward to a large number during the coming summer. Western business seems to promise exceptionally well.

Travellers in that part of the country report the outlook very satisfactory. Few changes are reported in drygoodsfi. The business in millinery has been more active and the clothing trade is also generally brisk. An excellent business is reported here and elsewhere in house furnishings, a good seasonable demand is noted for carpets, curtains, etc. The demand for general hardware continues good. Country trade is only fair. Produce comes forward freely and prices generally are unchanged. Hides are reported firm in tone. The grain trade is rather more active. Collections are generally fair.

## Retail Trade Not Heavy

Hamilton reports say a fairly good Easter trade was done there in all lines of goods. General retail trade is not heavy, but the volume of business shows improvement over that of a week or two ago. Factories are generally busy. Country trade is fair. Deliveries of produce are inclined to be large.


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# IMPOSSIBLE TO DODGE PERSISTENT TAGGERS

## Adventures of a Man Who Tried But Was Caught and Tagged at Last

### MOSTLY WILLING GIVERS.

### Army of Fair Ladies Took up the Cause of Home For the Blind.

'Buy a ham and see life,' said the cheerful man in the street car who cuts a quotation from Kipling suitable for every occasion.

'Buy a what and see where?' asked his companion.

'Buy a tag and let other people see life if you like it beter and pay, pay, pay.'

But the other man said he did not believe in tags. 'I'm not going to be tagged,' he said. 'It's a legalized hold up; it's degrading to think that any man should be scared into wearing something he does not want to just because somebody asks him. I tell you, sir, its a reflection on our standard of firmness and ——'

'Buy a tag?' came a voice from the end of the car.

'—as I was saying" continued the indignant one, 'It's a strange thing a man can't be allowed to—'

'Buy a tag?' said the voice, coming nearer.

'Noow look at all those people down there just putting their money into a box and tying ridiculous—say, I've a mind to get off here and—'

'Buy a tag,' said a lady right in front of him. 'Buy a tag?' came a voice from the rear.

'Why, certainly. Fine thing you are working for. Don't mention it. Immunity, oh, nonsense Alright, perhaps I'll put it on.'

'Why, you've got one,' said the lady who was selling them. 'Look at the ribbon sticking out of your pocket. Now, how many have you?'

'Well, that is—don't you see, I've four sisters selling and my wife and all her sisters, so of course I think it's positively ridiculous, as I was saying just now, for a man to wear a tag when he has only paid once. That immunity idea, now is foolish.'

Every corner in the city had members of the Montreal regiment of tag sellers to-day. They made up their mind to capture every citizen, and although some people had a run for their money they were caught sooner or later. Just to test the efficiency of the gentlemanship which has planned the capture of the citizens, a 'Witness' reporter started off this morning to see how far he could get without being tagged. It was an exciting experience, the only rule of the game being that the first request to 'Buy a tag?' would have to be acceded to.

Leaving the 'Witness' office, at the corner of St. Peter street and Craig, he turned south to St. James street; at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets there were three ladies actively engaged. They sorted out the crowd walking up from the Bleury street cars, and one of them singled out the 'Witness' man and a man walking beside him. The reporter escaped, but it was a narrow shave, for he nearly ran right into a second batch crossing the road he started past, but a few yards down saw a crowd of taggers, and crossed to the corner of St. Alexis. On the east side of that street was a member of the regiment with her back towards him, and as she turned round one way he slipped round behind her and so towards the post office.

St. Francois Xavier had a company at each corner, except opposite the new Dominion Express building, so he turned down towards Craig street. Somebody crossing to catch him from the post-office was cut off by the approach of a rig, but she waived her hand to some of her friends at the foot of the street and they took post at each corner. Fortification lane offered a loophole of escape and this was taken to St. Lawrence street, where again every corner was blockaded. It looked as if the run was up, but jumping down into a cellar entrance, the reporter made his way to the steps of a building with an entrance in St. James street, and left by the eastern extremity of the door, whilst a lady was tagging a man at the west corner.

It was then straight sailing to the Law Courts, but signs of white bandaged arms necessitated a detour of the interior of the building. A rush was made along Notre Dame street, where some skill was required in outflanking the corne. of St. Francois Xavier and down to Hospital street. In Hospital street the reporter missed being asked by two yards by diving into the Ogilvy building, and out the other side, thence it was an easy matter to get into the Board of Trade building.

Taking the elevator to the second floor he was horrified to see the enemy approaching along the corridor, and made a frantic dive down the stairs in an effort to reach the street in safety. But the main entrance was blocked by now, so also were the side entrances. Careful reconnoitering, however, found a goods entrance unprotected, and he escaped into the street once more.

Starting up St. Alexis street, the reporter saw a lady in a red dress at the top wearing the white band round her arm. Not wishing for such a close encounter, he returned and took St. Peter street, and by crossing the road at the critical period reached the south side of Notre Dame street in safety. Here he was saved from what appeared to be the commencement of a vigorous assault by the arrival of Mr. Findlay, who was attacked instead, and more skilful use of the situations produced by street cars and other traffic took him into the home stretch. There in the middle of St. Peter street, to look up either way, showed that the short road was apparently hermetically sealed, and the reporter relaxed his vigilance. John H. Roberts appeared on the scene. John H. was tagged, but just as the reporter began to recount his experiences the eyes of the secretary of the Dominion Alliance began to assume an amused look, a box was shaken between the two men, a gentle voice said 'Tag, please,' and the game was up.

The only people who seemed free from being caught were the working girls on the way to the offices and factories in the early morning, for many of them passed the 'Witness' corner without tags and without being asked to buy them, but that was all. Street car conductors wore the blue label, so did constables and postmen. School children purchased them in the schools, and many people bought them through their churches. All carried the same label whether their donation was five cents or fifty dollars. There were men sweeping the streets wearing the tags in their buttonholes, and stock brokers and merchant princes also displayed the little blue cord. The tag was a leveller of classes, and everybody wanted to help. At the headquarters, Layton's, on St. Catherine street, there was a busy crowd of workers. Boy Scouts kept the street clear and assisted in selling the tags.

Horses were decorated with special favors, and even automobiles wore a rakish looking rosette in their bonnets, the new pattern of bonnet being very adaptable, sometimes as many as five or six being seen.

Thirty-five thousand dollars is the sum wanted by to-night, and anybody who has bought a tag is at liberty to destroy it and buy another.


# A Note of Caution

The success of the "Pianola Piano" has inspired many imitations. Piano manufacturers, observing that there is such a widespread demand for an instrument of this type, have made haste to secure this or that Piano-player to use in combination with their instrument.

But the genuine Pianola with its vitally important and exclusive musical features is only to be found in pianos controlled by the Aeolian Company, namely, the Steinway, the Weber, the Steck, the Wheelock and the Stuyvesant.

A cordial invitation to call and hear the "Pianola Player" is extended to you, whether your call be prompted by curiosity or by an intention to purchase. It is on daily demonstration at Nordheimer Hall, 610-612 St. Catherine Street West.

The genuine instrument bears the name "Pianola-Player."


## GOVERNMENT SHOULD SHARE

### Controllers Think City Should Not Pay Whole Cost of Harbor Protection

Because Montreal is a national sport and carries during the open season merchandise of a transient character from which the whole Dominion benefits the Board of Control believes that the Dominion Government should pay part of the $36,000 to $40,000 it costs the city to supply fire protection to the millions of dollars worth of property stored along the wharves in the summer time. At the request of the Harbor Commissioners they are preparing a statement showing the cost to the city of this work.

Controller Wanklyn states that the cost is $16,000 for police protection, and he roughly estimates the cost of a fire station and a fire boat to be maintained for the wharves at from $20,000 to $25,000 a year.

In a report by Fire Chief Tremblay over a year ago it was suggested that a fire station, a powerful fire boat, with a full equipment of men and pumps for fighting fires, and the construction of a special fire main, would be needed to give adequate protection to the harbor.

## REAL ESTATE HAPPENINGS

The federal charter for the establishment of the new Mount Royal Hotel was received yesterday by Messrs. Wainwright and Alexander, advocates, the principal incorporators of the company.

The organization meeting will probably take place within a few days, when the further development of the enterprise will be undertaken. The Mount Royal Hotel Company is capitalized at $3,000,000, of which $2,700,000 will be issued.

NOTRE DAME AND OUILLARD.—Pierre Bilodeau has sold to J. B. Dupre lot 130 in the East Ward, with the stores 193 to 195 Notre Dame street east, at the corner of Couillard street, for $40,000.

SHERBOOKE AND CLARKE STS.—Edmund McMahon has sold to Edward C. Pratt part of lots 312-5 and 6 in Westmount, with residence No. 4290 Sherbrooke street, and 397 and 399 Clarke avenue, for $15,000.

ESPLANADE AVENUE.—H. Paiement & Co., has sold to Mrs. Jacob Keller part of lots 11-858 and 857 in Laurier Ward, with the dwellings 2777 to 2781A Esplanade avenue for $10,300.

ESPLANADE AVENUE. — Zacharie Aubertin and H. Paiement & Co. have sold to F. X. Rastoul part of lot 11-858 in Laurier Ward, with buildings on Esplanade avenue, for $10,300.

McGREGOR STREET.—Samuel H. Ewing has sold to Mrs. Thos. D. Bell lot 1719-4-1, St. Andrew's Ward, with the residence on McGregor street, for $13,380, and other considerations.

WESTERN AVENUE.—F. W. Brown has sold to Mrs. Allan MacFarlane lots 278-27-3 and 26-3 in Westmount, with residence No. 4383 Western avenue, for $9,950. The emplacement has an area of 2,646 square feet.

SOMERVILLE AVENUE.—Miss Kate Liddell has sold to Henry Miles lot 208-42A in Westmount, with residence No. 82 Somerville avenue, for $6,250. The emplacement measures 25 x 99.

NOTRE DAME STREET.—Joseph F. Jeannotte has sold to Charles Larin lots 8-20 and 21 in Maisonneuve, with buildings on Notre Dame street east, for $6,400.

### TOOK LEAVE OF PROF BIELER.

The ladies of St. Jean Baptiste French Presbyterian Mission gave a social on Thursday evening for the purpose of bidding farewell and Godspeed to Professor Bieler, who was taking leave of the pastoral work of which he had had charge for the past seven months.

The hall was tastefully decorated, and after a programme of music, songs and complimentary speeches, Professor Bieler was presented with a handsome leather suit case, a fountain pen and a bouquet of flowers.

Refreshments were also provided by the ladies and much appreciated.

### THE FIRST OPEN CAR.

Spring must be here. Anyway the Street Railway Company thinks so, because the first open car was put in service this morning. It is so long since one of the species has been seen that much curiosity was aroused by it. It was on the St. Denis line.

### SPEAK FOR RECIPROCITY.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher and Mr. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., will speak at the reciprocity meeting to be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Victoria Hall, Westmount.

### ARMISTICE IN MEXICO.

**Washington, April 22. — Dr. Vasquez Gomez, confidential agent of the Mexican revolutionists in the United States, to-day received a telegram from General Francisco I. Madero, jr., authorizing him to begin negotiations with the Mexican Government for an immediate armistice.**

## WHIRLED TO DEATH

### Engineer at Maisonneuve Killed in the Dark

A slip in the dark caused Walter McConnell, an engineer in the employ of the Dominion Light, Heat and Power Company, to lose his life at the company's power house, in Maisonneuve, early this morning. No one saw him killed, but it is thought that the accident happened shortly after midnight. The body was found at one o'clock.

McConnell went off to examine the ropes in the rope drive, and it is thought that he fell into, or was caught by the ropes. He was whirled around the swiftly revolving fly-wheel and thrown to the ground some distance away. The body was so shattered that death must have been instantaneous. It was taken to the morgue. An inquest will be held.

The deceased was 27 years of age, and lived at 33 Hanover street. He had been working for the company for about three months.

### TO REMAIN UNPAVED.

#### Sherbrooke Street to Be Letf For One Year—Work on Other Streets.

As already indicated in the 'Witness,' the million dollars to be spent for paving city streets this season will not affect streets where excavations for any purpose are going on now or likely to go on in the near future. Even Sherbrooke Street will have to wait for a year until the new sewer is completed, and new gas pipes that will have to be put down are laid. This will cause a great deal of disappointment, but the controllers are bent on not making heavy expenditures for streets only to have them torn up again.

Every case of the kind is proving a new argument for Chief Engineer Janin's idea of making one large tunnel do for all the public utility companies with the exception of the Gas Company, who could use the sidewalks. With wires and water pipes laid on a ledge at the top of the sewers, every little repair would no longer call for a disruption of the street.

Included in the streets to be paved with permanent material are the following: St. Antoine from Craig to Guy; Charlevoix, from Wellington to the G. T. R. tracks; City Hall, from Craig to St. Catherine; St. James, from St. Philipp to St. Elizabeth de Portugal; Pine Avenue, from St. Denis levoix o Atwater; and University, to Carleton; St. Patrick, from Charfrom Sherbrooke to Pine Avenue.

The opposition to the new frontage tax for pavements laid throughout the city is not so general, as is supposed. One gentleman said yesterday to a 'Witness reporter, 'I have been grumbling for years that I have been paying taxes to build pavements and sidewalks in other parts of the city where they do not need them as much as we do. I cannot very well object to this form of taxation which simply charges against us exactly what we get. Perhaps now that we have to pay for it directly, we will get some attention to our needs.'

Ald. L. A. Lapointe is in favor of the new tax. 'If people object enough to block it,' he said, 'they can look to see the property tax increase from $1 to $1.25 or $1.35 per $100 of valuation.'

### ANTIQUARIAN MEETING.

#### Resolution of Regret at Death of Senator Forget.

At the April meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held last evening, a resolution of sympathy was passed in connection with the death of Senator L. J. Forget, who had been a life governor of the society, and had taken a lively interest in its work in connection with the Chateau de Ramezay.

Mr. R. W. McLachlan and Mr. W. D. Lighthall were appointed delegates to the meeting of the Royal Society of Canada, to be held at Ottawa on the 16th of May next.

The honorary curator reported the following accessions to the society's collection:

To the National Gallery: From George Durnford, original oil portrait of John Clarke, a chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Company, son of Simon Clarke, who also was a factor in the same company. From Emile Vaillancourt, print of Dollard at the Longue Sault.

To the library: From E. Z. Massicotte, genealogy of the Decary family. From Louis Loranger, the three first volumes of 'Le Pays,' 1852-1854. From J. A. U. Beaudry, a number of pamphlets. Natural History Society of Buffalo, a directory of museums of America.

Judge Sicotte promised a paper on the founder of the Sicotte family in Canada for the next meeting.

### CANCEL ELEVEN LICENSES.

#### Ten Hotels and One Store Go Out of Business in Hamilton.

Hamilton, Ont., April 22.—After August 1, Hamilton will have ten hotel licenses and one shop license less than at present. There will be a change in the proprietorship of at least one other hotel. The announcement caused considerable surprise in hotel circles. It was known that the commissioners would chop off six hotel licenses in consequence of the reduction by-law carried last January, but the majority of the license-holders did not expect that the commissioners would go farther. The licenses put out of business are: Margaret Sullivan, Oriental Hotel, King street east; Thomas Kirk, Woodbine, King street east; A. F. Post, White Star; R. W. Yaldon, Aquatic; G. E. Bevan, Empire; T. Condon, Flamboro; Harry Dorr, Big Four; M. Wolfe, City Hotel; James Lynch, Dundurn; John Blake, Arlington. The one shopkeeper cut off is Fred Schelter, Ferguson avenue and Picton street. The commissioners have given them until August 1 to dispose of their fixtures and stock, while E. A. Condon, of the Belmont Hotel, Market street, is given three months extension to find a purchaser of his license and business.

### MEANS $30,000,000 REVENUE.

Lisbon, April 22. — The decree of separation of church and state is generally being received with indifference The north is perhaps the only part where protests may occur. It is estimated that the confiscation of the Portuguese religious wealth will bring to the government a return of more than $30,000,000.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY

### Englishmen Will Celebrate Tomorrow and on Monday

St. George's Day is to-morrow, and Englishmen in all parts of the world will do honor to their patron saint by wearing a rose; their demonstration will not be so fervid as the demonstrations which are seen on St. Andrew's day or St. Patrick's day, and it is unlikely that the day will be celebrated by those other than Englishmen or men of English descent. A rose does not lend itself to the stirring imagination, as does a piece of heather or a sprig of shamrock; it does not



THE REV. R. W. NORWOOD.

move its wearer to songs of green fields or bonnie highlands, and St. George's Day therefore comes and goes without any of those demonstrations of joy associated with the saints days of the other portions of the British Islands. Yet the men who are wearing the rose carry themselves a little straighter on this day and remembering what 'St. George and Merrie England' stands for in the councils of the world feel a new dignity upon their shoulders as they think of the fresh parts of the world to which their emblem of love and liberty has penetrated as the mother emblem of their great Empire.

St. George's Day will be celebrated this year by a sermon at Christ Church Cathedral by the Rev. R. W. Norwood, M.A., at 7 p.m., and a banquet at the Windsor Hotel on Monday evening under the auspices of the St. George's Society. This year there has been a larger demand for tickets than on any previous occasion; Professors Leacock and Dale, of McGill University, will be the speakers and a good musical programme has been provided. It is expected that all who attend both these events will wear a rose.

As regards the historical aspect of the feast, tradition dates the martyrdom of St. George 1300 years ago, in the reign of Diocletian. St. George was early regarded as one of the patrons of the military profession. Under this title, he was honored in France as early as the sixth century, but it was not till after the crusaders, who ascribed their success at the siege of Antioch to his intercession, returned to Europe from the Holy War that the religious honor paid to him reached its full development. He will do honor to their patron saint by the Republic of Genoa, and also of England. At the Council of Nord in 1222, in the reign of Henry III., his feast was ordered to be kept as the national festival, and has since been so observed, not onl yin England but throughout all empire undreamed of when Henry III. sat on the throne.

### INDIANS NEED NOT PAY.

#### Lachine City's Attempt to Collect Tax Failed on Technical Point.

The attempt of the corporation of Lachine to collect a tax of $3 each from a number of Caughnawaga Indians who work inside the town limits, failed yesterday on a technical point. The town has imposed a tax on all persons who work within the limits of the town, but do not pay any other form of tax, and a batch of 47 Indians were prosecuted for non-payment; they were all employed at the Dominion Bridge Company, and Mr. Doyle, the manager, was called to prove their periods of work.

Of the 47 cases, 32 had pleaded guilty at the previous hearing on Monday, when a fine of $3 and costs had been imposed, but the remainder who had pleaded not guilty, retained Messrs. Davidson and Wainwright to act on their behalf. Yesterday it was shown that Par. 545 of the by-law provides that any attempt to collect the tax must be made within six months of the time they commenced to work, and the lawyers showed that this time limit had been exceeded. Their point was upheld and the cases discharged. It was then asked that as the other 32 Indians had pleaded guilty in ignorance, their cases should be reopened, but as this could not be done, it was decided to petition the town and ask for the remittance of the tax, laying stress on the fact that the Indians are too poor to pay it.

### FAST 'CURE' KILLED.

#### Toronto Man Starved to Death in Fifteen Days.

Toronto, April 22.—With but three days to go to complete a fast which he had undertaken, Herbert Deverell, of 107 Chester street, has died. He believed that total abstinence from food or drink would cure him of an illness. To make sure that his fast would not be interrupted he gave instructions to his wife and family that no doctor be called.

The fast started on April 5 and was to last for eighteen days. He went about the house for several days as usual, but after that spent considerable time in bed.

The wife became apprehensive and wished to send for a doctor, but the husband absolutely forbade the intrusion of any stranger, and the wife feared to disobey him.

About seven o'clock Thursday night he lapsed into unconsciousness, and Mrs. Deverell immediately sent for a doctor, but nothing could be done and Deverell died an hour after. Coroner Morgan, after investigating, decided that an inquest was unnecessary. The man leaves a wife and three children.

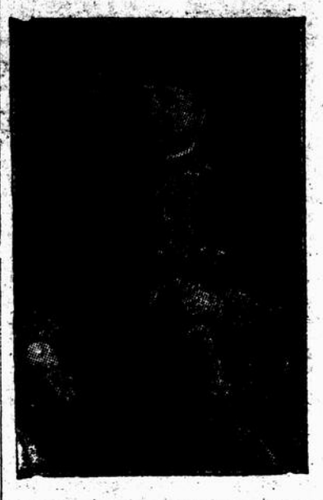
Deverell successfully underwent a three weeks' fast about two years ago.

### Shawinigan Earnings

Gross earnings of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company for the month of March reached the very satisfactory total of $83,350.

### TORONTO ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Toronto, April 22.—The sale of the Toronto Electric Light Company to a syndicate headed by Sir William Mackenzie has been practically consummated, as the National Trust Company has sent out a circular stating that over two-thirds of the stock has already been deposited with them.




# The Great Auction Sale of Oriental Rugs

By order of

**THE HON. SIDKY BEY**

(Former Secretary of the Turkish Embassy at Washington)

will take place at the undersigned's salesroom, 32 University street, on the

**20th, 21st and 22nd April**

**Thursday Evening at 8 o'clock, and Friday and Saturday Afternoon and Evening at 3 and 8 o'clock.**

**CATALOGUES READY**

Connoisseurs will find this one of the finest collections of rare and antique rugs ever offered for public competition in this city.

WALTER M. KEARNS, Auctioneer.


## SHIPPING NEWS

### INWARD.

Koenig Albert, arr. New York, April 21
Manchester Exchange, arr. St. John, " 21
Kwarra, arr. St. John .. .. .. .. " 21
Numidian, arr. Boston .. .. .. .. " 21
Mongolian, arr. St. John's .. .. " 21

### OUTWARD.

Bluecher, arr. Plymouth .... April 21
Hamburg, arr. Gibraltar .. .... " 21
Noordam, arr. Rotterdam .. .... " 21
Antonio Lopez, arr. Cadiz .. .. " 21
Germania, arr. Barcelona .. .. .. " 21
Florida, arr. Naples .. .. .. .. " 21
Canopic, arr. Naples .. .. .... " 21

### DELAYED BY A SNOWSTORM.

A heavy snowstorm in and around Halifax was responsible for the delay of the Megantic and Victorian yesterday. The Victorian was due in Halifax yesterday afternoon, but was unable to make the port and is expected this morning. She carries the remains of the late Senator Forget.

The Megantic, which is the last White Star-Dominion vessel to make the trip to Halifax this season is due this morning.

### ONTARIO AND QUEBEC NAV. CO.

Trenton, Ont., April 22.—Captain P. McManus will be in command of the Isabel Reed, of the Ontario and Quebec Navigation Company's fleet, with Jas. Thompson as mate this season.

### NEW C. P. R. STEAMERS.

#### Two New Vessels for Pacific Trade to Be Purchased.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, April 22. — Interviewed before he sailed for home yesterday, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said that contracts would be made shortly for two steamers for the Pacific trade. They will be of 15,000 tons, and of 18 knots capacity.

Sir Thomas said that there had been five times more applicants for ready-made farms than could be supplied.

Questioned as to the likelihood of an Atlantic rate war, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy said: 'We never make war, and are always confident of our ability to defend our interests should war come.'

### GETTING THE 'WITNESS' ON TIME.

If any reader in the city or country finds that the 'Witness' reaches him late, he will greatly oblige by dropping us a post card, or if in town 'phoning the circulation manager, Main 4090.

## OUR MAIL BAG

Lanark, April 19, 1911.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed find one more new subscriber with cash. May this movement mean the complete Coronation of the 'Witness.'

Faithfully,
J.B.ROBISON,
Methodist Minister.

Wingham, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am sending four new 'Weekly' subscriptions. This will help out a little. I have read the 'Witness' since my earliest boyhood, as my father was among its first subscribers. Upon my marriage, more than twenty years ago, one of the first things I did was to subscribe for the 'Witness,' as I felt I couldn't keep house without it. At the present time eighteen different papers and magazines come into our home, but we simply 'must have the 'Witness.'

Yours truly,
ABNER COSENS.

Brampton, Ont.

Messrs. Dougall & Son:

Dear Sirs,—In response to your appeal to the readers of the 'Witness,' etc., to make an effort to increase its circulation, I send by this two names for 'Weekly Witness,' at 65 cents each, your offered terms, but where the cash profit comes in at that price is not conspicuously apparent. However, I have tried to clear my conscience in the matter, as I would consider it—well, a sort of public calamity should the 'Witness 'as conducted at present, cease to be. At such a time, when so many questions bearing on the moral, spiritual and material welfare of our country ,and we may say the world, are up for consideration, such a paper as the 'Witness' is very much needed.

I know the 'Witness' from childhood and am possibly a little prejudiced in its favor, but let that go. In father's family it was taken from about its first publication, and I have taken it for twenty-five years on my own ticket, so to speak, and it has always appeared to me that to get at the truth of the matter in hand was its aim. I have been somewhat confidential in this, but it is only following your lead in taking your readers into confidence on the financial prospects of your paper. The names and addresses referred to above are enclosed.

JOHN McCLURE.

TAKES IT FOR WHAT IT DOES NOT CONTAIN.

Truro, N.S., April 6, 1911.

Messrs. John Dougall & Son, Montreal, Que.:

Gentlemen,—I had it in mind to send along some renewals and perhaps a new subscriber to the 'Witness,' etc., but after reading your last appeal I cannot delay longer. I have had the 'Witness' in my boyhood home and since in my own (also other 'Witness' publications at times) for forty years, and should be sorry indeed to see it change hands or cease publication. It is partly for what the 'Witness' does not contain that I appreciate it and that is the very reason why it finds difficulty in financing the enterprise. I sincerely hope that all its friends will make a grand rally with new business and renewals that will turn the tide in your favor, and open up a new era of prosperity and continued usefulness.

Enclosed find list of subscriptions and cheque with exchange added.

Yours truly,
FRANK A. DOANE.


Don't buy a Summer Homesite. Wait for the opening of

# Bonnie Belair

a place where your children can revel in the golden sunshine.

ALL ABOUT THE MOST CHARMING SPOT ON LAKE ST. LOUIS NEXT WEEK

**FINDLAY & HOWARD**
LIMITED
211 Notre Dame St. West
Phone Main 1909

# 128-130 Mansfield Street

Just above St. Catherine Street.

FOR SALE—This choice property, with possession on May 1st. Full particulars from—

**FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited,**

Phone Main 1909. 211 Notre Dame Street West


### TENDER.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned at Ottawa, and marked on the envelope 'Tender for Lease of Megantic Wharf,' will be received up to noon on May 5, 1911, from any Provincial Government, Municipal Council, Harbor Commission, Shipping Company or Railway Company, for the leasing of the Government Wharf at Megantic, Compton County, Quebec, for a period of three years.

The lessee to keep a wharfinger in charge of the wharf during the period covered by the lease, and to keep the wharf clean and in a good state of repair; the wharf to be handed over to the Department on the termination of the lease in as good condition as when taken over by the lessee, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque for the sum of twenty-five dollars ($25), which amount will be forfeited if the successful tenderer declines to sign the lease prepared by the Department.

The yearly rental must be paid in advance.

The lease, if granted, will be with the distinct understanding that the lessee will not interfere in any way with the public use of the wharf referred to, and also with the understanding that the lessee shall not charge tolls or dues in excess of the tolls or dues established by the Government in the regulations for the government of breakwaters, piers or wharfs in Canada, as provided from time to time by the Governor-in-Council.

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

The highest or any offer not necessarily accepted.

ALEXANDER JOHNSTON,
Dep. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Department of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa, Canada, April 6, 1911.

### FILL IN MISSING LINK.

#### Sherbrooke Street From Papineau to Delorimier Ave., Not Yet Opened.

The opening of Sherbrooke street from Papineau avenue to Delorimier avenue has not yet been accomplished, although it was ordered by the last legislature. On the east side of Papineau street, at No. 477, are the lime works of O. Limoges, sr. These will have to be purchased or expropriated in order to bring the two ends of the streets together. He has recently refused an offer of $28,000 for the right of way through his property. The city will either have to meet his views on the matter or resort to expropriation.

Cars run on both Papineau and Delorimier avenues, but there is no connection between the two avenues from Gauthier street on the north to Ontario street on the south, and residents have to walk around this distance. The missing link in Sherbrooke street is only about 100 yarrs long.

### USING THE RESERVE FUND.

Of the five percent special reserve fund of the city, amounting to $350,264, up to April 10, an amount equal to $195,910 has been spent, leaving still available for all purposes $154,354. The unexpected calls for snow removal caused this trenching in on the reserve fund. A sum equal to two percent of the total revenue cannot be touched at all in this fund.

### HIGHLAND CADETS.

Engagements for week commencing Monday, April 24—Recruits and junior officer's second drill; Wednesday, April 26, bugle band practice; Thursday, April 27, battalion, full dress, march out; bugle band must attend; Saturday, April 29, recruits.

### BULLION FOR THE BANK.

London, April 22.—Bullion amounting to £30,000 was taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day. Gold premium at Madrid 8.45; at Lisbon 10.00.

### DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS

ONTARIO—ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.
RAPIDE PLAT CANAL.

**SEALED TENDERS** addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Improving Lower Extreme to Lock No. 24," will be received at this office until 16 o'clock on Friday, May 5th.

Plans, Specification, and Form of Contract to be entered into can be seen on and after Monday, April 17, at the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, and at the office of the Resident Engineer of the Ontario—St. Lawrence canals, Cornwall, at which places form of tender may be obtained.

Parties tendering will be required to accept the fair wages schedule prepared or to be prepared by the Department of Labor, which schedule will form part of the contract.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered, unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and in the case of firms, unless there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum of $9,000.00 made payable to the order of the Minister of Railways and Canals must accompany each tender, which sum will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose tenders are not accepted.

The cheque of the successful tenderer will be held as security, or part security, for the due fulfilment of the contract to be entered into.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

By order,
L. K. JONES,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, April 14th, 1911.

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


**WHEN YOU WANT**

a perfect trial balance, your books opened, closed, systematized or audited,

**See GORDON**

Phone M. 4179. 251 St. James St.

**LIP READING for the DEAF**

Müller-Walle Method enables pupils to follow natural conversation. Simple and successful. For circular and information, address Miss WADLEIGH, Y.W.C.A. Building.

BOYS, BOYS, BOYS, BOYS. — FREE Air Rifles, Roller Skates, Watches and Baseball Outfits, for selling Three Dollars' worth of Guaranteed Flower Seeds. Send us your name and we send you the Seeds and prize list. When sold, send us the money and we send you your prize. HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 9, Toronto.

GIRLS, GIRLS, GIRLS. — EXTENsion Bracelets, Roller Skates, Dolls, Go-Carts and Solid Gold Signet Rings free for selling Three Dollars' worth of Guaranteed Flower Seeds. Send us your name and we send you the Seeds and prize list. When sold, send us the money and we send you your prize. HOMER-WARREN CO., Dept. 9, Toronto.

LOTS FOR SALE. — I HAVE FOUR lots for sale at Cedar Park, Pointe Claire. Ideal place for summer and winter home. Close to station, and good school. Water front rights. Dry situation. Address T.P., 'Witness' Office.

TO LET, 254 MACKAY STREET. Five rooms, $25.00; heated. 16 Kinkora avenue, eight rooms, $30.00; heated. 20 Kinkora avenue, $20.00, six rooms. Apply on premises. Phone Up 4188.


### BANK OF COMMERCE.

The directors of the Bank of Commerce have declared the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 10 percent per annum. The books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May, inclusive.

# The Daily Witness

OFFICES:
CORNER CRAIG AND ST. PETER STREETS.

TELEPHONES:
ADVERTISING AND SUBSCRIPTION DEPARTMENT, MAIN 4090.
EDITORIAL, MAIN 4091.

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 |

Postage included for Canada (Montreal and suburbs excepted), Newfoundland and the British Isles; also for Bahamas, Barbadoes, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British North Borneo, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Malta, Mauritius, New Zealand, Northern Nigeria, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Southern Nigeria, Transvaal, Trinidad, Tobago, Turk's Island and Zanzibar.

Postage for United States, Alaska, Hawaiian and Philippine Islands: 'Weekly Witness,' 25 cents extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 10 cents per copy. No extra postage in the 'Daily Witness' to the United States and its dependencies.

Foreign postage extra to all countries not named in the above list as follows: 'Daily Witness,' $3.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1.50 extra; 'Northern Messenger,' 50c extra.

The last edition of the 'Daily Witness' is delivered in the city every evening of publication at $4.00 per annum, and 'World Wide' at $2.00 per annum.

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.

Readers of the 'Witness' leaving the city for a shorter or longer period, can have the 'Daily Wintess' each day of publication, by mail, at twenty-five cents per month, Great Britain and the United States included.


While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage or or injure the readers, 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.

| F.Q. 6. F.M.13 | APRIL | | | | | L.Q.21 N.M.28 |
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SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1911.

To read some of our papers, their headings and bulletins, one would have supposed that there was only a chance of the reciprocity agreement passing the House of Representatives at Washington. It has passed that House by just three to one. The same process will now be kept up with regard to the Senate where, with a considerable Republican majority, the contest will be much closer. With a view, all through, to keeping those Conservatives in line who will have to desert either their party or their constituents, the same tactics are being followed with regard to conditions at Ottawa, where the probabilities are altogether similar to those in the Lower House of Congress.

In a long and eloquent communication, Mr. George A. Simard, chairman of the Citizens' Committee for the promotion of a model driveway from here to New York and onward, advocates that noble project. This road is not only to fill a felt want in the way of an excellent highway for pleasure and business travel, but is to be a monument to the hundred years of peace which the two nations are about to celebrate. And that is not all, for Mr. Simard wishes to crown it with new laurels by making it not only a monument to peace but to the peacemaker, King Edward. That is, the Canadian end of it would be the Edward Seventh Road, while the rest of it would be the Taft road, or called after somebody else if there was anyone the American committee delighted more to honor, which, in view of President Taft's arbitration contribution to the peace idea, is not probable. Mr. Simard has no objection to a statue, if it be a good one; but he evidently would like to turn the loyal current off that upon the motor road. For ourselves we are very warmly in favor of a good model road, wherever built, and our earnest support is given to this one. We should have preferred had the one now contemplated gone as far as possible by the historic river route by way of Chambly. That would be as beautiful as it is historically romantic. We have seen a plan which conducts it by a shorter line over a somewhat monotonous country that would ill compare in scenery with the Taft section of the road. Nor can we object to our bit of the road being called by the name of our late honored sovereign, except that it would be giving that name to the small end of a great work, and except that if the work is to be an expression of international amity, it might occur to some that a significant name that both could agree upon could be given to its whole length. At all events, let us try to keep up some of that sentiment which leads other peoples and which led ancient peoples to ornament their public places and to set up monuments with other than utilitarian purposes in view. Montreal compares badly with other cities of the size and with many comparatively insignificant ones in matters of ornamentation. Our plea is that we honor the King not only by label boards on a roadway, but by a worthy and well environed effigy of his person, remembering always Mr. Simard's injunction that it be really an honorable work of art that posterity will not scorn.

There should be no difficulty in providing the fund necessary for the establishment of the boys rural club for summer outings, proposed by Mr. Norris. We are convinced that all that is necessary to secure the means is the assurance that the resort will be competently managed. This is the part of it, we presume, that, granted the means, Mr. Norris would be willing to undertake to see to. What is needed first is some such response to his appeal as would warrant him in maturing his plans. This plan of a summer club is made in his letter an incident of a still more important movement advocated by him, namely, the establishment in the city of boys' clubs for lads who cannot afford to join the comparatively expensive ones that exist. We know enough about such work to be sure that if the effort be made on broad lines, there will, in the denser parts of the city, be no lack of the very boys who need such diversion most. That is altogether a good principle laid down by Mr. Norris that such clubs should look forward to being self-sustaining. They should be so to the extent that the boys are able to meet the cost without excluding any. To that end the equipment should be of the simplest. But there would probably never cease to be the need of subsidy in providing this means of saving the lads from conditions almost necessarily demoralizing, namely, the choice between homes where there is no room for them, and the street corner with its open bar-room door. It is only necessary to state this choice as that of a considerable majority of our growing citizens to evoke from those interested in what our city is to be a very liberal provision.

We are forced to take exception to some of the reasoning of our able and friendly correspondent, Mr. Woodside, with regard to reciprocity. He says, 'We are asked, at the whim of a President, to forego our independent national expansion and our splendid future, for the lure of a few promised dollars.' Who in the world has asked us to forego either of these? We look for more independence, more national expansion, and a more splendid future. He says 'it looks plausible to trade with our next door neighbor rather than with our Mother Country and family of nations.' Plausible or not, we have never heard of any one proposing it, and we shall join Mr. Woodside in resenting very strongly anything that would mean a preference to the United States over Great Britain. Mr. Woodside's argument, based on social intercourse, is quite beside the mark. We have the social intercourse now and shall have it more and more, whatever our trade relations will be. We go to the United States in crowds in spite of frequent humiliating treatment and occasional taxation at the boundary line. We have heard no protests against Easter excursion trains and Toronto teachers by the hundred going to join in the New York Easter cake-walk and to enjoy the blandishments of that metropolis. We have heard no protests against the opening of a motor-car road from Montreal to New York for our four hundred to spend their leisure there or at Atlantic City. All this has gone on without reciprocity, and will go on more and more as facilities increase. We are indeed so socially overflowed with United States manners, usages and speech as not to be able to distinguish our own people from our neighbors; so that it seems a little unctuous to assume that we are morally so much better than they that we cannot trade with them. We are sorry that we cannot see the strong moral contrast in our favor that Mr. Woodside does between the virtues of the two peoples. The 'Americans' we knew personally are quite as virtuous as the Canadians we know. Some of them are moral heroes of the highest quality. Their political system is worse, but with a better system what have we to say for our saw-off custom at elections, or our political patronage? Mr. Woodside brackets reciprocity with commercial union as though these were equivalent. It must be obvious to him that there is far more commercial union between Great Britain and the United States, than between Canada and that country, as Great Britain has practically no tariff at all against the United States. As for the United States tariff against us or against Great Britain, we cannot control that. The United States can lower it if she chooses. If we do not like it, it will be the first time in the history of nations when any country objected to the opening of a foreign market for its goods. Mr. Woodside's remark about third rate officials is not good manners towards persons clothed with all the dignity of fully representing a first class power. As for United States gold buying up our press, what is to hinder its doing so now just as much as at any future time? After all, we are glad to have room to allow Mr. Woodside to get off his feelings. When he reads them in cold print he will be able to compare them with the sentiments towards other people which Christianity instils.

## WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

We have the case for protection very well stated in the letter of our good correspondent, Mr. McQueen. His argument has nothing to do with the reciprocity agreement except that the writer is sure that that agreement does not give all the country wants, and that if the people get that they will insist on having more. That is an admission which seems to give a practical reply to the part of our correspondent's letter in which he analyzes our ballot and our subscription list. As for the political complexion of that list we have no data. It seems certain that the writer is himself no 'Grit,' and we may presume that the two friends whom he has been good enough to add to our list are not Grits either. It seems then, according to Mr. McQueen, that the country wants, not reciprocity in natural products only, but many other reductions. His idea evidently is that it wants something that is bad for it, and that it should be forbidden to have. That would be an awkward business for any government that would attempt it. The reason why the further removal of duties would be bad for it would seem to be that we have a lot of manufactures carried on on this side of the line in a way that would involve a loss of money to the manufacturers unless Canadians were forced by law, as they are now, to pay more for their goods than they can be made for. In other words, that the very existence of those manufactures depends on the people being taxed for their support. It would seem then, when you think it out, that, instead of being a profit, they are a loss to the nation.

We are not admitting all these facts, we are reasoning from Mr. McQueen's data. Should reciprocity be extended to manufactures, and that is what the United States people are clamoring for, these enterprises will tend to where they can be most cheaply and effectively carried on, and we do not at all see why Canada should not hold her own and become much the gainer through having a larger market opened to her than she would be able to offer in return. Such an extension of reciprocity is not free trade. For ourselves we do not want it, unless it means equal reductions towards Great Britain. But it would, in the long run do us no harm and a great deal of good. It would open to our manufacturers the markets of the continent. We have not begun to realize our possibilities. If the water were squeezed out of a lot of Canadian enterprises, they could produce far more cheaply than they do. It is a great handicap in competition to have to pay dividends on three or four times the amount of capital invested; but why should Canadians make for themselves laws that will force them to do that? For the present, we have been plainly told that we are to have no more tariff reduction in Canada either towards the United States or towards Great Britain. There is no reason why we should not get the market that is offered us because we do not want to give a market which is not asked for. If the change does not work well it can be recalled. If it does we as a people are free to improve upon it as we think best for ourselves.

## ST. GEORGE AND THE ENGLISH.

A notable date in English history is April 23. On that date Shakespeare was born in 1564, and died in 1616. On that date Wordsworth died in 1850. But it is perhaps the most famous as St. George's Day, the day of the champion and patron saint of England, and of Christian chivalry all over the world. Many are the stories which encircle the sturdy figure of St. George. Who he was, how he came to be identified with England, and why he is honored on the twenty-third of April, are problems which have puzzled all men and of which there is little hope of solution. It is interesting, however, to follow the surmises of those who offer solutions. As a rule the 'historical' stories are even further from the truth than the 'legendary.' Gibbon, for instance, and with him very many, confounds St. George with the infamous George of Cappadocie, the Arian Archbishop of Alexandria. The saint has also been confounded with a certain butcher, named George, who sold bad pork to the Roman army and was executed in consequence. The real St. George seems to antedate these disreputable namesakes. There is a ruined church at Ezra, in Syria, with an inscription dated 346 A.D., in which St. George is alluded to as the 'holy martyr. Constantine dedicated a church to St. George in Constantinople in 330 A.D. Dr. Edward Clapton, who has devoted a great deal of time to the elucidation of the St. George stories and legends, gives a fairly consistent account of his life.

According to this convinced writer, George was born in Lydda, in Palestine, about 281 A.D., his parents being Greek Christians of noble descent. Joining the army he became famous for his valor, especially in the Egyptian and Persian campaigns, and was known as 'the trophy bearer,' and 'the victorious.' His courage and loyalty gained him the favor of the Emperor Diocletian, who made him tribune and showered other honors upon him. George lived for a time at Beirut, wealthy and beloved by rich and poor. Communication between Phoenicia and Britain was common, and Dr. Clapton thinks that George visited Britain, perhaps on a mission from the Emperor. He also believes that the conversion of Helena, the mother of Constantine, was one of the fruits of this visit. Then came the edict of Diocletian ordering the persecution of the Christians. George hurried to the east to do what he could to stem the tide of persecution. Eusebius says: 'Immediately on the 'first promulgation of the edict, a 'certain man of no mean origin, but 'highly esteemed for his temporal 'dignities, as soon as the decree was 'published against the churches in 'Nicodemia, stimulated by a divine 'zeal, and excited by an ardent faith, 'took it as it was openly posted for 'public inspection, and tore it to 'pieces as a most profane and wicked 'act. But this man, as the first that 'was distinguished there in this manner, after enduring what was likely 'to follow an act so daring, preserved 'his mind calm and serene until 'the moment when his spirit fled.'

This man has been identified by Dr. Clapton and others with St. George and the date of his martyrdom fixed as April 23, 303 A.D. (Good Friday). Twenty-five years after his death the remains of the martyred saint were conveyed to Lydda, his birthplace. A ruined tower is said to stand outside the walls of Beirut. Popular legend says it marks the spot where St. George fought the Dragon. Other authorities say it was there that George rode out in the armor in which he had served the Emperor and publicly bade defiance to the same Emperor's cruel edict. Whatever reliance may be placed upon this story, it is certain that the memory of St. George became widely honored in the East. It is said that even to the present day both Christians and Moslems in Syria make vows to St. George when in danger or distress. During the dark ages the martyrdom of the saint was greatly emphasized. His tortures, according to some of the monkish tales, lasted seven years! But when the Empire, under the Gothic and Norman influence, resumed its virile character, St. George was still to the fore and became the soldiers' special friend and patron. It was said that when the Crusaders attacked Jerusalem St. George himself appeared and led the final and decisive assault. We are told that Coeur de Lion chose St. George as patron saint of England, and at the same time his cross of red replaced the white cross on the surcoats of the English crusaders, and was flown upon their ships.

It was altogether natural that the champion so adopted should become in popular story the 'dragon slayer.' Every folk-lore has its hero who kills dragons, giants and other monsters, who 'rides abroad redressing human wrongs,' and in Christian art and legend this vocation has by common consent been accorded to St. George. Perhaps the noblest statue in the world is Donatello's 'St. George' in Florence, Andrea Mantegna, Raphael and others have dealt with the subject on canvas. Spencer has told of St. George as the Red Cross Knight in the 'Faerie Queen.' According to the story of the old ballads and romances, St. George, in the course of his wanderings, came to Egypt. A terrible dragon was desolating the country, demanding a maiden every day for his morning meal, and causing famine and plague by his poisonous breath. The lot had fallen upon the King's daughter, 'Sabra,' who was bravely content to give her life for her people. St. George rode up in the nick of time, and in spite of endeavors to dissuade him, in which the good princess joined, fought the dragon and bore his head in triumph to the King, after which he baptized the whole community. The later stories of the Romantic School say that St. George married the princess after this, and brought her home to England. Many other monsters did St. George slay. As an old man, after the death of Sabra, he still kept up the practice, in the end dying of his wounds after killing the last fierce monster. Very foolish it all seems to some people. Chesterton is right, however, in saying that 'every good fairy tale is true' and there is no doubt that the story of St. George is eternally true, and has helped to form innumerable lives on high principles. Manliness, chivalry, devotion to duty, the succor of the helpless, the relief of the distressed—all these have their place in the ideal of St. George. That virile virtue should in the legends of all countries take the form of conflicts with dragons is no doubt an inheritance from days when primitive man had to do battle with saurians and pterodactyles, but there is no age without dragons to be slain. It is pleasant to think that the English race, which flies the Red Cross flag, has on the whole been faithful to these ideals. It is also pleasant to see that St. George has been adopted as the patron saint of the Boy Scouts all over the world, who in their promise 'to be loyal to 'God and the King, to help other people at all times, and to keep the 'Scout Law,' have revived the old 'ideal of St. George and the knights to 'speak truth, right wrong, follow the 'King.'

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

### A Study in Contrasts.

The statement has been made that 'it costs the State of New York between $600 and $700 annually to maintain each individual dependent upon it. It costs the "George Junior Republic" between $250 and $300 annually to train a boy or girl for life. The average residence of a "citizen" is about three years. It is cheaper to prevent than to cure, and it is better for the child, and for society.'

The object of the 'Republic,' as officially stated is: 'To prevent crime; to develop character; to promote good citizenship.'

It is further shown in official publications that 'the equipment of the "Republic" consists of three hundred acres of land; ten cottages; church; school house; jail buildings (boys' and girls'); printing shop; bakery; steam laundry; farm buildings; hospital and general store.

The total expenses last year were $53,000, being an average per capita cost of about $5.50 per week to house, clothe, feed and educate its 140 'citizens.'

The 'Republic' is a wholly voluntary institution and receives no State aid. The capital represented in its magnificent equipment obviously figures up to a very considerable sum. This rich endowment has been contributed by appreciative 'fellow-citizens,' free of the pale, who know of the immense good being done within its bounds, and the institution is entirely free of debt. Moreover, the public, in further token of its warm approval, ungrudgingly contributes in addition the large amount required annually for the maintenance of this miniature 'Republic' established for the object stated.

This institution is but one of scores established by 'The People of the State of New York' merely for the treatment of Juvenile Delinquency alone, apart altogether from the vast State system of asylums, hospitals and prisons. The appropriations of public money for the up-keep of all these, administered by State Boards of Charities and Correction, runs into the millions annually.

Thus does our nearest neighbor, intelligent and progressive New York, care for its 'dependents,' regardless of expense in furtherance of the desired object —how about the Province of Quebec?

Apart from a few notable exceptions—jails and other— there are no state-supported institutions for the care of its afflicted, erring, or incapable wards. The institution, and responsibility for the maintenance of, hospitals, refuges, asylums, industrial schools, juvenile reformatories and the like, is left to private initiative, and under the antiquated 'farming-out' system per capita grants are made by the Government as argument, influence, or pressure is brought to bear. The mediaeval belief still persists that 'the Church,' being the source and inspiration of all such benevolent impulses, is the proper custodian and administrator of the material resources necessary to the proper direction of such institutions as may be found in response thereto—hence the system. Moreover, in this mixed community it is necessary to recognize sectarian differences —extending to education and acts of civil status— and on the presumption, no doubt, that there exists a distinct type of Catholic insanity, and a marked variation of Protestant idiocy, together with symptoms of disease and moral delinquency common to both, but requiring special treatment, provision must be made for segregation —hence the separate administrations.

Thus the system and its working; and coming from the general to the particular let us examine the question of Juvenile Delinquency in the light of both, contrasting Quebec with New York.

There are many excellent industrial schools and reformatories for boys and girls administered by, and in the interests of, the Catholic majority, and it must be frankly admitted that their administration and achievements are, on the whole, admirable, and presumably have the entire approval of the constituency served.

The splendid organization of the devoted and unsalaried religious communities, and the peculiarly favorable economic conditions created thereunder, enable the various institutions to be operated at a minimum cost. This sets up a low standard of expenditure in departmental circles, and the munificent sum of $5.50 per month—equal to that required by the 'George Junior Republic' per week, and about half what the State of New York apportions for the care of all its 'dependents' for the same period—is considered a sufficient public grant for at least one institution for the care of Catholic juvenile delinquents! This grant is enlarged in other instances, reaching a maximum of about double, or $130 a year, but the peculiarly favorable economic conditions under which the institutions are administered, and in some cases the exploitation of the labor of the inmates, enable them at least to make ends meet, if not lap over a bit.

So far the care by the Catholic community of their own—really the 'Wards of the State'; how about the Protestant, which in the official and judicial eye includes the Jew?

Until within three years ago there was not a single Protestant institution provided solely for the care and training of these wayward lads, technically classed as 'Juvenile delinquents'! A portion of the common jail at Sherbrooke was set apart for their mere detention, but there was no provision for, or thought given to, the exercise of those modern ideals of reform now almost universal in all up-to-date communities. The cost under government administration for the mere herding, clothing and feeding—for that's about all it amounted to—was between $150 and $160 per capita per annum, and might easily have been doubled under any rational scale of expenditure on modern lines. Conditions bordered on the grotesque; the situation was little short of scandalous; public opinion was aroused; but, as Tomlinson was asked by St. Peter at the gate, according to Kipling, 'In God's name what ha' ye done?'

Well, the Boys' Home—under 'the system,' and failing other private initiative—took the matter up, straining its credit and pledging its resources in the accomplishment of its object, and the Boys' Farm and Training School was established, at Shawbridge, the board relying on their Protestant fellow-citizens to 'see them through.' Government aid was secured —from the official point of view liberal, but as statistics elsewhere show, utterly inadequate. Devoted boards have labored under stress of debt, anxiety, and effort, and are at last beginning to see astonishing 'results,' prophetic of still greater things from the humanitarian point of view. The improvement in health, physique, deportment, and moral tone of the boys committed has evoked official comment, is beyond question, and patent to the most casual visitor or reader of annual reports. The physical aspect is bright with encouragement and hope, but the financial outlook is still gloomily overcast.

The scale of expenditure is carefully scrutinized and cut to the minimum consistent with efficiency in the maintenance of the ideal in view, and due regard is given to the exploitation of farm resources in augmentation of income, superintendence, instructors, overseers, wardens, farm and domestic helpers—salaried, of course, but modest to the limit, in number and amount. Clothing, food, and general maintenance cost money, but the per capita cost, proportionately high by reason of the smaller number cared for, still falls short of even the lowest New York figures.

A single institution, out of scores of like character in one state, is endowed to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars and is annually supplied with funds to the extreme limit of all its needs by a generous and farseeing public!

The total capital sum involved and the annual maintenance account of the Boys' Farm and Training School, the only one of its kind for the care of all the young male Protestant offenders in the Province of Quebec, probably does not exceed that appropriated by many citizens for the establishment and up-keep of their country homes!

The institution is worthy. Its work of prevention is in the highest economic interests of the whole community. It is in debt and seeks relief. How long shall the reproach rest and the appeal go unheeded?

SAMUEL M. BAYLIS.

## HAS FEZ FALLEN ?

### Rumor That Morocco Garrison Has Been Massacred.

Madrid, April 22.—The Government has received a telegram stating that a native has arrived at Tetuan who declares that the Moroccan rebels have stormed Fez and massacred the garrison, and that the Sultan has taken refuge in the French consulate.

There is however, no confirmation of the report obtainable here.

## SENATOR FORGET'S FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Hon. L. J. Forget will arrive at St. John, N.B., on the SS. 'Victorian,' on Monday morning. A special train of the C. P. R. Company, of which Senator Forget was a director, will be there to receive the remains and convey them to Montreal. The body will then be taken to St. James's Cathedral, where the funeral service, which is to be private, will be conducted at half-past eight.

# FAKE RECIPROCITY SPEECH IN OPPOSITION PAMPHLET

## Champ Clark Exposes Malicious Attempt to Deceive Ontario Electors---Not One of Lurid 'Quotations' Founded on Truth.

Windsor, Ont., April 22.—'Doctored' boiler plate, cleverly worded to frighten the farmers into opposition to the reciprocity agreement, is common enough in country newspapers throughout the province, but the most remarkable evidence of the length the enemies of the agreement will go has been presented to the people of Essex and other border counties. Several weeks ago pamphlets printed in red ink were sent abroad through the counties in large numbers. Among other so-called arguments against reciprocity these pamphlets contained the full text of a speech said to have been delivered by Mr. Champ Clark in Missouri recently. According to the red type, Mr. Clark was in fine fettle and 'showed 'em' to the satisfaction of most skeptical Missourian. His annexation language was so lurid that the use of red ink in printing the speech was entirely unnecessary. 'Fellow Missourians,' says the Democratic leader in this remarkable document, 'the party sees in the reciprocity wedge which will be driven into eastern and western Canada a country divided against itself, and the wedge we shall by means of this drill will split Canada two and both halves will fall in the lap of the United States. In other words, gentlemen, the Democratic party mean to annex Canada by hook or guile. Why? Because, sooner or later Canada is under the tyrannical rule of a foreign country, a country with a monarchy and, therefore, necessarily opposed to all the tenets of democracy. The Democratic party will come to the conclusion that Canada, chained by its monarchical system, which is extended over Canada, transgresses the fundamental principles of the Monroe doctrine and we are, therefore, acting well within our rights when we are going to annex Canada.'



THE HON. JAMES BEAUCHAMP CLARK.

This was 'going some,' even for outspoken gentleman like Champ Clark, and the Rev. W. E. Milson, of Kingsville, had some doubts. He wrote to the Democratic leader, sending him a copy of his supposed speech. The reply just received was prompt and to the point. 'It is remarkable to me what some people will do in order to carry a point,' he wrote. 'I never, at any time or place, delivered a single sentence of the document which you sent me, and which I re-enclose to you, purporting to be a speech I made recently in Missouri. In the first place, I have not set foot in Missouri since the 10th of last November. The man who attributes this speech to me is a liar, and a malicious one at that. To show you that there is no doubt about what document I am talking about, I write my name on the one which you sent me, and which I am sending back. I have always been in favor of reciprocity, not only with Canada, but with all the nations of the earth. I am in favor of it now. It is part and parcel of my tariff reduction scheme and always has been. My own judgment is that it will help both Canada and the United States.

'(Signed) CHAMP CLARK.'

That a document so clearly ridiculous could carry conviction is hardly creditable, but its authors have gone to considerable expense in flooding the country with it.

## COLLEGE FEES GO UP

### Decision of Governors of Diocesan College

At a meeting of the board of governors of the Montreal Diocesan Theological College yesterday, it was decided to raise the college fees for board and furnished room from $120 to $150 per session. The Rev. H. E. Horsey, Messrs. Wm. Bond and E. Goff Penny took their seats on the board for the first time, being introduced by the Dean of Montreal.

Canon Baylis, secretary of the Synod, announced by letter that the Rev. R. Hewton, the Rev. H. E. Horsey, Messrs. Jas. Pyke, and W. S. Campbell had been appointed as representatives on the board of governors from the Synod of Montreal.

A special vote of thanks was passed to St. Alban's, St. Clement's, St. Jude's, St. George's, St. Stephen's, St. Mathias' and St. Margaret's Churches for contributions for the maintenance of the college during the year.

In connection with the Archbishop Bond memorial fund, the Archbishop Bond chair of New Testament literature was established, and the Rev. Geo. Abbot-Smith was, on motion of the Dean of Montreal, seconded by Mr. G. F. C. Smith, appointed Archbishop Bond professor of New Testament literature.

Lt.-Col. John Carson, Geo. W. Stanton, I. H. Birks, and the Rev. N. P. Yates were nominated life members of the corporation.

Principal Rexford announced that the late Mrs. Geo. Whitfield, of Cowansville, had bequeathed $2,000 to the college for the permanent foundation of the Geo. Whitfield bursary, which she had maintained for some years in honor of her late husband.

Bishop Farthing presided at the meeting, and the attendance included Dean Evans, the Ven. Archdeacon Ker, Canon Baylis, the Rev. Frank Charters, Mr. G. F. C. Smith, R.Wilson-Smith, George Hague the Rev. H. E. Horsey, Dr. Alex. Johnson, Principal Rexford, Mr. S. Leslie Gault, Wm. Bond, E. Goff Penny, and A. P. Willis.

## WALES AND IRELAND.

London, April 22.—John Redmond, leader of the Irish party in parliament, and Ellis Griffith, chairman of the Welsh party, spoke from the same platform at Holyhead to-night, voicing complete harmony and co-operation for securing Irish home rule and disestablishment of the Church in Wales. Mr. Redmond also promised Irish assistance for whatever measures of self-government the Welsh and Scotch peoples desired for themselves.

## LONGUEUIL.

The annual Easter vestry of St. Mark's Church was held in the church hall, presided over by the rector, the Rev. W. Mount. The balance sheet showed an income of $1,701.61; expenditure $1,580.68, balance in hand $120.83. The various church organizations had raised during the year $438.84, and special praise was due the Chancel Guild, who devoted their efforts to keeping the altar supplied with flowers and the care of the altar linen. The rectory mortgage sinking fund showed a credit balance of $342.56. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Wardens, Messrs. G. A. McColl (rector's), E. F. Racey (people's). Select vestry, F. J. McClure, Councillor Hy. Cross and H. S. Lightbourn. Delegates to Synod, W. I. Gear and Lt.-Col. Butler, K.C. Sidesmen, L. R. Gotto, C. Gray, Harold Cross, and D. Thompson. Auditor, J. Harrod. Vestry clerk, D. T. Kyle. The purpose of the congregation to raise a fund to renovate the church received the unanimous endorsation of the vestry, and in all probability an electric motor for organ blowing will be installed at the same time. Votes of thanks were passed to the choir and choirmaster and their excellent work was favorably commented on by the vestry.

## CONTINGENT OF CADETS.

### Captain Hill, of Quebec, to Command Rifle Team.

Quebec, April 22.—News was received here yesterday to the effect that Captain Shuldham H. Hill, of the 8th Royal Rifles, had been appointed to take charge of the contingent of Canadian cadets who are going to England to take part in the rifle matches of the Imperial Cadet Association. The contingent will consist of eight seniors and four juniors, and the party will leave on the May 5 by the SS. 'Royal George.' The boys will also take part in the coronation ceremonies and will not return until early in July.

## TRIED TO BURN CHURCH

Wyoming, Ont., April 22.—An attempt to burn the Methodist Church here was discovered at 12.30 this morning. The wooden steps in front of the church were destroyed, and the flames had spread to the building proper before they were extinguished. There is no clue as to who the guilty one is. A pile of oil-soaked waste was found near the wooden steps.

## GOOD WORDS ; GOOD WORK.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—When a small boy, just able to read, my father subscribed for the 'Northern Messenger' for me. Later in its stead came the 'Weekly Messenger.' In order the 'Weekly Witness' succeeded, and when I began teaching school I changed off to the daily. For seven years I was in Japan and changed back to the weekly for that time. Since then it has been the 'Daily Witness.' Of the fifteen or more periodicals coming to our house the 'Witness' is the first to be read. For over thirty years your house has furnished me with wholesome reading matter. Can you wonder then that with a host of others, was pained to learn of the 'Witness' situation. I can assure you the people only need to know of it to rally to the relief. I introduced the matter in my pulpit Sunday. Enclosed you will find a few new subscriptions

W. W. PRUDHAM.
Methodist Minister.
Binbrook, Ont.

## THE 'WITNESS' AND NEW CANADIANS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If Canada is to be more than a congeries of provinces, and its people a nation rather than an aggregation of individuals drawn from diverse and alien races, instruction in the privileges and obligations of citizenship must be provided. I know of no better method of enlightenment than the reading of the 'Witness,' which, to my knowledge for forty years has been continuously informed and directed by a right spirit. I venture to ask that you assist your readers to make the 'Witness' known to their fellow citizens who have newly arrived. If you would be willing to remit money from present subscribers, and apply it to sending the 'Witness' to new settlers whose names you could ascertain, that would, I believe, be a work of patriotism. For that purpose I beg leave to enclose ten dollars, and feel sure that with a little encouragement many of your subscribers would be eager to share in the privilege of contributing to this work of education, some by sending money, and others by sending names.

ANDREW MACPHAIL.
216 Peel Street, Montreal.

(This is a very practical suggestion, and, coming from so eminent an economist as Dr. Macphail, the example will doubtless be followed by others who are interested in the future of Canada.—Ed.)

## DUROCHER STREET

A two-story solid brick house with sandstone front for sale. House is in good condition throughout, and has all modern improvements. The concrete basement contains Maid's Room, Kitchen, Laundry, Store Room and Toilet. First floor has Dining Room, Drawing Room, Library, Pantry, Hall and Small Conservatory. On the second floor are 5 bedrooms, bath and toilet separate. Gallery in front and rear.

Hot water heating, open plumbing, gas and electric light.

Price.....$11,000

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205 ST. JAMES STREET, - - - MONTREAL.

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We have now on exhibition at our Warerooms, the finest Collection of High Class Eastern Rugs in Canada, comprising the very best makes, which we are now offering at very low prices, namely—

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| TABRIZ | CASHMERE | HEREKIA |
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| KANDAHAR | ETC. | ETC |

**M. HICKS & CO.,** 101 Metcalfe Street

## A GOOD ROOF

and a low price do not go together. If you want the *BEST* roof at a fair price, we can fill your requirements and guarantee complete satisfaction.

**GEO. W. REED & CO. Limited. - - - Montreal.**

## Avoid Mistakes If Possible.

You will make no mistake if you purchase your EASTER SUPPLIES, and your everyday supplies as well, at

**WALTER PAUL'S STORES**

for there you will get the best of everything at reasonable prices. His Butter and Eggs, Hams and Bacon, can't be excelled anywhere.

Over 500 Doz. Strictly New Laid Eggs will be received and sold every day during Easter Week.

461 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST,
And 80 UNIVERSITY ST., cor. Burnside.

**HAVE YOU GOT A COLD**

Get a box of Harte's Grippe Wafers Cures a cold in twenty-four hours. Price 25c.

HOW ABOUT THAT COUGH?
Try a bottle of Harte's Cough Mixture. Price 25c.

WINTER FLUID. For Chapped Hands and Lips; fifty years a favorite remedy. Price 25c.

**J. A. HARTE, Druggist**
150 Notre Dame Street West.

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GLASGOW BROSEMEAL.
Ask Your Grocer For It.
BRODIE & HARVIE,
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FULLEST LIGHT, AND EVERY FACILITY FOR BEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.
**C. A. LAMOTHE,**
Horseshoeing and Clipping Parlor,
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Shoeing of Trotters, Runners and Gentlemen's Driving Horses, a feature of this up-to-date establishment. The only one of its kind in Canada.
N.B.—SPECIAL WAITING ROOM FOR COACHMEN.

## FINANCIAL PUBLICATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Annual Bond Values Tables | $5.00 |
| Government Bond Values Tables | 3.00 |
| Money and Investments | 2.00 |
| Convertible Securities | 3.00 |
| Security Registers | 2.50 |

Etc., Etc.
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Stationers, Blank Book Makers and Printers.
115 N... Dame Street West, Montreal.

**Summer Session Queen's University**
KINGSTON, CANADA
JULY 3rd to AUGUST 11th
Latin, French, German, Physics Mathematics, Chemistry, Botany, Animal Biology, Public Speaking.
Cool lake breezes, clear blue sky, low cost of living. Excursions—Thousand Islands, Bay of Quinte, Rideau Lakes. No entrance examination.
For Calendar address—G. Y. CHOWN, Registrar.


**Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations.**

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him, or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price, $3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

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

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

**SALE JUDICIALLY AUTHORIZED**

The following immovable property, depending of the Estate of the late James Hardman, will be sold by Public Auction at the office in the Royal Insurance Building, No. 2 Place d'Armes, in the City of Montreal, of Fair & Cameron, Notaries, on Monday, the eighth day of May, nineteen hundred and eleven, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon, namely:

Two lots of land fronting on Elm avenue, in the City of Montreal, District of Montreal, being subdivision lots numbers one hundred and forty-nine and one hundred and fifty of lot number three hundred and seventy-five (375-149 and 375-150), of the Official Plan and Book of Reference of the Municipality of the Parish of Montreal; each of said lots containing twenty-five feet in width by one hundred and ten feet six inches in depth, English measure, and more or less; with a two-story stone and brick house thereon erected, and with the right of passage in the lane in rear and in the lanes leading to Elm avenue.

For conditions of sale, etc., apply to,
J. ALEX. CAMERON, N.P.
Montreal, April 22nd, 1911.

**IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE—MONTREAL-VALLEYFIELD.**

Commencing with train leaving Montreal for Valleyfield, Saturday next, April 22nd, and until further notice, the Grand Trunk Railway System will operate an extra train between Montreal and Valleyfield daily.

It is expected that this service will be found very convenient, and that the trains—especially the "new Sunday train"—which makes its maiden trip on Sunday next, will be well patronized.

For further particulars see advertising columns, or apply to any agent of the G.T.R. for revised time tables, etc.

**ILLUSIONS OF WAR.**

In Crescent Street Presbyterian Church, the Rev. R. W. Dickie will follow up his discussion on 'Peace or War,' and his subject for Sunday evening will be the 'Illusions of War.'


# ROYAL Baking Powder Economy

The manufacturers of **Royal Baking Powder** have always declined to produce a cheap baking powder at the sacrifice of quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, and is the embodiment of all the excellence possible to be attained in the highest class baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder costs only a fair price, and is more economical at its price than any other leavening agent, because of the superlative quality and absolute wholesomeness of the food it makes.

Mixtures made in imitation of baking powders, but containing alum, are frequently distributed from door to door, or given away in grocery stores. Such mixtures are dangerous to use in food. In England, France, Germany and some sections of the United States their sale is prohibited by law. Alum is a dangerous mineral acid, and all physicians condemn baking powders containing it.

***The label of alum baking powders must show the ingredients.***

***READ THE LABEL***


## IN LIGHTER VEIN

EASILY ANSWERED.

'Will you allow me to ask you a question?' interrupted a man in the audience.

'Certainly, sir,' said the lecturer.

'You have given us a lot of figures about immigration, increases of wealth, the growth of trusts, and all that,' said the man. 'Let's see what you know about figures yourself. How do you find the greatest common divisor?'

Slowly and deliberately the orator took a glass of water.

Then he pointed his finger straight at the questioner. Lightning flashed from his eyes, and he replied, in a voice that made the gas-jets quiver:

'Advertise for it, you ignoramus!'

The audience cheered and yelled and stamped, and the wretched man who had asked the question crawled out of the hall a total wreck.—'Tit Bits.'

'There goes Mrs. Whinger. She enjoys bad health.' 'Did I understand you to say she "enjoys" bad health?'

'Exactly. Nothing gives her more pleasure than describing her symptoms.'—Birmingham 'Age-Herald.'

Stranger—'But when you have your system of subways constructed, and all your passenger traffic is carried on underground, how are you going to ventilate them?'

Resident—'Oh, the newspapers will attend to that.'—Chicago 'Tribune.'

NURSERY STOCK.

The Pointe Claire Nursery, Pointe Claire, P.Q., has in great variety, hardy evergreens, shrubs, perennials, bedding plants; also, shade, ornamental and fruit trees. Telephone, Pointe Claire, No. 24, or Montreal, Main 487, for free catalogue.

THE YOUNG GRAMMARIAN.

Teacher—'Sammy, in the sentence "I have a book," what is the case of the pronoun I?'

Sammy (promptly) — 'Nominative case.'

Teacher—'Next boy, tell me in what case to put the noun "book."'

Next Boy (thoughtfully)—'Bookcase.'—'Tit Bits.'

WHY HE RESISTED.

A few days ago a second class stoker was paraded before the commanding officer of the Devonport naval barracks on a charge of insubordination. His insubordination took the form of resistance to being introduced to the swimming bath. Asked what he had to say for himself, the youth replied:—'Sir, I've only bin in the navy three days. The first day the doctor drawed six of my teeth. The second day I was vaccinated. And the third day the petty officer he says, "Cum along, we're a-going to drown yer!"'—'Argonaut.'


**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**
**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**
**Children Cry**
**FOR FLETCHER'S**
**CASTORIA**


A LIVE QUESTION.

An old Nantucketer, among other quaint stories, told the following concerning Bill Ray, who followed, but in popularity never quite equalled, his predecessor, the old bellringer and inimitable town crier, Clark. One day as Ray and his daughter were strolling about the town, the latter stopped before the soldiers' monument and laboriously began to decipher the names. With a disappointed look she turned to her father and said: 'Dad, ain't your name here?' Glancing at his daughter, he replied: 'Clementine, be I dead?'—Boston 'Record.'

**THE GRACE DART HOME.**

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledge the following donations:

| | |
|---|---|
| J. Harold Alexander (Bishop Street) | $ 5.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McDonald, (Grosvenor Ave.) | 5.00 |
| C. Greenshields | 5.00 |
| Mr. A. Milne (Chesterfield Ave.) | 1.00 |
| A. L. Paterson | 10.00 |
| C. W. Lindsay, Ltd. | 5.00 |
| Dan. Beatty | 1.00 |
| E. F. Hebdon | 25.00 |
| R. B. Angus | 50.00 |
| B. Wode | 10.00 |
| Dr. A. Fairie (Mountain St.) | 5.00 |
| Alex. F. Graham | 25.00 |
| M. J. M. | 5.00 |
| Mr. A. Bott | 5.00 |
| Sunshine Club of Joliette, Que. | 3.00 |
| Dr. Ernest Nelson and Wife (St. Catherine St.) | 5.00 |
| 366 Kensington Ave. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. A. W. Shearwood (Hope Avenue) | 10.00 |
| A. G. Gardner | 15.00 |
| Mrs. R. I. Heneker | 2.00 |
| Friend | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Philip G. Ross (Hampton Court) | 10.00 |
| J. H. Redfern | 2.00 |
| John Prince | 5.00 |
| Sir H. Montagu Allan | 20.00 |
| Friend, G. R. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Edward N. Heney (Sherbrooke St.) | 10.00 |
| Auld Mucilage Co. | 1.00 |
| Miss Robertson (Colonial Avenue) | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Slack | 1.00 |
| A. MacLaurin | 10.00 |
| W. J. Logan (Sherbrooke St.) | 5.00 |
| Alice Alexander (Bishop St.) | 25.00 |
| Miss Paterson (Sherbrooke St.) | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Paterson (Sherbrooke St.) | 5.00 |
| W. M. Ramsay | 10.00 |
| D. Ross Kerr | 5.00 |
| S. H. Ewing | 5.00 |
| In Memoriam M. G. M. | 7.00 |
| The Victoria Sunshine Society (Westmount) | 40.00 |
| Mr. G. R. Kinlock | 5.00 |
| Miss L. McKee | 2.00 |
| Mrs. L. Lewis (Peel St.) | 2.00 |
| Mrs. R. J. Inglis | 5.00 |
| Mrs. G. W. Haws | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. L. Marler | 5.00 |
| In Memoriam, J. V. E., April 23rd, 1909 | 5.00 |
| Total | $395.00 |

Ladies Aid Society, Erskine Church new hospital clothing.
Miss Bennett, Potted flowers.
Mrs. Duncan Gordon, seven dozen eggs.

**CHILDREN MADE PRESENTATION.**

The Sunshine Club of the Presbyterian Church at Joliette gave a concert in the lecture room of the church on Wednesday evening, which proved to be quite successful. The chairman of the evening explained the aim of the club to be the development of the three-fold nature of the children who formed part of it, namely, the physical, the intellectual and the spiritual.

The children expressed regret at the absence of their superintendent, Mrs. Amaron, who was kept away by sickness.

Two letters were read, one from the Children's Memorial Hospital, and the other from the Dart Home, conveying the thanks of these institutions for the contribution sent to them by the children. The programme consisted in songs, choruses, recitations, piano and violin selections. The members of the club asked the chairman to thank their superintendent for all she had done for them, and present to her a pretty purse as a small token of affection and gratitude.

Dr. Amaron thanked Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Vernon, who had contributed so largely to the success of the entertainment.

**TRAFALGAR CABIN FUND.**

Mr. J. W. Jones, 6 Querbes street, Outremont, gratefully acknowledges subscriptions to the Trafalgar Institute Cabin Fund as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Previously acknowledged | $103 00 |
| Capt. R. H. Jamieson, R. H | 2.00 |
| Mr. J. H. Gillard | 1.00 |
| Mr. H. P. Thornhill | .50 |
| Mr. P. S. Stevenson | .25 |
| Major Winter | 1.00 |
| Total | $107.75 |

## COMING EVENTS

SAMSON AND DALILA.

The sale at Nordheimer's and Archambault's music stores of reserved seats for the grand concert that will be given at the Arena on Wednesday, April 26, by the Choral Association of St. Louis de France, with full orchestra, has been very brisk since Wednesday morning, although there are some good seats left.

Among those who will occupy boxes are Sir H. Montagu Allan, Col. Frank Meighen, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, Mayor Guerin, R. Forget, the Hon. Jos. A. Ouimet, the Hon. P. E. Leblanc, the Hon. Jeremie Decarie, and Mr. U. H. Dandurand.

The past performances of this society have always met with much success and they are worthy of the most ample patronage. The soloists are: Miss A. Landy and Messrs. J. E. Monday, P. G. Ouimet, E. Chaput, E. Ouimet, P. Morency, E. Labelle and E. Clark.

CHOIR RECITALS
CHRIST CHURCH.

In Christ Church Cathedral a choir recital will be given on Tuesday next, at 8.15 p.m. conducted by Mr. W. Lynwood Farnam, organist and choirmaster.

The order of the service will be:—
Processional hymn, No. 168, 'Come ye faithful, raise the strain' ..Sullivan
Anthem, 'God came from Teman' .... Steggall
Solo for tenor (Mer Merlin Davies), from 'Jeppha' ..... Handel
Ave Verum, 'Jesu, Blessed word of God' Gounod
Organ solo, Reverie in E flat .. Lemare
Chorus, Requiem and Kyrie (from (Mauzoni Requiem) ..... Verdi
Offertory Hymn, No. 468 ..... Haydn
Solo for Soprano (Mrs. Willock), 'Like as the hart' ..... Allitsen
Organ solo, Allegro (Symphony No. VI.) Ch. M. Widor
Anthem, 'Awake, awake with Holy rapture sing' ..... John E. West
Recessional Hymn, No. 400, 'Angel voices ever singing' ..... Monk

SOLFEGGIO CONCERT.

Next Tuesday the annual concert of the Solfeggio class, under the direction of Professor J. J. Goulet, will take place in the large hall of the Monument National. The Council has



PROF. J. J. GOULET.

received word that the Provincial Secretary, the Hon. Jeremie L. Decarie, Archbishop Bruchesi, and His Worship the Mayor of Montreal, who are patrons of the soiree, will be present and occupy boxes. As already announced, extracts of 'Faust' and the first act of 'Mireille,' will be rendered by the numerous pupils, accompanied by a full orchestra, composed of the musicians of the Montreal Symphony Orchestra.

The soloists will include Madame Plamondon Miohot, who will take the role of Marguerita, in 'Faust,' and 'Mireille,' Miss Eva Godbout, Mr. Pierre Lauzon and Mr. J. P. L. Berube.

It is hoped the public will attend this musical event, given by the only Solfeggio class existing in Montreal. Under the baton of Prof. Goulet it can be assured of the artistic success.

CONCERT AT
LAYTON BROS.

In Layton Bros.' recital hall, corner of St. Catherine and Stanley streets, the third evening concert will be given on Thursday, April 27, at 8.30 sharp, by Miss Bengough (violinist), Miss Kate Hemming, of Crystal Palace and principal London concerts (contralto), accompanied by player-piano. Admission will be free by programme. The recital will consist of the following numbers:

PART I.
I. Piano Solo—'Fantasie' Op. 28 .. Mendelssohn
PLAYER-PIANO.
II. Violin Solo—'Largo' .... Handel
(Accompanied by Player-Piano,)
MISS BENGOUGH.
III. Song (a) 'Snowflakes' .... Bohm
(b) 'Still We Die Nacht' .... Cowen
MISS KATE HEMMING.
IV. Violin Solo—'Angels Serenade' .... Braga
V. Song—'The Silver Ring' .... Chaminade
(Accompanied by Player-Piano,)
MISS KATE HEMMING.
FIVE MINUTES INTERVAL.
PART II.
VI. Piano Solo—'Wanda' Op. 388. .... Bohm
PLAYER-PIANO.
VII. Song (a) 'Garden of Sleep' .... J. de Lara
(b) 'Thoughts of Home' .... From 'Love's Lottery'
MISS KATE HEMMING.
VIII. Violin Solo—Cavatina .... Raff
(Accompanied by Player-Piano,)
MISS BENGOUGH.
IX. Piano Solo—Symphony No. 5. .... Beethoven
PLAYER-PIANO.
X. Violin Solo—Tarantelle. .... Raff
(Accompanied by Player-Piano,)
MISS BENGOUGH.

A CONCERT
BY LADIES.

Part singing by ladies is so seldom heard that the opportunity that Miss Moylan offers at Victoria Hall, Westmount, on Tuesday evening next should be taken advantage of by all those who really love good vocal music. Miss Moylan's ability as a teacher is well known and the varied and comprehensive programmes that the Metropolitan Music Studios have given this winter indicate the breadth of the work. Next Tuesday's concert will be given by the Metropolitan Ladies' Choir, assisted by Miss Kellert, Miss Edith Hoood, Miss Mildred Gornfinkel and Mis Nellie McNaught. Miss Moylan will conduct.

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE
ENTERTAINMENT.

Next Saturday evening the Alliance Francais will give an entertainment in the Windsor Hall at which Miss Victoria Cartier has accepted the invitation to give a musical lecture. The new French consul, Mr. Chayet, has promised to be present.

'LIBERTY HALL'
BY AMATEURS.

The Dramatic and Literary Club of Trinity Church will present the drama 'Liberty Hall' on Wednesday and Thursday evenings next in the lecture hall of the church. The doors will open at 7.30. Admission will be twenty-five cents.

CONCERT IN
POINT ST. CHARLES.

A national concert will be held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Point St. Charles Congregational Church. The choir, numbering about 36, assisted by an orchestra, will render national and patriotic airs, representing England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Canada, assisted by the following well known artists, viz., Mrs. Bayly-Sprott, soprano soloist in Emmanuel Congregational Church; Miss Ida H. McKerracher, contralto soloist in St. Paul's Presbyterian Church; Messrs. W. C. McAllister and A. Jones, tenors; Mr. J. H. Pritchard, baritone, while Miss J. W. Schayltz, pupil of Montreal School of Elocution, will render Dr. Drummond's peerless habitant poems.

McGILL STUDENTS'
RECITAL.

The third and last students' recital will take place in the McGill Conservatorium hall on Thursday evening, April 27, at 8.15. The programme will consist of seven pianoforte solo, one violin solo, one flute solo, one violoncello solo, four sons. The students taking part are Miss Nora Norman, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Katrina Mackenzie, Miss Leda Gauthier, Mr. Randolph Smith, Mr. Jules Bauset, Miss Jeanne Ross, Miss Antonette Panneton, Master Otto Schmidt, Miss Elsie Aaird, Miss Evelyn Schmidt, Miss Augusta Schmidt and Mr. E. Penoit. Admission to this recital is by programme only. Those wishing to attend may obtain programmes from the secretary's office.

ALFRED LALIBERTE
IS HOME.

Mr. Alfred Laliberté, as already briefly announced, has returned to Montreal after an absence of about two years in Europe. During that time he was studying the pianoforte in Berlin under the tuition of Madame Carreno, and in Brussels, under the tuition of his old friend and master, Scriabine. Mr. Laliberté also gave recitals in the Steinway Hall, London; in the Pleyel Hall, Paris; and in the Beethoven Hall, Berlin. These recitals met with gratifying success, and the critics spoke highly of them. Those who remember Mr. Laliberté's recitals in the past will not wonder at this, and will look forward to future recitals in Montreal now that his art is more matured. Mr. Laliberté will take a few pupils in Montreal, and will give recitals later.





## THE GARDENS OF CEYLON

The soil and climate of Ceylon combine to produce the best tea in the world. The climate is equable; tea is picked the year round. The situation of the island--in the Indian Ocean--is evidence enough that it gets the full fructifying power of a tropic sun.

On the sunny upland slopes of "SALADA" plantations (some of which are located seven thousand feet above the sea), the loose soil admits light and air to the plant roots; the sloping land gives perfect drainage, the equable temperature permits an even development of the leaves.

The goodness of "SALADA" is chiefly due to nature. We do our part by giving you Nature's best growth of tea and protecting it every step of the way. It reaches you just as it left the plantations---its fragrance and flavor unimpaired. "SALADA" lead packages are really miniature tea chests---hermetically sealed. They seal the quality in and shut contamination out.

**Black or Natural Green** } Sealed Packets Only

JUST OUT

## The Canadian Garden

A POCKET GUIDE FOR THE AMATEUR.
By Mrs. ANNIE L. JACK,
Author of 'Maple Lore,' 'The Little Organist of St. Jerome.'

A new revised edition of the most practical manual of Gardening published.

The Authoress is well known to readers of the 'Witness' as an authority on the subject, and the Book is invaluable to the amateur gardener.

120 pp. 4 Illustrations. Cloth, gilt top, 95c. By mail, 5c extra.

**Chapman's Bookstore**
513 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST, Montreal.


**C. P. R. VAUDREUIL**

The Canadian Pacific will sell tickets at single first class fare plus ten cents from Montreal to Ste. Annes, Vaudreuil and intermediate stations Sunday, April 23rd and 30th. Tickets good to go and return same day.

## Weekly Calendar

PUBLIC MEETING
TO DISCUSS
# RECIPROCITY
VICTORIA HALL, Westmount,
**Saturday, 22nd April, 1911, at 8 o'clock**

**Speakers—**
HONORABLE SYDNEY FISHER, Minister of Agriculture.
HUGH GUTHRIE, M. P. for Wellington South.
L. A. RIVET, M. P. for Hochelaga.
A. R. McMASTER, K. C. ROBERT BICKERDIKE, M.P.
LADIES CORDIALLY INVITED



# ENGLISHMEN, ATTENTION!

**ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY** will hold its **77th ANNUAL SERMON on SUNDAY, April 23rd,** at Christ Church Cathedral, at 7 p.m. The Preacher will be the Rev. R. W. NORWOOD. Sons of England Benefit Society members are cordially invited to attend.

The ANNUAL BANQUET will be held in the Windsor Hotel on MONDAY, April 24th, at 8 p.m.

The Speakers of the Evening are PROFESSORS LEACOCK and DALE. Every patriotic Englishman should attend.

**Bethlehem Church**
Cor. Western and Clarke Avenues, Westmount.
at 11 a.m.
SUBJECT:—
**"Christian Hope."**

# Union Services

**Calvary Church**
Guy Street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine Streets.
at 7 p.m.
SUBJECT:—
**"A Monument of Grace"**

**REV. JOHN J. MARTIN, Ph.D., will preach**
at both services.
STRANGERS AND VISITORS CORDIALLY INVITED TO ATTEND BOTH SERVICES.

## OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH,
Dorchester and Guy Streets.
**PASTOR SULLIVAN** WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES, 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
EVENING SUBJECT:
**"Protestantism and National Life."**
Seats Free. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

## ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
REV. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., PASTOR.
**REV. JAS. ENDICOTT, D.D., of China,**
WILL PREACH MORNING AND EVENING.
He is one of the greatest speakers on the Missionary platform of today. Do not fail to hear him on the ORIENTAL PROBLEM.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AT 9.45 A.M. AND 3 P.M.
**MONDAY NIGHT RALLY**
of all the Missionary Forces of the Church, in the Parlors. Address by the Rev. DR. ENDICOTT. Social and Refreshments.
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

## CRESCENT STREET CHURCH
Cor. Dorchester and Crescent Streets.
Presbyterian. Rev. Robert W. Dickie, B.A., Minister.
Services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M.
*EVENING SUBJECT, April 23, 7 p.m.*
**"THE DELUSIONS OF WAR."**
YOU ARE WELCOME.

## ERSKINE CHURCH, Head of Crescent street.
*REV. ANDREW MAGILL, of Brooklyn,*
WILL PREACH AT 11 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
VISITORS ARE WELCOME.

## Stanley Street Presbyterian Church
MORNING AT 11 A.M.
**MEMORIAL SERVICE for the late REV. F. M. DEWEY, D.D.**
Preacher, Rev. ROBERT CAMPBELL, D.D.
Evening at 7 P.M.—"YOUNG MEN ANSWERING JESUS' CALL."
Preacher, Rev. W. J. FOWLER, M.A., B.D.

## DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH
PASTOR, REV. E. I. HART, B.A.
THE PASTOR WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
Subjects:—
11 A.M.—"PIONEERS OF THE RACE—THE FIRST GREAT FINANCIER."
7 P.M. ..... "THE GREAT CHALLENGE."
Men's Own, 3 p.m. Prof. C. E. Bland, B.A., Teacher.
Visitors Welcome at all Services.

## MELVILLE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Elgin Avenue, Westmount Park.
THE REV. JOHN LOCHHEAD, M.A., Minister.
Morning Service at 11 a.m., when Mr. LOCHHEAD will preach.
Evening Service at 7 p.m., when Mr. ROBERT HOWID, of Glasgow, will preach.
Strangers and Visitors Cordially Welcomed at all services.

## CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Special Services
SUNDAY, APRIL 23rd.
Morning Service: SPECIAL CELEBRATION OF TERCENTENARY OF ENGLISH BIBLE, AUTHORIZED VERSION.
THE VICAR will preach
EVENING SERVICE ..... ST. GEORGE'S DAY SERVICE.
Preacher, Rev. R. NORWOOD, M.A., Trinity Church.
EASTER MUSIC AT BOTH SERVICES.

## EMMANUEL CHURCH, 169-171 Drummond St.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY, B.A. (Pastor)
WILL PREACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
MORNING: Annual Sermon in connection with the Closing Exercises of the Congregational College.
EVENING SUBJECT:— "THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND MARRIAGE."
EVERYBODY WELCOME.

## REV. J. G. POTTER
ADDRESSES
MEN'S MEETING—SUNDAY, 4 P.M.
**Topic: "What is Your Ruling Passion?"**
Attractive Music. All Men Heartily Invited.
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Dominion Square.

## CONGREGATIONAL COLLEGE
The Annual Convocation for the Conferring of Degrees and Prizes will be held on
**WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26th,**
IN THE COLLEGE HALL, 58 McTavish Street,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE ADDRESS WILL BE GIVEN BY
**THE REV. OZORA S. DAVIS, D.D.,**
President of Chicago Theological Seminary.
Friends are Cordially Invited. Collection in aid of Library.

## DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH
Corner St. Catherine and Chomedy Streets.
REV. W. B. YOUNG, B.A., D.D.—Pastor.
11 A.M. ..... Subject:—EVERYDAY BUSINESS.
SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BIBLE CLASS AT 3 O'CLOCK.
(Sunday School Communion Service at 4 P.M.).
7 P.M. ..... Subject:—THE YOUNG MAN THE MONTREAL EMPLOYER WANTS TO-DAY.
DR. YOUNG will preach at both services.
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

## Weekly Calendar

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH
**FINAL RECITAL OF SEASON**
—OF—
**POPULAR CHURCH MUSIC**
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 8.15 P.M.
Under Direction of
**MR. C. V. CHAMBERLAIN**
SILVER COLLECTION.

## ART GALLERY
**GALLERIES OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE, Etc.**
Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Admission 25c

## WEEK END MEETINGS FOR MEN.
SATURDAY, 8 P.M.
Young Men's Devotional Meeting.
Leader, Mr. C. S. JONES.
SUNDAY.
3 p.m.—The Brotherhood Class.'
Leader, Mr. GEO. E. WILLIAMS.
4 p.m.—MEN'S MEETING.
Speaker, Rev. J. G. POTTER.
Topic — 'What is Your Ruling Passion?'
Attractive Music.
8.30 p.m.—THE HOME HOUR.
For men away from home.
Leader, Mr. H. C. PATTERSON.
All Men Invited. Strangers Welcome.
Young Men's Christian Association, Dominion Square.

## MEN'S OWN
Calvary Congregational Church.
Speaker:
Mr. GEO. MINGIE.

## Christ Church Cathedral
A RECITAL
will be given by the
CATHEDRAL CHOIR
Under the direction of
MR. W. LYNWOOD FARNAM,
On TUESDAY EVG., APRIL 25th, At 8.15.
Soloists—Mrs. Willock, Soprano; Mr. Merlin Davies, Tenor.
Silver collection for expenses.

## TUESDAY EVENING,
**25th April,**
*MONUMENT NATIONAL.*
**Concert of Solfeggio Classes.**
Madame Plamondon-Michot, Soloist.
**"MIREILLE"--"FAUST"--Gounod**
**Chorus- GRAND ORCHESTRA -200**
*PROF. J. J. GOULET, Director.*
Seats at Nordheimer's, 50c, 75c.

## CONCERT
under the auspices of the Grenfell Club of Montreal in aid of DR. GRENFELL'S LABRADOR MISSION, in the
Central Y.M.C.A. Hall,
**Tuesday, April 25, at 8.15 p.m.**
First Class Talent. Admission, 25c.

## The Adjourned 37th Annual Meeting
OF THE
MONTREAL YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
will be held at 502 Dorchester Street West, on WEDNESDAY, April 26th, 1911.
The chair will be taken by the president, Mrs. James F. Macfarlane, at 3.15 o'clock.
Reports—Music—Addresses by:—
REV. DR. PATERSON-SMYTH.
REV. HUGH PEDLEY.
REV. R. W. DICKIE.
REV. E. T. CAPEL.
REV. ROBT. JOHNSTON, D.D.
*TEA AND SOCIAL MEETING*
at 4.30 p.m.
Exhibition of work done by the pupils of the Educational Classes will be on view from 3 to 6 p.m. Also 7-10 p.m. The public cordially invited.

## CINDERELLA
POSTPONED
TO MAY 11-12-13,
On Account of Accident to Mr. BULLEY.
SEAT PLAN opens May 1st, instead of April 24th, at 'Star' Branch Office.

## DELORIMIER RESIDENTS.
### Want Signs Put Up Prohibiting Heavy Traffic—To Lay New Pavement.

Heavy traffic on Delorimier Ave., from Sherbrooke Street to Mount Royal Avenue, was prohibited by a special bylaw last November. The residents on the street are beginning to ask the City Hall when the signs stating the fact are going to be put up. Wagons from the quarries, and other heavily laden vehicles, still use the street, cutting up the road. Residents desire the traffic prevented as a preliminary to a move to have the street properly paved.

## BOY SCOUTS
We carry every book that is published and every requisite that is made for Boy Scouts.
Write for Latest Catalogue.
**JUST OUT**
**"CANADIAN BOY SCOUT"**
Official Canadian Handbook.
Price postpaid 40c.
**"RITA" PUBLISHING CO.**
P.O. Box 1111, Montreal.

# ROYALS DEFEATED
### Game Served Up With Fracas on the Side—McGinnity Suspended
**RESULT 10 TO 7.**
**Fade Away After Being 5 Runs Ahead—What's the Matter With Barberich?**

Newark, N.J., April 21.—After having a five-run lead over Joe McGinnity's warriors to-day, the Royals wilted and finished three runs behind. Poor pitching on the part of Sitton and Barberich lost the game after it had seemingly been deposited in the vault.

Ten-seven was the final count, and Newark took the victory by scoring four runs in the 8th off Barberich, the only inning he pitched. Sitton had been bad, and should have been supplanted earlier, but his successor was worse.

Thirteen thousand persons, one of the largest crowds that ever witnessed an Eastern League game, filled Newark's new park. There was a big procession and the usual spring day festivities before the game. In fact, there was a big time all round, culminating with a fight in the 8th inning, when Kelly's 3-base drive drove in two runs and put Newark in the lead.

McGinnity was the central figure in the row, and when the belligerents and peacemakers were untangled the 'Iron Man' was lying on the turf with Hardy, the Montreal catcher, on top.

Captain Yeager's claim that Kelly was only entitled to two bases on his hit into the left field crowd, brought about the fracas. During th dispute McGinnity appealed to President Barrow, who sat in a box with Sam Lichtenheim behind the Montreal bench.

'What business have you appealing to Barrow,' remarked one of the Montreal players. McGinnity's reply was a threat to thrash the whole Montreal team.

'The only one you ever beat was your wife,' Nattress replied. McGinnity shot out his right, broken wrist and all, and caught Nattress in th eye. Then Hardy sailed into the Iron Man, and both went to the turf, Hardy in top. The big crowd was thoroughly worked up over the hostilities, and hundreds of rabid ones rushed on the playing field, despite the efforts of a squad of police. Before the crowd got beyond control the trouble ended because there were more peacemakers than fighters among the players.

Besides the contestants, there were half a hundred local amateur and semi-professional clubs, with two bands in th eprocession before the game. Prizes were offered to the clubs making the best appearance, and the competition brought out uniforms of a hundred shades and hues.

Montreal got away to a good start, and looked to be a sure winner when four runs came over the plate in the sixth. Lee, who was McGinnity's star last season, seemed to be in poor condition, but he hung on.

Sitton was effective as well as being hit hard, but he appeared better than Barberich.

Hanford's sensational playing was the feature of the Royal's work. He batted in three runs, and scored three himself. Besides he made a spectacular catch, which saved two runs in the fifth. With two out, and two Newark runners on th ebases, he made a flying dive and caught Louden's long dive in his right hand. Hanford turned a somersault, but he came up with the ball.

Gandil hit well and behaved like a good first baseman. French was lively around second base, but Yeager and Holly were rocky in the infield. Demmitt's muff of a hard chance gave Newark two runs in th 7th. Otherwise Sitton might have gotten away with the game.

Kelly's bat was chiefly the cause of the Newark victory. With a single, a double, and a triple, he drove in four runs and scored three himself. Montreal started scoring in the third, Gandil lead off with a safe hit, Demmitt advanced him. Hanford then made his debut as a Royal with a three base drive over Kelly's head. Holly successfully executed a squeeze play, scoring Hanford.

Newark evened up in th fourth. Cady, Newark's giant catcher, led off with a hit, and Lee was passed. Brown's out advanced the two runners, and Kelly's two base hit over first base scored them. Kelly stole third, aided by Yeager's muff but was left.

Montreal regained the lead in the 5th. Hanford got two bases on a Texas leaguer, and Holly beat out a bunt. A squeeze play with Sitton on the scoring end scored Hanford. Four Royals counted in th sixth. Yeager opened with a hit. Gandil bunted, and Lee threw to second, too late to get anybody. Demmitt beat out a bunt, filling the bases. Hanford checked the globule past Louden, scoring Yeager and Gandil. Holly sacrificed Hanford to second, and Roth's hit scored him.

In Newark's half, Hanford's catch saved Sitton, after Holly's foozle, and a pass put two runners on the bases. A pair of hits and a pair of passes gave Newark two runs in the sixth. Two more came in the seventh, and Newark was only one behind. Kelly opened with a hit, Louden fanned, Demmitt missed Dalton's clout, and KeKlly came all the way home. Hall flied to Demmitt. Nee singled, scoring Dalton, and going to second on the throw in. Agler hit to centre, but Miller got the ball to Roth ahead of Nee.

Facing Barberich in the 8th, Newark needed two runs and got four. Barberich started by striking out Cady, who had been hitting hard. The nhe hit Lee in th ribs and passed Brown. Kelly followed with a three base hit, putting his team in front. At this stage the fracas started. When play resumed, Louden hit to Barberich, who caught Kelly between third and home. The runner dodged along the lines till Holly threw the ball over Yeager's head. Then he scored. Louden went to second and came home on Dalton's single.

Montreal did nothing after getting 4 in the sixth. Miller led off with a hit in the seventh, but Lee picked him off first. Gandil wasted a hit in the same session.

In the eighth and ninth the side was retred n order. Parkin pitched the last inning for Newark because Myer was put in to run for Lee in the eighth.

President Barrow, after the game, mad an investigation of the fracas in the eighth inning. McGinnity told him that Nattress had spat in his face before he struck him. This Nattress denied, and his team mates supported him.

The president will not hand out penalties till he receives reports from the two umpires.

Carroll, Dubuc or Burke will pitch for Montreal to-morrow.

Eddie McCafferty has lagged on his pitching staff, and he is likely to suffer in consequence.

To-day the Royals looked like a fast and good hitting aggregation. There is a great improvement in the outfield.

McGinnity's new park was very soft to-day after the recent heavy rains.

NEWARK.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brown, c.f. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kelly, l.f. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louden, s.s | 5 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Dalton, r.f. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Hall, 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Nee, 2b | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Agler, 1b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 0 | 1 |
| Cady, c | 4 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Lee, p | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| Parkins, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| *Meyer | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 33 | 10 | 14 | 27 | 17 | 2 |

*Meyer ran for Lee in eighth.

MONTREAL.

| | AB | R | H | PO | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| French, 3b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Agler, c | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Yeager, 2b | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Gandil, 1b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Demmitt, l.f. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 |
| Hanford, r.f. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Holly, s.s | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Roth, c | 4 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Sitton, p | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Barberich, p | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| **Dubuc | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 31 | 7 | 10 | 24 | 15 | 1 |

**Batted for Barberich in ninth.

Score by innings:—
Newark ..... 0 0 1 0 0 2 2 4 x—10
Montreal ..... 0 2 0 0 1 4 0 0 0—7

Summary:—Sacrifice hits, Gandil, Demmitt 2, Sitton; stolen bases, Kelly, Hall; two-base hits, Kelly, Nee, Hanford; three-base hits, Kelly, Hanford; base on balls, off Lee 2, off Sitton 4, off Barberich 1; struck out, by Lee 1, by Parkins 1, by Sitton 2; hits off Sitton 11, off Lee 10; double plays, French, Holly and Gandil, Demmitt and Gandil. Time, 2.15. Umpires, Black and Hart. Attendance, 16,000.

### TORONTO AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.

Baltimore, Md., April 21.—The Birds were unable to bunch their hits to-day and were shut out by the Toronto's. The Baltimores had opportunities to score, but didn't play the necessary inside baseball. Two free passes, a two-base hit and a wild pitch gave the Canucks their run. Score:—

Score by innings:—
Baltimore ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Toronto ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

### PROVIDENCE WON.

Providence, R.I., April 21.—Providence opened the Eastern League season here this afternoon by defeating Buffalo, 2 to 0. Governor Pothier pitched the first ball, Secretary of State J. Fred. J. Parker being on the receiving end. A team made up of members of the legislature had places in the field. The customary band concert and flag-raising preceded the game. Score:—

Providence .... 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x—2
Buffalo ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

### ROCHESTER WON EASILY.

Jersey City, N.J., April 21. —Jack Ryan's Skeeters inaugurated the Eastern League season this afternoon in losing to Rochester.

Score by innings:
Rochester .... 1 0 1 0 2 0 1 1 4—10
Jersey City .... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0— 1

### EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

| | Won. | Lost. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Toronto | 2 | 0 | .1000 |
| Providence | 1 | 0 | .1000 |
| Rochester | 1 | 0 | .1000 |
| Newark | 1 | 0 | .1000 |
| Montreal | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Buffalo | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Jersey City | 0 | 1 | .000 |
| Baltimore | 0 | 2 | .000 |

### SUSPENDED INDEFINITELY.

New York, April 21.—Pending further investigation, Manager McGinnity, of Newark, and Nattress and Hardy, of Montreal, have been indefinitely suspended by President Barrow, of the Eastern League, for engaging in a fist fight during Montreal-Newark game to-day. President Barrow said to-night that further punishment will be meted out to the ones found guilty of starting the trouble.

## DIAMOND FLASHES

**The Royals wants pitchers.**

This should be obvious now to the 'experts' who, having no opinion of their own, resent that of those who know what it is to face a pitcher, as well as criticise one.

Hanford's hitting was a feature of the Royal's playing three hits with a total of six bases, in four times at bat is somewhat of a performance.

Barberich was not the effective twirler the Montreal fans were accustomed to see last season, when he did such good work for the Providence team. It is early in the season, however, to hazard an opinion of any player, with such a reputation as Barberich.

The secretary of the Verdun Hospital baseball team would be glad to hear from a few of the medium and junior teams in Montreal, with a view to arranging matches for the coming season. Address, W. H. Greenhalgh, P.O. Box 2562.

The fielding was superb and the batting figures speak for themselves, but as contended all along, the pitching staff is not up to the high water mark of excellence necessary to the accomplishment of the high hopes and aspirations of those interested, and it is a ridiculous move, to dig your head ostrich like in the sand and fancy no one can see you. There is hardly a move made by the directors of the Royals that has not been known to the sporting department of the 'Witness.' There is not a man signed up whose record, abilities and idiocyncrasies are not known to the baseball expert of the 'Witness' sporting department. When the aforesaid expert has the unique advantage of having played in Eastern League baseball, and knows what is required to 'get there,' some of the so-called trash written and expressed by the 'experts' (?) becomes pitifully and humorously pathetic.

# MONTREAL HORSE SHOW
### Lord Strathcona Offers Prizes for Military Classes Open to Officers

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, ever to the fore in the encouragement of things military, has come forward with prizes for a new class for officers of the permanent force, to be competed for at the Montreal Horse Show. The number of the class in the catalogue will be 95, and the conditions are as follows:—

Open to officers of the permanent force of all nations, horses to be the bona fide property of the officers or their Government, and to have been used for military purposes with that branch of the permanent force which it represents. To be ridden over the jumps specified in class 93 by officers in uniform (without swords) with civilian saddle.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Prize | $60.00 |
| Second Prize | $30.00 |
| Third Prize | 15.00 |
| Highly Commended | Ribbon |

This class, it is expected, will bring forth entries from the United States as well as Canada, and will probably furnish the first International contest between officers of the permanent forces of both countries, that has ever taken place in Canada, and should prove to be one of the outstanding features of the show.

The entries close to-night at ten o'clock at the Secretary's office, in the Arena, and only those out of town entries that bear to-day's post mark will be accepted after to-night.

Up to last night the list of entries was considerably ahead of the same time last year, and the coming show gives promise of being the best that has been held there for some time.

# OUTGUESSING THE BATTER



CHRISTY MATHEWSON.

### MATHEWSON HAS A 'HEAD' AND THAT'S WHY HE OUTGUESSES BATTERS AND WINS.

Christy Mathewson has been pitching for the New York Giants for ten years. In that time he has won 262 games and lost 118 a percentage of .689. Lots of pitchers have as much speed; lots of pitchers have as wide curves. But no others seem to have something which he possesses in the same degree. That something is head. Mathewson has a great head. He outguesses the batter. In the following story he explains how he fools the batter and base runner.

(By Christy Mathewson.)

No pitcher, no matter how powerful or agile, can hope to become a great performer without being thoroughly equipped from the start.

It isn't the iron in the arm that makes a pitcher, because lots of lumbershoremen could snap a pitcher's arm in two with a single twist. It is a combination of brain and body, the perfect co-operation of mind and muscle, that make a man a successful major league pitcher.

Joe Tinker, of the Cubs, is a man with whom I have fought many a battle of wits, and I am glad to acknowledge that he has come out of the fuss with flying colors on many occasions. There was a time when Tinker was putty in my hands. His weakness was a low curve on the outside, and I fed him low curves on the outside so often that I had him looking like an invalid every time he came to the plate.

Then Joseph went home one night and did a little deep thinking. He got a nice long bat, and took his stand at least a foot farther from the plate, after that night of meditation, and then he had me.

From that day on, Tinker became one of the most dangerous batters I ever faced, not because his natural hitting ability had increased, but because he didn't propose to let the pitcher do all of the 'outguessing.'

The greatest strength of a pitcher, aside from his control, is what the players call his 'mixture.' That means no more nor less than what the word implies—is variety of fast and slow balls, his serving of this or that curve.

What we call the 'change of pace,' the delivering of a fast, and then a slow ball with the same preliminary motions, and the mixing of a high fast ball and a slow curve, are the successful pitcher's best assets, but it must be remembered that all the time the bombardment is going on the pitcher is in a duel of wits with the man up there at the plate, and that there is as much mixture of brain flashes as there is of delivery.

A pitcher can throw the same ball three times in a row to a nimble-witted batsman and still be 'mixing 'em up,' paradoxical as it may seem. To illustrate, Cy Seymour, when he was with Cincinnati, struck out three times in one game I pitched in 1905. Cy was a mighty batsman in those days, one of the best ever, and only the other day he told me that he would never forget striking out three times in one game. I fooled him by constantly giving him the same slow curve, knowing that he, being a shrewd and seasoned batsman, would be expecting a fast ball for a change. The change never came. Had I literally 'mixed 'em,' Cy would have been in line for a mighty hit, perhaps, but while he was at the plate trying to outguess me, I was fortunate to outguss him as above indicated.

Some batters, a few of the chosen, have no weakness that the most studious pitcher can detect. Men like Hans Wagner and Lajoie don't care much what the opposing pitcher has to offer.

They stand well back from the plate, as a rule, and if you put the ball on the inside they are ready for it. If you keep it on the outside they simply reach out and cuff it.

When I am facing a new batsman for the first time I pay particular attention to two things—how he stands and how he holds his bat. If he holds his bat well up toward the middle, as Keeler always did, there is much use of sending him speed. Batters of this type are always ready for speed. A low curve on the inside will do for a starter, and if such a batter goes after it and fails to connect, you have his 'number.'

A batter who stands well back from the plate with a long bat and a grip near the end is the batter who can send a low curve into the southeast corner of the next county.

I shall never forget a trimming I got from a village team in Michigan. Just after we had defeated the Athletics for the world's championship in 1905, Frank Bowerman and I went on a hunting trip.

As soon as the natives of Frank's home town, Romeo, Mich., knew that I was his guest, they came and begged us to do the battery work for the Romeo club in a game they were to play with a club representing the adjoining town.

We agreed, and I am afraid that our willingness cost a lot of honest Romeo villagers everything except their family plate. The thought of defeat never entered their minds, any more than it entered ours, but that little rival town's club came over to Romeo and gave Messrs. Bowerman and Mathewson, fresh from their big league triumphs, a touch of high life that they never forgot.

They beat us 5 to 0, and I guess they are celebrating it to this day. I don't know just how they managed it, because I was in perfect trim at that time. I had everything, as we say in professional circles, and that hit everything I had. I didn't mind it much myself, but I felt sorry for poor Bowerman. He had to keep on living there, and I didn't.


# Being First and Staying First

FIT-REFORM

FIT-REFORM is first today, because it has always been first.

Fit-Reform was the founder in Canada of the highest class, hand tailored garments for men.

Fit-Reform originated the Wardrobe System.

Fit-Reform Suits and Overcoats for spring are proofs of Fit-Reform's leadership in creating attractive styles, and in producing the very finest hand tailored garments at reasonable prices. $18. up.

Fit-Reform

444 St. Catherine St. West—S. J. O'Neil.
283 Bleury St.—W. H. Blair.
4 Beaver Hall Hill—A. W. Parker.

# No Matter Which Angle you Look from — Housekeeper's or Summer Girl's, Murphy's Store is Linked with the Prospect and Plans of Spring

## The Display of Embroideries We have planned for Monday

We are going to ask you to turn aside on Monday from our $25,000.00 worth of more ordinary embroideries and give your undivided attention to some rare things in the way of partly-made robes and embroideries by the yard.

The Little Paris Shop will be given over to the embroidered robes, and the whole section to the right will be given to the yard goods. So that the L shaped department will be the scene of an embroidery exhibit such as few Canadian or American eyes ever had the opportunity to look upon. There will be rare and beautiful linen insertions and galoons; rare kimono embroideries, with pronouncedly patterned borders; rare embroidery work on marquisette, rare combinations of deep lace and embroidery flouncing — in a word we want to show you the things that are extreme, the things that you would probably search even New York in vain for, the things that mighty few know where to find, even in Switzerland itself—things that are really rare—rare enough to be precious, and beautiful with all their rarity, and elegant, and refined—the supreme test of Swiss ability.

### Hair Ornaments Special

We have just received a small lot of fancy bandeaux in silver and gilt, very neatly trimmed with rhinestones.. .. .. .

# SYLVIA'S LOVERS

*A Story of Press-Gang Days.*

By . Elizabeth . Cleghorn . Gaskell

SUMMARY OF THE PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Into the quiet of little Monkshaven where Sylvia Robson and Molly Corney have gone to do their marketing, comes the news of an incoming whaler. At the very moment when the boat crosses the bar into the harbor, however, the press gang is upon the men and the people rise into riots over their bitter disappointment. Sylvia is so upset by it all that Philip Hepburn, her slow-going cousin, to her great disgust, persists in seeing her home. He gets a quiet welcome from his aunt, Sylvia's mother, who would be glad to have Sylvia meet his advances, but the girl gives him only a petulant dislike. In his turn, Philip is loved by Hester, the daughter of the Quakeress, Alice Rose, a cousin of the brothers John and Jeremiah Foster, Philip's kindly employers. The next whaler to come in is also set upon by the press gang, and Charley Kinraid, is sorely wounded. While convalescing he meets Sylvia, who is shyly pleased at his admiration. Before leaving for his next whaling trip, he tells Sylvia of his love. She returns it, but the father thinks the engagement had best be a secret for a while, and Philip, trying to warn her against Kinraid, who has jilted several girls, gets only hot indignation in return. Philip is ordered to London on a secret mission by the Fosters, and while tramping next morning to connect with the coach for Newcastle, he sees Kinraid set upon and carried off by his press gang, and is asked to carry his message of love and faith to Sylvia. Philip avoids the actual promise and does not even mention the facts in his letters during his absence, and returning learns that Kinraid is believed to be dead. He grieves at Sylvia's misery, but keeps silent, believing Kinraid utterly, unworthy anyhow. For heading an attack on the press gang, Daniel Robson is arrested, and, to everyone's astonished horror, hung. His wife loses her mind, and Sylvia at last consents to marry Philip. Even the quiet wedding is a trial to Sylvia, and after it she cares only for her mother's comfort, turning to Hester for friendship. The birth of her baby, whom she dearly loves, does not turn her heart to Philip, who had reproached her for crying for Kinraid in her delirium. Philip's misery increases until the long dreaded return of Kinraid, and Kinraid, covered with honors, is but the finishing touch. Sylvia's utter woe and bitter scorn as she sends Kinraid away, but vows never to forgive Philip, drive him from home. Sylvia's mother dies not knowing of his disappearance and Hester, to whom Philip writes, placing Sylvia in her charge, and old Jeremiah Foster in whom Sylvia confides, alone know the facts. Jeremiah arranges that Hester and her mother shall occupy the house with Sylvia in the hope that Philip may yet return.

CHAPTER XXXVII.—Continued.

But then Jeremiah Foster's words came upon her; words that she had taken for cursing at the time; and she would so gladly have had some clue by which to penetrate the darkness of the unknown region from whence both blessing and cursing came, and to know if she had indeed done something which should cause her sin to be visited on that soft, sweet, innocent darling.

If any one would teach her to read! If any one would explain to her the hard words she heard in church or chapel, so that she might find out the meaning of sin and godliness!—words that had only passed over the surface of her mind till now! For her child's sake she should like to do the will of God, if she only knew what that was, and how to be worked out in her daily life.

But there was no one she dared confess her ignorance to and ask information from. Jeremiah Foster had spoken as if her child, sweet little merry Bella, with a loving word and a kiss for every one, was to suffer heavily for the just and true words her wronged and indignant mother had spoken. Alice always spoke as if there were no hope for her; and blamed her, nevertheless, for not using the means of grace that it was not in her power to avail herself of.

And Hester, that Sylvia would fain have loved for her uniform gentleness and patience with all around her, seemed so cold in her unruffled and undemonstrative behavior; and moreover, Sylvia felt that Hester blamed her perpetual silence regarding Philip's absence without knowing how bitter a cause Sylvia had for casting him off.

The only person who seemed to have pity upon her was Kester; and his pity was shown in looks rather than words; for when he came to see her, which he did from time to time, by a kind of mutual tacit consent, they spoke but little of former days.

He was still lodging with his sister, widow Moore, working at odd jobs, some of which took him into the country for weeks at a time. But on his returns to Monkshaven he was sure to come and see her and the little Bella; indeed, when his employment was in the immediate neighborhood of the town, he never allowed a week to pass away without a visit.

There was not much conversation between him and Sylvia at such times. They skimmed over the surface of the small events in which both took an interest; only now and then a sudden glance, a checked speech, told each that there were deeps not forgotten, although they were never mentioned.

Twice Sylvia—below her breath—had asked Kester, just as she was holding the door open for his departure, if anything had ever been heard of Kinraid since his one night's visit to Monkshaven: each time (and there was an interval of some months between the inquiries) the answer had been simply, no.

To no one else would Sylvia ever have named his name. But indeed she had not the chance, had she wished it ever so much, of asking any questions about him from any one likely to know. The Corneys had left Moss Brow at Martinmas, and gone many miles away towards Horncastle. Bessy Corney, it is true, was married and left behind in the neighborhood; but with her Sylvia had never been intimate; and what girlish friendship there might have been between them had cooled very much at the time of Kinraid's supposed death three years before.

One day before Christmas in this year, 1798, Sylvia was called into the shop by Coulson, who, with his assistant, was busy undoing the bales of winter goods supplied to them from the West Riding, and other places. He was looking at a fine Irish poplin dress piece when Sylvia answered to his call.

'Here! do you know this again?' asked he, in the cheerful tone of one sure of giving pleasure.

'No! have I iver seen it afore?'

'Not this, but one for all t' world like it.'

She did not rouse up to much interest, but looked at it as if trying to recollect where she could have seen its like.

'My missus had one on at th' party at John Foster's last March, and 'yo' admired it a deal. And Philip, he thought o' nothing but how he could get yo' just such another, and he set a vast o' folk agait for to meet wi' its marrow; and what he did just the very day afore he went away so mysterious was to write through Dawson Brothers, o' Wakefield, to Dublin, and order that one should be woven for yo'. Jemima had to cut a bit off hers for to give t' exact color.

Sylvia did not say anything but that it was very pretty, in a low voice, and then she quickly left the shop, much to Coulson's displeasure.

All the afternoon she was unusually quiet and depressed.

Alice Rose, sitting helpless in her chair, watched her with keen eyes.

At length after one of Sylvia's deep unconscious sighs, the old woman spoke:

'It's religion as must comfort thee, child, as it's done many a one afore thee.'

'How?' said Sylvia looking up, startled to find herself an object of notice.

'How?' (The answer was not quite so ready as the precept had been.) 'Read thy Bible, and thou wilt learn.'

'But I cannot read,' said Sylvia, too desperate any longer to conceal her ignorance.

'Not read! and thee Philip's wife as was such a great scholar! Of a surety the ways o' this life are crooked! There was our Hester, as can read as well as any minister, and Philip passes over her to go and choose a young lass as cannot read her Bible.'

'Was Philip and Hester ——'

Sylvia paused, for though a new curiosity had dawned upon her, she did not know how to word her question.

'Many a time and oft have I seen Hester take comfort in her Bible when Philip was following after thee. She knew where to go for consolation.'

'I'd fain read,' said Sylvia, humbly, 'if anybody would learn me; for perhaps it might do me good; I'm noame so happy.'

Her eyes, as she looked up at Alice's stern countenance, were full of tears.

The old woman saw it, and was touched, although she did not immediately show her sympathy. But she took her own time, and made no reply.

The next day, however, she bade Sylvia come to her, and then and there, as if her pupil had been a little child, she began to teach Sylvia to read the first chapter of Genesis; for all other reading but the Scriptures was as vanity to her, and she would not condescend to the weakness of other books. Sylvia was now, as ever, slow at book-learning, but she was meek and desirous to be taught, and her willingness in this respect pleased Alice, and drew her singularly towards one who, from being a pupil, might become a convert.

All this time Sylvia never lost the curiosity that had been excited by the few words Alice had let drop about Hester and Philip, and by degrees she approached the subject again, and had the idea then started confirmed by Alice, who had no scruple in using the past experience of her own, of her daughter's, or of any one's life, as an instrument to prove the vanity of setting the heart on anything earthly.

This knowledge, unsuspected before, sank deep into Sylvia's thoughts, and gave her a strange interest in Hester—poor Hester, whose life she had so crossed and blighted; even by the very blighting of her own. She gave Hester her own former passionate feelings for Kinraid, and wondered how she herself should have felt towards any one who had come between her and him, and wiled his love away. When she remembered Hester's unfailing sweetness and kindness towards herself from the very first, she could better bear the comparative coldness of her present behavior.

She tried, indeed, hard to win back the favor she had lost; but the very means she took were blunders, and only made it seem to her as if she could never again do right in Hester's eyes.

For instance, she begged her to accept and wear the pretty poplin gown which had been Philip's especial choice; feeling within herself as if she should never wish to put it on, and as if the best thing she could do with it was to offer it to Hester. But Hester rejected the proffered gift with as much hardness of manner as she was capable of assuming; and Sylvia had to carry it upstairs and lay it by for the little daughter, who, Hester said, might perhaps learn to value things that her father had given especial thought to.

Yet Sylvia went on trying to win Hester to like her once more; it was one of her great labors, and learning to read from Hester's mother was another.

Alice, indeed, in her solemn way, was becoming quite fond of Sylvia; if she could not read or write, she had a deftness and gentleness of motion, a capacity for the household matters which fell into her department, that had a great effect on the old woman, and for her dear mother's sake Sylvia had a stock of patient love ready in her heart for all the aged and infirm that fell in her way. She never thought of seeking them out, as she knew that Hester did; but then she looked up to Hester as some one very remarkable for her goodness. If only she could have liked her!

Hester tried to do all she could for Sylvia; Philip had told her to take care of his wife and child; but she had the conviction that Sylvia had so materially failed in her duties as to have made her husband an exile from his home—a penniless wanderer, wifeless and childless, in some strange country, whose very aspect was friendless, while the cause of all lived on in the comfortable home where he had placed her, wanting for nothing—an object of interest and regard to many friends—with a lovely little child to give her joy for the present, and hope for the future; while he, the poor outcast, might even lie dead by the wayside. How could Hester love Sylvia?

Yet they were frequent companions that ensuing spring. Hester was not well; and the doctors said that the constant occupation in the shop was too much for her, and that she must, for a time at least, take daily walks into the country.

Sylvia used to beg to accompany her; she and the little girl often went with Hester up the valley of the river to some of the nestling farms that were hidden in the more sheltered nooks—for Hester was bidden to drink milk warm from the cow; and to go into the familiar haunts about a farm was one of the few things in which Sylvia seemed to take much pleasure. She would let little Bella toddle about while Hester sate and rested: and she herself would beg to milk the cow destined to give the invalid her draught.

One May evening the three had been out on some such expedition; the country side still looked gray and bare, though the leaves were showing on the willow and blackthorn and sloe, and by the tinkling runnels, making hidden music along the copse side, the pale delicate primrose buds were snowing amid their fresh, green, crinkled leaves. The larks had been singing all the afternoon, but were now dropping down into their nests in the pasture fields; the air had just the sharpness in it which goes along with a cloudless evening sky at that time of the year.

But Hester walked homewards slowly and languidly, speaking no word. Sylvia noticed this at first without venturing to speak, for Hester was one who disliked having her ailments noticed. But after a while Hester stood still in a sort of weary dreamy abstraction; and Sylvia said to her,

'I'm afeared yo're sadly tired. Mayhe we've been too far.'

Hester almost started.

'No!' said she, 'it's only my headache which is worse to-night. It has been bad all day; but since I came out it has felt just as if there were greats guns booming, till I could almost pray 'em to be quiet. I am so weary o' th' sound.'

She stepped out quickly towards home after she had said this, as if she wished for neither pity nor comment on what she had said.

(To be continued.)

## "BED-TIME STORIES"

### TOMMY AND THE EARTHQUAKE

Tommy was a little boy just like other little boys. He was just about as good as most of them, and just about as tall as most of them. He was also just about as impatient as most of them, and one of the things that annoyed him most was having some one knock down his stone houses when he nearly had them finished. That is why he found the earthquake so trying. Tommy would build a big house with his blocks, and just as he was ready to put on the finishing touches and crown all the tip-most columns with little triangular bits of bluestone the earthquake would come rumbling along, and down would go all the red and white and blue stones all over the carpet, until the room looked—well, just as if there had been an earthquake.

That was about the most damage the earthquake ever did, so it was comparatively harmless, but still it was not pleasant to have even a mild earthquake rumbling around under the house every once in a while. Sometimes it just gave a low rumbly grumble and didn't shake anything off the shelf or knock down Tommy's houses, but at other times, as I have explained, it would cause a lot of bother.

At last Tommy made up his mind to interview the earthquake all by his lonesome, and so, as the earthquake plainly lived somewhere in the underground region, he made his way to the cellar as the starting point.

'I wonder,' he said, 'if there isn't some way of getting out o this cellar and into the underground world?'

So he explored all the nooks and crannies of the cellar, and at last he came upon what certainly looked like a tiny door in a hidden corner.

'This begins to be interesting,' said Tommy, and he opened the door. Before him was a little tunnel, and into this Tommy bravely ventured. On and on he went, and down and down for what seemed a long distance, and then to his amazement he suddenly came out into the largest room imaginable, so large that the hole from which he had emerged was no bigger than a mouse hole in comparison.

And this great room was all furnished with huge furniture, so large that the seat of one of the chairs was as big as the floor of a good-sized room. Tommy looked all round, but nobody was in sight, so he determined to explore a bit. He walked all over the room, and found it most astonishing. When he stood by the leg of one of the chairs he felt as if he were next a good-sized tree, and a sofa cushion, which had fallen on the floor, appeared to him like a little hill. And then Tommy discovered that there were doorways in the room and more large rooms beyond. He explored these, too, and found them most entertaining. But when he came to the last room he found a surprise awaiting him. Sitting in a huge armchair was a tremendous giant, fast asleep. And as Tommy looked at him he awoke.

'My goodness me!' he exclaimed, looking at Tommy in surprise—and then all at once he began to tremble and shake to such an extent that the walls seemed to rock.

'Oh, dear!' cried Tommy, 'please don't! You're probably shaking all the dishes off the shelf at home!'

'Am I!' said the giant, beginning to subside. 'I'm really very sorry, but I can't help it.'

'Are you nervous?' asked Tommy.

'No,' said the giant, 'I don't believe I'm nervous. I'm only cold.'

'It is pretty cold here,' said Tommy, 'I've been shivering myself—only of course I don't do so much damage when I shiver.'

'That must be a great convenience,' said the giant, 'I know I must be a great trial to some people, but I really can't help shivering when it's as cold as this; now, can I?'

'Well, Mr. Earthquake,' said Tommy, 'if you're so cold, why don't you build a fire?'

'Because I haven't any chimney!' replied the earthquake.

'That's so,' said Tommy, 'but why don't you build a chimney?'

'I never thought of that,' said the giant, 'do you suppose the people would mind if I built a chimney—right in the middle of Sunrise Hill, for instance?'

'I'm sure they wouldn't mind that as much as having their houses shaken every little while,' said Tommy.

'Then I believe I'll do it,' said the earthquake. 'I'll start to work at once.'

'That's splendid,' said Tommy. 'I'll have to go home now, but I'll look out for your chimney to-morrow.'

Tommy made his way back without trouble, and as soon as he was in his own home he heard his mother talking about the trying time they had just been having with another earthquake.

But the next morning, when he awoke, he heard his father exclaim: 'Goodness me! Sunrise Hill has turned into a volcano. What will happen next?'

It was a long time before Tommy could convince the family that it was a good thing to have Sunrise Hill acting as a volcano, because that would mean that the earthquake would cease. But when they found that the earthquakes did cease, they were convinced. After that they lived in peace, and Tommy built block houses to his heart's content, and whenever he wanted to be amused he would run down to the cellar and, through the little tunnel and spend a pleasant half hour with the warm and affable earthquake.—Doris Webb, in 'The Tribune.'

### WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

April 22.

Is my hand shortened at all, that it cannot redeem?—Isa. l., 2.

The Lord's hand is not shortened, that it cannot save; neither is his ear heavy, that it cannot hear.—Isa. lix., 1.

That thy beloved may be delivered; save with thy right hand, and hear me.—Ps. lx., 5.


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ALLAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE TO LIVERPOOL.

SHORTEST OCEAN PASSAGE.

| | From St. John. | From Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| TUNISIAN | Apl. 22 | |
| VICTORIAN | Apl. 25 | Apl. 29 |

From Montreal and Quebec.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Corsican | May 5 | June 2 | June 30 |
| Virginian | May 12 | June 9 | July 7 |
| Tunisian | May 19 | June 16 | July 14 |
| Victorian | May 26 | June 23 | July 21 |

Saloon passage, $70.00 to $87.50 and up;

Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and up. London, $2.50 additional. Third Class, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, $30.00 and $31.25, according to steamer.

MONTREAL TO GLASGOW.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ionian | May 6 | June 3 | July 1 |
| Grampian | May 13 | June 10 | July 8 |
| Scotian | May 20 | June 17 | July 15 |
| Hesperian | May 27 | June 24 | July 22 |

SS. Grampian and Hesperian: Saloon, $67.50, and up. Second Class, $47.50, and up. Other steamers.

One Class Cabin, called second cabin, $45.00, and up; Third Class, $30.00.

MONTREAL TO HAVRE AND LONDON.

MODERATE RATE SERVICE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sicilian | May 6 | June 10 | July 15 |
| Sardinian | May 13 | June 17* | July 23* |
| Pomeranian | May 20 | July 1* | Aug. 6* |
| Lake Erie | June 3 | July 8 | Aug. 13 |

*Do not call at Havre.

One Class—Second Cabin Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $45 and $52.50 and up; Paris, $3.45 additional. Third Class: London, $29.00; Havre, $29.00; Paris, $31.50.

All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC EMPRESSES AND OTHER STEAMSHIPS

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LAKE MANITOBA.....Apl. 27

MONTREAL, QUEBEC AND LIVERPOOL:

EMPRESS OF IRELAND..MAY 5

MONTROSE.....MAY 6

LAKE CHAMPLAIN.....MAY 11

Rates—Empress steamships First class, $52.50 and upwards, Winter, and $90.00 and upwards, Summer. Second class, $51.25, and upwards. Lake Steamships—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50, and upwards.

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CANADIAN NORTHERN

THE ROYAL LINE

Absolutely the finest and fastest Steamships on the Canadian Route.

HALIFAX AND BRISTOL

| From Bristol | Sailings. | From Halifax. |
|---|---|---|
| Wed., Apl. 5. | ROYAL EDWARD, | Apl. 19 |

FIRST SAILING FROM ST. LAWRENCE, ROYAL GEORGE, MAY 3.

For rates and reservations apply to CANADIAN NORTHERN STEAMSHIPS, Limited.

MONTREAL,

Imperial Bank Bldg., (upstairs).

Manchester Liners (LIMITED.)

Weekly Sailings from Manchester.

Fortnightly sailings from St. John.

| From Man. | From St. John. |
|---|---|
| Mar. 17..MAN. ENGINEER | April 8 |
| Mar. 25..MAN. SHIPPER | |
| Mar. 31..MAN. IMPORTER | April 21 |
| April 8..MAN. EXCHANGE | |

From Man. From Montreal.

April 22..MAN. TRADER..May 13

April 29..MAN. ENGINEER..May 20

Limited number of passengers carried.

FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited

Agents, MONTREAL.

GO TO BERMUDA

Round Trip $20 and $25

Fast Twin Screw S.S. "Bermudian" (5,533 tons) sails from New York 10 a.m. every Wednesday.

Bilge keels; electric fans; wireless telegraphy.

Fastest, newest and only steamer making passengers at the dock in Bermuda.

WEST INDIES

NEW S.S. "GUIANA" and other steamers every alternate Saturday from New York for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes and Demerara.

For full information apply to

W. H. Henry, 288 St. James st.; W. H. Davis, 130 St. James st.; Thos. Cook & Son, 530 St. James st.; W. L. Rose, 13 Adelaide st., Toronto; or J. E. Reade & Co., agents, 32 Commissioners st., Montreal, or QUEBEC S.S. Co., Limited, Quebec.

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HOTEL OSTEND

WHOLE BLOCK BOARDWALK FRONT. ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

Cap. 500. Select Location.

Special inviting moderate rates. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths.

Booklet and Calendar. D. P. RAHTER.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.

TRAIN SERVICE.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7.40 A.M. EXCEPT SUNDAY | For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, and intermediate stations. Connections for Riviere du Loup and intermediate stations. |

MARITIME EXPRESS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 12.00 NOON DAILY | For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, St. Flavie. |
| 12.00 NOON EXCEPT SATURDAY | For the above-named stations; also Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Connections for Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland. |
| 4 P.M. EXCEPT SUNDAY, | EXPRESS for St. Hyacinthe, Nicolet and intermediate stations. |

CITY TICKET OFFICE:

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H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.



White-Star Dominion

Canadian Service Mail Steamers.

PORTLAND, ME. LIVERPOOL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MONTREAL - QUEBEC - LIVERPOOL | | | |
| Dominion | May 6 | June 3 | |
| Canada | May 13 | June 17 | July |
| Laurentic | May 20 | June 24 | July |
| Teutonic | May 27 | July 1 | July |
| Southwark, June 7, Special Cabin sailing | | | |
| Megantic | June 10 | July 8 | Aug |

LAURENTIC AND MEGANTIC, largest and most modern steamers in the Canadian trade. Superb accommodation for all classes.

TEUTONIC, CANADA, DOMINION. One Class Cabin (called Second Class) best on the steamer at moderate rates.

Superior accommodation for Third Class on all steamers in 2 and 4 berth rooms.

For all information apply to Local Agents, or

COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

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TORONTO SERVICE

NOTHING SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS

THE BUSIEST TRAIN BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES

10.45 p.m. to North Toronto Daily, except Sundays.

8.45 a.m. and 10.00 p.m. Daily to Union Station.

The new, large and roomy Sleeping Cars for which equipment the C.P.R. is famous, are on these trains.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

To Winnipeg and Pacific Coast, now in operation, 10.10 a.m., 10.30 p.m.

Cheap Sunday Excursion Rate

St. Anne's, Vaudreuil and intermediate stations.

April 23rd and 30th.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

—TO—

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta

May 2nd, 16th, 30th and every second Tuesday until Sept. 19th.

Tickets good for 60 days.

TICKET OFFICES:

218 St. James St. Telephone Main 3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Montreal to Valleyfield

AND RETURN.

Special Sunday Excursion $1.15

Good going April 23rd or 30th, returning, date of issue only.

Proportionately low fares from Montreal to St. Annes, Vaudreuil, Valleyfield and intermediate stations.

CHANGE OF TIME

Spring and Summer train service, as follows, will go into effect on date shown.

COMMENCING APRIL 22nd.

Train leaving Montreal, daily, except Sunday, at 5.15 p.m., will run through to Valleyfield.

COMMENCING APRIL 23rd.

New Sunday train, leaving Montreal 9.10 a.m. for Valleyfield. This train will leave Valleyfield 7.30 p.m. for Montreal.

TRAIN No. 1, 'International Limited'—This train will stop at Thousand Islands Junction.

TRAIN No. 6—Leaving Toronto 7.15 a.m. daily, will arrive Montreal daily, except Sundays, at 7.20 p.m. On Sundays this train will run as far as Brockville only. A New Sunday Train will leave Brockville 4.30 p.m., arriving Montreal 8.40 p.m.

COMMENCING, APRIL 24th.

A New Train will leave Valleyfield daily, except Sundays, at 8.00 a.m., for Montreal.

SPRING AND SUMMER SUBURBAN SERVICE

Suburban Service, effective April 23rd, as follows:—

FROM BONAVENTURE DEPOT.

FOR VAUDREUIL—†6.20 a.m., x9.10 a.m., *9.45 a.m., z1.20 p.m., *1.30 p.m., z2.15 p.m., †3.55 p.m., †4.20 p.m., *5.15 p.m., †5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *9.00 p.m., ‡11.25 p.m., z11.55 p.m.

ST. ANNE DE BELLEVUE — †6.20 a.m. *8.30 a.m., x9.10 a.m., *9.45 a.m., z1.20 p.m., *1.30 p.m., z2.15 p.m., †4.20 p.m., *5.15 p.m., *5.45 p.m., †6.15 p.m., *7.30 p.m., *9.00 p

## A QUESTION FOR HISTORIANS.

### Was French Civil Law Guaranteed to Canada by Britain?

Was the use of the French civil law guaranteed at the time of the capitulation of Montreal?

Such is the interesting question that Mr. Paul Emile Lamarche, an eminent young French-Canadian lawyer, will try to prove in the negative, at the first annual lecture of the Montreal Bar, to be held at the Court House on the 29th of this month.

Mr. Lamarche will not treat the question from the historical point of view only, but will also give his best attention to the legal aspect of the case. He will contend that contrarily to the claims made by some historians, and that generally accepted as the right one, the use of the French civil law was not granted at the time of the cession of Canada to Britain.

Mr. W. F. Chipman, who will lecture in English, will deal on: 'Government by commissions.'

These lectures are an innovation instituted by Mr. F. J. Bisaillon, K.C., the present Batonnier. All the judges and the members of the Bar will be present ,and will wear their official garb next Saturday, and cards have been issued for the admission of ladies.

## HORSE SHOW BOX HOLDERS.

That the Horse Show still holds a front place in the sympathies of Montreal society is evidenced by the unusually large list of subscribers for boxes for this year's show, which takes place May 9th to 13th. Following is the list of box-holders:—His Excellency the Governor-General and Countess Grey, Sir Montagu Allan, Andrew A. Allan, R. B. Angus, A. Baumgarten, Sir Edward Clouston, Bart; Geo. W. Cook, Lieut.-Col. J. Carson, Nathan Curry, Colin Campbell, George L. Cains, Charles Fergie, Charles B. Gordon, A. Hamilton Gault, Charles M. Hays, Charles R. Hosmer, Lady Hickson, Horace Joseph, H. H. Vachell Koedle, J. T. R. Laurandeau, F. Orr Lewis, Dr. Charles McEachran, A. D. MacTier, J. W. McConnell, Bartlett McLennan, D. Lorne McGibbon, the Hon. Robert Mackay, H. V. Meredith, Lieut.-Col. F. S. Meighen, W. R. Miller, W. J. Morrice, Charles Meredith, Shirley Ogilvie, A. E. Ogilvie, M. F. H.; C. L. Ogilvie, Hugh Paton, E. A. Robert, Captain W. T. Rodden, Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, James Ross, the Hon. Clifford Sifton, Lieut.-Col. Charles A. Smart, Major A. Haig Sims, Ed. Sheppard, F. W. Thompson, Sir William Van Horne, Lieut.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, F. H. Wilson.

This will be the last horse show which His Excellency and Lady Grey will probably attend prevous to their departure for England, and from present indications it will be the most brilliant show that has taken place in Montreal during their yearly visits to this city. Their Excellencies will be down in time for the opening performance on Tuesday evening, May 9th.

## FAIRMOUNT Y. M. C. A.

The Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., vicar of Christ Church Cathedral, will be the speaker at the men's meeting to-morrow afternoon at 4.15 o'clock, at the Fairmount Avenue Y. M. C. A. Topic: 'World movements.' The Misses Latimer will sing. All men are heartily invited.




**Pleasing Gifts**

*There's always something suitable and appropriate in silver, In buying look for the trade mark*

**1847 ROGERS BROS.**

*The name covers a line of knives, forks, spoons, etc. famous for beauty and wear.*

*"Silver Plate that Wears"*

*Best tea sets, dishes, waiters, etc., are stamped*

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS



*Gail Borden*

EAGLE BRAND

CONDENSED MILK

The original and Leading Brand since 1867.

WM. H. DUNN, Agent.



**To The Tired Housewife!**

who is aghast at the number of Socks and Stockings in the basket which require darning, just whisper that the

**Toilet Laundry**

"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW,"

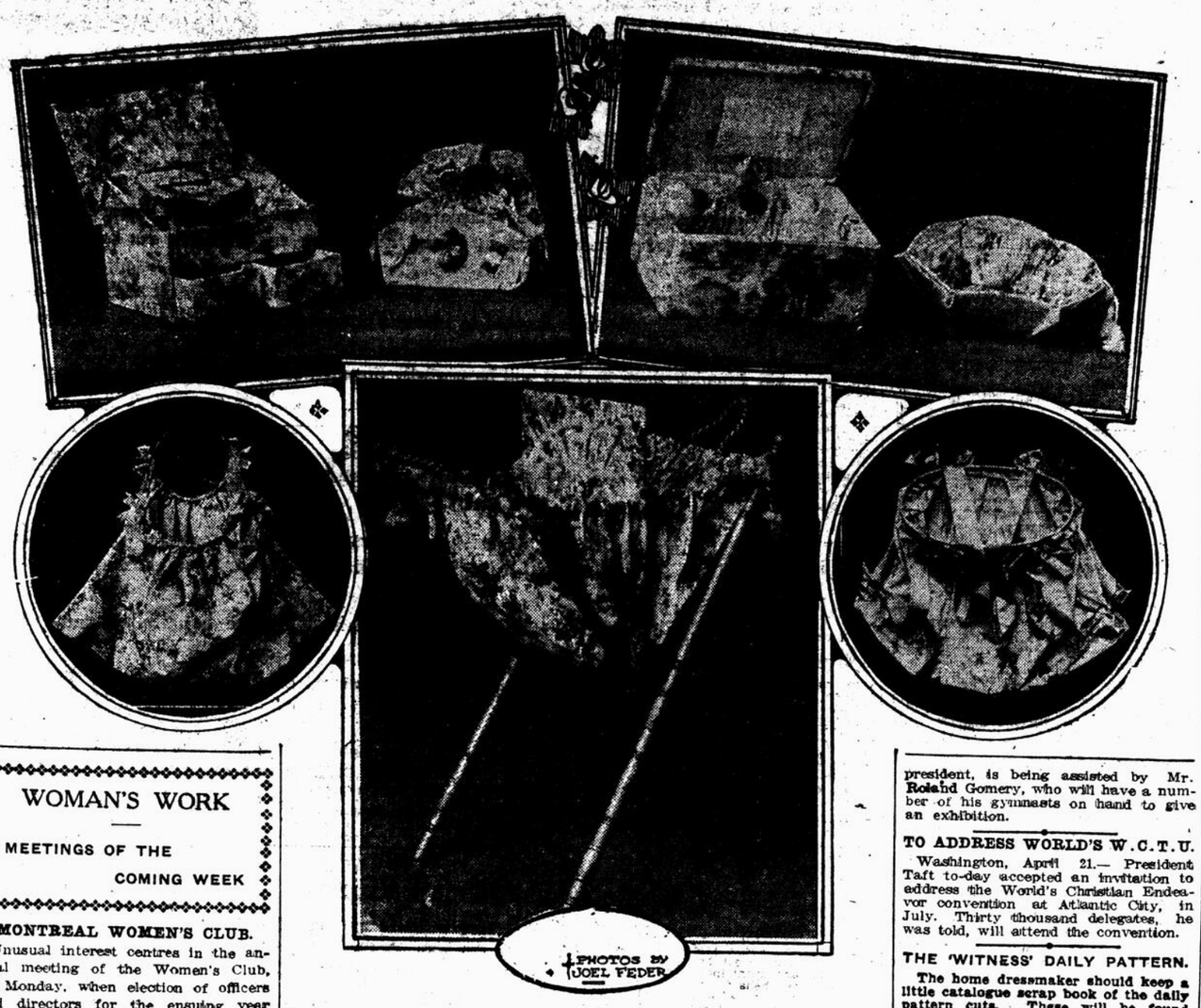
will do this work, free of charge, if the socks are sent in with the rest of the wash.

SEND US YOUR NEXT PARCEL.

Phone Up 3480. 425 RICHMOND ST.


# Of Interest to Women.

## The 'Witness' Daily Fashion Hint.



PHOTOS BY JOEL FEDER

## WOMAN'S WORK

### MEETINGS OF THE COMING WEEK

### MONTREAL WOMEN'S CLUB.

Unusual interest centres in the annual meeting of the Women's Club, on Monday, when election of officers and directors for the ensuing year will take place. The meeting will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, at 3.30 p.m., and a full attendance of members is expected. Tea will be served.

### AT THE Y. W. C. A.

The adjourned thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association will be held on Wednesday, at 3.15 p.m. There will be an exhibition of class work from three to six o'clock, and from seven o'clock to ten. The week's programme of the association includes a concert on Friday evening

### WOMEN'S ALLIANCE.

The Women's Alliance, Church of the Messiah, will hold its annual meeting on Wednesday, at 3.30 p.m., for the election of officers and other business.

### I. H. N. SOCIETY.

The I. H. N. Society will meet on Tuesday, at 11 a.m., at 510 Victoria avenue, Westmount.

### DAINTY SEWING BAGS AND BASKETS.

**Every woman who sews even a little is interested in dainty sewing bags, and these come in new designs continually. Particularly pretty is a standing basket of cretonne, which is nice enough to decorate any room. Boxes are preferred to bags by some women, and in the picture above are illustrated two attractive designs. The little cretonne box, which is not large enough to be cumbersome, holds a scissors, threads, thimble, and emery-bag and other utensils necessary. The bags figured silk are equipped with the same articles.**

### THE HERVEY INSTITUTE.

The regular meeting of the Hervey Institute Committee will be held in Stanley Hall, on Tuesday morning, at eleven o'clock.

### KNOX CHURCH W. M. A.

The regular monthly meeting of the Knox Church Missionary Auxiliary will be held at half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon. Subject, North-West missions.

### FAIRMOUNT SPELLING MATCH.

The Fairmount W. C. T. U. have arranged for a concert and spelling match in connection with their Anti-Cigarette League, in the Fairmount Avenue Methodist Church, on Friday evening, at eight o'clock.

### SHERBROOKE LADIES' AID.

The Ladies' Aid Society of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church, intend holding a rummage sale on Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

### ST. DENIS W. C. T. U.

The regular prayer meeting of the St. Denis Boulevard W. C. T. U. will be held at the home of Mrs. Ardley, 903 Huntly street, on Monday, at 2.30 p.m.

### WOMEN'S REFORM COUNCIL.

A general meeting of the Presbyterian Women of Montreal will be held on Thursday next, at three o'clock in the American Presbyterian Church to reorganize a Womans Reform Council, which will assist the Assembly's Committee on Moral and Social Reform, in their battle with the White Slave Traffic. The meeting will be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Shearer, and Miss Ratte, the first woman worker appointed by the church for this department of social service.

The provisional committee appointed to arrange for this organization is requested to meet in the same place at half-past two o'clock on Thursday.

### CANADIAN HANDICRAFTS.

The executive committee of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild will meet on Wednesday, at 10.30 a.m., in the Guild Rooms.

It may not be generally known that anyone at all interested, even in a small way, in handicrafts, is eligible to join the Canadian Handicrafts Guild. The objects of the Guild are to encourage good workmanship in whatever part of the Dominion the worker may reside. This is done by offering prizes, by finding a market for the work, by the establishment of branches, by the giving of lectures, by teaching, by furnishing designs, recipes for dyes, etc. The membership fee, for the present, is but one dollar, and the entire subscriptions are devoted to the furtherance of the work. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary, 586 St. Catherine street west.

### FAIRMOUNT W. C. T. U.

The annual meeting of the Fairmount Women's Christian Temperance Union was held on Thursday, in the lecture room of the Methodist Church, with a large attendance. The address of the president, Mrs. Arthur Reeve, which was listened to with great attention, was an interesting and optimistic account of the march of temperance sentiment all over the world and particularly in our own province of Quebec. Reports were read from fourteen departments of work, all showing activity and interest. The department of literature reported the distribution of nearly 7,000 pages of temperance literature, a large part being on the evils of licensed groceries. The Anti-Cigarette League Committee had visited the schools and Sunday-schools of the district, had obtained 330 new pledges, and sold over 200 anti-cigarette pins. The relief committee had distributed Christmas dinners, visited and relieved sick and needy, and reported a balance on hand of over $300.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Hon. president, Mrs. David Scott; president, Mrs. Arthur Reeve; vice-president, Mrs. F. J. Wevill; cor. secretary, Mrs. Rilance; rec. secretary, Mrs. John Scott; treasurer, Mrs. Gummond. After the business session tea was served.

### FOR THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT

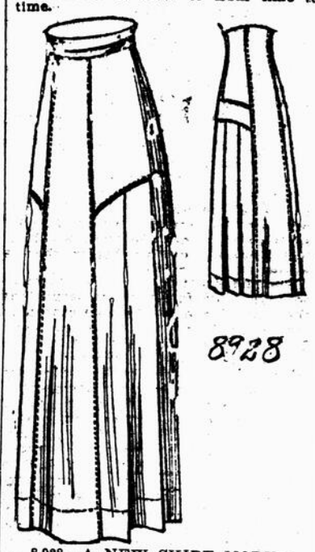
On Wednesday evening next a concert will be given in the Auditorium Hall, in aid of the Ladies' Benevolent Institution. Several well-known artists have been secured for this occasion, and it is hoped that the general public will patronize the affair generously. Mrs. Lachlan Gibb, the president, is being assisted by Mr. Roland Gomery, who will have a number of his gymnasts on hand to give an exhibition.

### TO ADDRESS WORLD'S W.C.T.U.

Washington, April 21.— President Taft to-day accepted an invitation to address the World's Christian Endeavor convention at Atlantic City, in July. Thirty thousand delegates, he was told, will attend the convention.

### THE 'WITNESS' DAILY PATTERN.

**The home dressmaker should keep a little catalogue scrap book of the daily pattern cuts. These will be found very useful to refer to from time to time.**



8928

8,928.—A NEW SKIRT MODEL.

Ladies' skirt with high or regulation waistline, having a deep nip yoke, lengthened by plaited sections at the sides and with front and back panel, and with or without band trimming. This is a good skirt for general or outdoor wear. It is cut on the latest lines, and may be finished with or without the band trimming. The pattern is cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires four and three-quarter yards of 44-inch material for the 24-inch size.

**PATTERN COUPON.**

**Please send the above-mentioned pattern as per directions given below.**

**No.....**

**Size .....**

**Name .....**

**Address in full:**

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**N.B.—Be sure to cut out the illustration and send with the coupon, carefully filled out. The pattern cannot reach you in less than a week. Price 10 cents each, in cash, postal note or stamps. Address: 'Witness' Pattern Department, 'Witness' Block, Montreal.**


**If You have never tried the**

**Furniture Doctor**

**You are working under a handicap.**

You do not know how easy it is to clean and brighten your Furniture until you have used the Furniture Doctor.

*DON'T TAKE OUR WORD FOR IT.*

**TRY IT---It's the best.**

At all Grocers', Hardware and Furniture Dealers, 25c bottle.

Mfd. by L. K. PACKARD & CO., Limited, MONTREAL.



**W.B. Reduso CORSETS**

GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches

All DEALERS

WEINGARTEN BROS. Makers, Broadway 6 31 St N.Y.



THE HOUSE OF QUALITY

REGISTERED

*For Dressy Street Wear—*

TAILORED SUITS, SEPARATE COATS WITH HATS TO MATCH.

*For Afternoon and Reception Wear—*

SILK AND LACE COATS, DRESSES, FANCY BLOUSES AND DRESS HATS.

*For Motoring and Driving—*

TWEED AND SERGE COATS, DEMI-TAILORED SUITS AND MOTOR BONNETS.

*Ladies' Gloves—*

WALKING, DRESS and EVENING GLOVES, MADE BY THE WORLD'S BEST MAKERS.

**The customer does not care how large a business we do so long as we do her particular part of it right.**

**And it is in the accomplishment of these features that the buying power of our three woman's stores has direct and forceful meaning for the customer who demands the HIGHEST class of apparel. And it means moderate prices for the best Quality.**



**Fairweathers LIMITED**

485-487 St. Catherine Street West,

TORONTO. MONTREAL. WINNIPEG


### VICTORIA CHARITY DAY.

The Federation Nationale and the Local Council of Women have the organization of work well under way for May 23, when a large combined 'tag day,' to be known as 'Victoria Charity Day,' will be held in both the French and English parts of the city. The proceeds are to be given to various non-sectarian charities, some of which are only waiting for funds to carry out such important undertakings as pure milk stations and fresh air rest houses for reducing the excessively high rate of infantile mortality during the summer.

Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Countess Grey have been pleased to bestow their distinguished patronage. Much enthusiasm is being shown, and it is hoped the public will respond generously.


**ULTRA-FASHIONABLE MODELS**

**Women's Tailored Suits**

**—AT—**

**MARCHAND'S**

284 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.

*"The Home of Fashion."*

*A SALE IS ANNOUNCED FOR MONDAY AT . . . . . $17.95*

*These Suits are made of materials which usually go into garments that cost a good deal more than the selling figures quoted here.*

*THE FASHIONS are those now the rage, and as for workmanship—we invite criticism.*

*Closest comparison will prove that these compare favorably with suits sold elsewhere at from $10.00 to $12.00 more than our Sale Price for Monday morning . . . . . $17.95*

**Dainty Lingerie Dresses**

*We have just received from New York during the past week, a delightful collection of dainty Lingerie Gowns of Cotton Voile, Chiffon, Marquisette, made in white, cream and the pastel tones. Some are finished with English eyelet. Prices are $7.95, $12.95, $18.95 up to $45.00.*

**MARCHAND'S**

*The Largest Exclusive Ladies' Ready-to-Wear House in Canada.*

284 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST.



**FUR STORAGE**

Putting away your furs for the summer is made easy by our system of Fur Storage. We had the storage of your furs in mind when we constructed our Montreal Building. Six fireproof vaults built of solid masonry and reinforced concrete, containing storage space of over fourteen thousand square feet, means the storage of your furs under the safest conditions against loss by fire, moths and burglary, in addition to being dust proof and decidedly cool.

We send for your furs whenever you are ready to let us have them. They will be thoroughly whipped and combed so as to remove every particle of dust. The garments will then be carefully looked after all summer and returned to you whenever you want them in the fall.

You may place your own valuation on them and we insure them against loss by fire, moths or burglary at a small charge on your valuation.

**HOLT, RENFREW & CO., Limited**

399-405 St. Catherine Street West.

PHONES—Uptown 6280-6291.

# RECIPROCITY BILL, UNAMENDED, ADOPTED IN UNITED STATES HOUSE BY MAJORITY OF 176

## Democrats Vote Almost Solidly for Agreement Against Obstructionist Tactics of Republicans' Opposition

### MANY AMENDMENTS OFFERED AND REJECTED.

### Opponents of Tariff Agreement Afforded Full Opportunity For Discussion in Six-Day Debate— Farmers' Free List Much in Evidence.

**Washington, April 22. —President Taft's Canadian reciprocity agreement, supported by all but a handful of Democrats, and opposed by a majority of the Republicans, passed the House of Representatives early last evening by a vote of 265 to 89. With nearly 200 Democrats in control, and their action endorsed by a large body of the Republicans, the bill to put the agreement in force was adopted with no amendments, and in almost identically the form in which it passed the House in the last session of the preceding Congress.**

The bill seeks to put into effect the formal agreement reached between President Taft and members of the Canadian Cabinet, for a reduction of tariff rates on many articles and free trade in many others, across the Canadian border. Added to it by the Democratic leaders is a section which 'authorizes and requests' President Taft to make further efforts to secure still freer trade relations with Canada, in the form of additional reciprocal relations.



OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD

Who fostered the bill throughout extra session.

The passage of the bill marked the close of a fight that had raged in the House for six days. During that time the safety of the measure was at no time threatened; but the Democratic and Republican leaders working for its passage conceded all the opportunity desired by its opponents for debate and protest against it. Following the same policy, amendments were admitted in the House yesterday for almost every section of the bill; and in each case they were rejected by an overwhelming vote given by the friends of the measure on both sides of the House, on the theory that any amendment would nullify it. Then Democrats voted against the bill on its passage, while 197 Democrats voted for it. As in the case when the bill passed at the preceding session of Congress, a majority of the Republicans were found against it, the party vote being 67 for and 78 opposed. Representative Berger, of Wisconsin, the Socialist member, voted for it, and Representative Akin, of New York, who ranks an independent, voted against it.

The attempt to amend the agreement began with final reading of the bill at seven o'clock. The threats of Republicans opposed to the measure to make the Democrats vote against amendments for free meat, free lumber and free agricultural machinery, were carried out, but as their party leaders declared that any amendment would defeat the whole trade agreement, they cheerfully voted these amendments down.

The Republicans, who taunted them with opposing free admission of these important products, were met with the assertion that the Democrats would lay the new 'farmers' free list' bill before the House next week and that an opportunity would then be given to vote for free meat, machinery, lumber and a score of other things. This defence was met by Republican stand-patters with the charge that the Democrats knew the free list bill could not pass the Senate nor insure the President's approval.

Attempts to put fresh and canned meats on the free list section of the reciprocity bill were made by Representative Martin, of South Dakota; Foster, of Vermont; Lenroot, of Wisconsin; and Norris, of Nebraska. Representative Lenroot finally proposed the whole democratic free list bill as an amendment, and although Representative Sherley, of Kentucky, who was presiding, ruled that it was in order, the Democrats stoically voted against it.

The section of the bill relating to free admission of pulp and paper provoked the sharpest discussion, drawing from Representative Mann, of Illinois, the Republican leader, the statement that it was exactly in the terms agreed upon by the two countries.

Former Speaker Cannon bitterly attacked this section of the bill. 'Let's bring Canada down her and surrender the halls of Congress to them,' exclaimed Mr. Cannon.

Representative Longworth, of Ohio, pointed out that any reduction of duties as proposed in the free list amendments would violate the relations between the United States and all other countries, as it would give Canadian goods a special preference in the American markets.

'I challenge the statement that we are going to pass the free list bill later on with the exception that it will not become law,' said Democratic Leader Underwood in reply to statements from Republican opponents of the reciprocity bill. 'The free list bill will become law or the Republican Senate that kills it or the Republican president that vetoes it will never be heard from again.

Mr. Underwood said the enactment of the reciprocity bill into law would mark the end of the period of 'exclusion' in the economic policy of the country insofar as customs laws affect the industrial conditions of the nation.

Mr. McCall urged the Republican members from the north-western border states to support the reciprocity agreement. Any attempt to tack a new free list on the reciprocity bill as an amendment, he cautioned, would completely upset the whole reciprocity arrangement.

'Canada is one with us in sentiment; one with us in all these things that draws nations close together,' he said. 'I hope Republicans will unite in supporting the President in enacting this agreement that promises so much to the nation.'

In a final attack on the bill, Mr. Dalzell, of Pennsylvania declared the agreement had been made without authority of law; that it had been made without popular desire for it, and under the guise of a measure to reduce the cost of living. He held that neither the President nor Congress had the right to make an agreement with a foreign country, involving revenue questions.

Mr. Dalzell called the agreement a 'bungling piece of statesmanship.'

He further characterized it as an 'open, avowed, free trade measure,' and said its passage would threaten the whole policy of protection to American industries.

'The Republican party, as a party of protection, is on trial in this hour today,' he said. 'As we act on this measure, so we will be dealt with in the forum of public opinion.'

Mr. Underwood then took the floor to make the closing address of the long debate.

UNIQUE STORY OF STEEL CORPORATION.

Chairman Underwood replied to a statement made by Former Speaker Cannon in a recent speech, to the effect that United States Steel Corporation favored the reciprocity bill, said: 'I am in receipt of a telegram saying that the Steel Corporation has stopped work on important mills in my district, throwing 3,000 men out of employment, and giving as their reason that I stood here advocating the tariff reductions on steel included in this bill. I say to the gentleman from Illinois (Cannon) that now I know where the United States Corporation stands.

'Two years ago in my district,' he continued, 'the Steel trust interests opposed me because I favored the reduction on the steel tariffs, and they threatened to turn me out of Congress if I voted for such reductions. I voted for them just the same, and they failed in their efforts to turn me out of Congress.'

AN EXAMPLE TO WHOLE WORLD.

Detroit, April 22.—In an address at the Board of Commerce luncheon here yesterday, the British Ambassador, Mr. Bryce, declared that he looked upon the pending Canadian reciprocity treaty, if ratified, as a great tie that would hold the two North American nations in the bonds of peace and unity.

Speaking of the relations between Canada and the United States, Ambassador Bryce said:

'It was observed by the Premier of Canada a few weeks ago that these two peoples, speaking the same language, living side by side without armies and navies facing each other, gave to the world the example of two peoples living together in mutual confidence and trust. I think this example will have its effect throughout the whole world. If it becomes possible, as I hope it will, to have a treaty that will preclude even the chance of danger between them, that will be an example for the whole human race.'

ONTARIO APPROVAL.

St. Thomas, Ont., April 22.—After addresses by the Hon. Alex. Mackay and the Hon. W. L. M. King yesterday afternoon, a gathering of 400 Liberals passed resolutions endorsing reciprocity, and expressing faith in Mr. Mackay. The meeting was arranged by the Young Liberals of Shedden.

# CITY FIRES INVESTIGATED

## Three Suspected Men Gave Evidence Regarding Factory Outbreak

### WHY THEY RAN FROM POLICE.

### Boys Admitted Smoking Near Gasoline—Apathy of Spectators Let Fire Spread.

Nothing has come of the investigation into the G. and J. Esplin box factory fire in the way of fastening guilt upon anybody for starting the fire, which is thought to have been of incendiary origin.

The three young men who were discovered loitering in the neighborhood shortly after the fire, early in the morning of Tuesday last, denied any knowledge of the fire at the investigation held by Fire Commissioner Latulippe yesterday. They are John McKeown, aged 22, of 154 Prince street; Harry Kenan, aged 22, of 168 Ann street, and Felix Gravel, aged 23, of 492 Young street.

Their evidence was, in effect, that they had been drinking and loitering in the district, but knew nothing about a fire. When Constable Carle fired his revolver they were alarmed and ran. The reason they had not appeared at the previous inquiry was that they had been on a pleasure jaunt to Kingston. While there they had read about the charge against them in a Montreal paper, and had returned to assert their innocence, they said.

Dr. Milton Hersey analyzed the waste material which had been used to start the fire, and found it to be colored cotton, such as is used for cleaning machinery, saturated with lubricating oil. Mr. Esplin said waste such as that was not used in his factory.

Constable Carle was instructed to examine the factory again, and the three young men promised not to leave the city.

The fire in the cleaning establishment of L. J. Joubert, at 260 Craig street east, was also investigated. Two boys admitted having been smoking in proximity to gasoline. A match thrown carelessly into a puddle of gasoline started the fire. Joubert said he had no insurance, and his loss was considerable.

Instead of attempting to put out a fire in the house of Louis Mendelovitz, 543 Cadieux street, the spectators merely turned in an alarm and waited for the firemen to do the work, it was shown. The fire could have been put out with a few pailfuls of water had the watchers taken a hand in the matter.

### RESIDENTS COMPLAIN.

### Condition of Sherbrooke Street a Nuisance Owing to Sewer Works.

Residents of Sherbrooke street, between Bleury and St. Lawrence boulevard, and indeed all who have to use that portion of Montreal's principal residential street, are complaining bitterly of the inconvenience to which they are being put through its condition, owing to the construction of the new sewer which has been under way for some time past. Of course the centre of the street is torn up, and the parties who complain are prepared to make due allowance for the fact that this is necessary, but they strongly object to the soft earth and mud being piled high against the sidewalk, making it almost impassable.

At Mance street crossing, large pools of filthy water have to be forded on narrow shaky planks, pedestrians lining up in single file in order to effect a crossing. While the sidewalks in most other parts of the city are now clean and dry under the warm sunshine of the past week, they are very dirty and muddy here, and woe to the shining boot or dainty skirt which ventures along them. The residents say they have suffered patiently for many months, but that there is a limit even to such patience as theirs. Why need the construction of a sewer cause such terrible inconvenience?' they not unreasonably ask, and hope the city authorities or the contractors will do something to remedy the present state of things at once.

### COLLEGE CLOSED.

### Pointe-aux-Trembles School Held Prize Day Yesterday.

The Rev. J. T. Taylor presided yesterday afternoon at the closing exercises of the Pointe aux Trembles Mission School.

There was a large attendance of parents and friends of the pupils, and addresses were given by the Rev. Principal Scrimger, the Rev. Dr. Johnston, the Rev. Professor Bieler, Principal Brandt and the Rev. Mr. Fowler.

Reports showed that the year had been a most successful one, and that over three hundred pupils had been in attendance during the various courses.

Complimentary references were made by the speakers as to the work carried on, and to the large number of English-speaking students who had attended.

The distribution of prizes then took place, and it was mentioned that Messrs. Henry Birks, John Murphy and Walter Paul had, with others, donated medals and other prizes for competition by the pupils.

### CANADIAN CLUB ANNUAL.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Club will be held at the Sailors' Institute, 8 Place Royale, on Monday, April 24, at 1 o'clock, for the election of officers, reports of secretary and treasurer, and any other business that may be brought before the meeting.


# Hood's Sarsaparilla

**Cures**

**All Spring Humors and Ailments.**

It Purifies, Enriches and Revitalizes the Blood, Strengthens the Nerves, Aids Digestion, Creates Appetite and Builds up the Whole System.

**Peculiar to Itself** in its wonderful efficacy as a spring medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla has made itself thousands of constant friends who avail themselves of its blood-purifying, strength-giving properties every year.

**Keeps All in Health**—"We have used Hood's Sarsaparilla as a spring medicine for years, and it has worked wonders in our family, keeping us all in perfect health." Lulu Schneuker, 93 Perry St., Woodstock, Ont.



# HENRY MORGAN & CO. LIMITED.

## THOSE WHO HAVE DECIDED TO RE-FURNISH THE HOME CAN OBTAIN MANY PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS AT THIS DISPLAY OF

# Furniture: House Furnishings

Whether contemplating merely simple additions to the beauty of the home, or complete schemes of interior treatment, this display of the most recent importations in House Furnishings and Furniture can hardly fail to suggest new and beautiful possibilities.

Capable of meeting every requirement, from the simplest to the most ambitious, and affording a scope for selection unequalled elsewhere, the Sections devoted to House Furnishings strongly emphasize the importance of this showing to those purchasing now.

On Monday these Sections will be specially prepared to aid those planning Spring improvements by exquisite displays that will be found to abound in serviceable suggestions.

## Furniture in Period, Antique and Modern Designs

Special prominence is given to a collection of rare, odd pieces of reproduction of antique Furniture, wonderful specimens of craftsmanship that can be effectively used to beautify Drawing Rooms, Halls, Libraries, etc. This Furniture is carefully displayed in the Art Gallery.

All the period styles from Charles II. to Louis XVI. are beautifully illustrated by suites in Fumed Oak, Mahogany, Circassian Walnut, Hardwood and Golden Oak.

The most approved designs in modern Furniture, constructed to give a lifetime service, can be obtained in odd pieces and suites.

**Dining Room Suites** in Fumed and Golden Oak, handsome in design, perfectly constructed. Prices from $68.00 upwards.

**Three-piece Suites** in White Enamel, effectively designed and constructed with the most minute care and attention to detail. Prices $48.00 to $175.00.

Complete Suites in Circassian Walnut, Mahogany, Oak, Hardwood, etc., made by the most skilled craftsmen, are shown at from $500.00 to $1,500.00.

## Imported Carpets and Oriental Rugs

The Oriental Rug Section is now equipped with the most complete stock of the finest Eastern Rugs it has been possible to obtain, so that persons intending to purchase are afforded an unequalled selection at consistently reasonable prices.

These Rugs are practically everlasting in wear and never lose their exquisite colorings.

**Small Persian Rugs**, exclusive designs, beautiful colorings. Prices $16.00 to $150.00.

**Large Persian Rugs**, woven from the finest wools in lovely patterns and shades. Prices $150.00 to $1,200.00.

**Large Turkish Rugs**, very desirable patterns and colorings. Prices $60.00 to $300.00.

**Palace Strips**, a very large selection of new and distinctive patterns. Prices $80.00 to $350.00 per pair.

*Axminster, Wilton and Brussels Carpets*

**Axminster Carpets**, in new and distinctive patterns and colorings. Prices $1.60 to $4 per yard.

**English Brussels Carpet**, in a remarkably varied and exclusive series of refined patterns and colorings. Prices $1.10 to $2.25.

**English Wilton Carpets**, the most recent productions, varied and beautiful in design. Prices $1.60 to $2.85.

**English Axminster and Wilton Rugs**, in all sizes, exclusive in design and coloring. Prices from $20.00 upwards.

## Reliable Linoleum and Cork Carpet

**Linoleum**, in Tile, Mosaic, and Parquetry effects. Prices 85c to $1.75 per square yard.

**Printed Linoleum** in matting designs. Prices 38c to $1.10.

**Cork Carpet**, for offices and public buildings. Prices 95c to $1.20.

## Attractive Furniture for Summer Houses

The many who are purchasing Summer Furniture now would be well advised to examine these new and desirable productions.

**White Enamel Wattle Furniture**—Tables, Chairs, Sewing Rockers, Nurses' Rockers, Easy Chairs, Easy Rockers with covers for seat and back, in exquisite cretonnes. Prices from $8.00 to $18.50.

**Prairie Grass Furniture**, beautifully designed in rich brown and restful green, the most desirable Summer Furniture obtainable in Settees, Arm Chairs, Arm Rockers, Side Chairs, Ottomans, Centre Tables, Tea Tables and Tabourettes. Prices $5.75 to $31.50.

**Wicker Furniture** in green, brown and natural color — Chairs, Tables, Settees, and Lounges. Prices $4.75 to $25.

## Vacuum Cleaners: $25.00 to $150.00

Vacuum Cleaners are admittedly the most efficient, rapid and sanitary renovaters of Rugs, Curtains, Carpets, Furniture, etc., produced.

They are easy to operate, portable, remove every particle of dust in a manner never possible previous to their invention.

A special section on the Third Floor is now devoted to Vacuum Cleaners, where intending purchasers are given a thorough demonstration of the machines carried in stock.

Electric Vacuum Cleaners, prices $45.00 to $150.00.

Hand-power Vacuum Cleaners, prices $25.00 to $45.00.

## Wall Papers from England, Germany, the United States

Those who are anxious to avoid the commonplace in Wall Coverings—who wish to secure novel and original effects—are assured a thoroughly satisfactory selection from these immense stocks of the most recent importations from England, Germany and the United States.

A strong inducement to make selections now is furnished by the beauty and diversity of the designs, and the uniformly superior quality of each line shown.

**DRAWING ROOMS.** — The newest panelling effects, embracing an immense range of beautiful conventional designs are shown at, per single roll, from 50c to $2.00.

**SITTING ROOMS and LIBRARIES.** — Unique conventional designs and panellings, specially selected for their beauty and merit, are shown at, per single roll, from 50c to $1.50.

**DINING ROOMS.** — Novel Wall Hangings in antique leather effects and dignified tapestry patterns can be obtained at, per single roll, from 50c to $5.50.

**BEDROOMS.** — Bright, restful Wall Papers, in exquisite floral effects, stripes, jaspe, chambray and conventional patterns, are obtainable at, per single roll, from 15c to $2.00.

**HALLS.** — A unique collection of self colored, figured Wall Papers, of rare dignity and beauty, and a large range of tapestry designs, specially suitable for halls, are marked at, per single roll, from 25c to $3.50.

**KITCHENS, PANTRIES, and BATHROOMS.** — A complete range of new Varnished Papers in tile designs, renders the collection of Wall Coverings for these rooms quick and satisfactory. Price, per single roll, 30c to $1.50.

## New Designs in Electrical Fixtures

The arrival of large shipments of new and attractive designs in Electrical Fixtures, renders the display specially interesting to those contemplating a purchase. Fixtures to suit any style of decoration are shown at very reasonable prices.

*A Special Exhibit of Dining Room Domes*

Neat black metal Domes, with insets of beautifully colored art glass, and fringes to match, in two sizes. Prices $14.00 to $25.00.

Brushed Brass Domes, inset with colored art glass, fringe to match, in square, hexagon and octagon shapes and various sizes. Prices $20.00 to $40.00.

Bent Glass Domes, finished in brushed brass, round styles, inset with colored art glass. Price $20.00.

Heavy Cast Brass, framed and hammered brass and copper Domes, beautiful in design, inset with art glass in novel patterns. Prices $35.00, $40.00, $50.00, $60.00 up to $100.00.

## Novel Effects in Curtains and Tapestries

It is a noteworthy fact, of much importance to those purchasing now, that this Section with its immense stocks of the newest productions in Curtains and Tapestries affords a selection absolutely unequalled.

Linen Velours, single face, prices $1.40 to $1.85 per yard. Reversible, $2.75 per yard.

Cotton and Jute Velours, in exquisite colorings. Prices $1.75, $2.25 and $2.50 per yard.

New Stripe Velours, in striking and effective colorings; 50 inches wide. Price $2.50 and $2.75.

Silk Figured Velvets, in novel patterns and colorings, 24 inches wide. Prices $4.00 to $7.00.

German Velours, grey grounds, with quaint patterns, in lovely colorings, 50 inches wide. Price $2.50.

Silk and Linen Brocades for draperies and portieres, a unique selection, all 50 inches wide. Prices $2.50 to $4.00.

Silk Brocades for furniture coverings, 50 inches wide. Prices $4.50 to $25.00.

Casement Cloths, in handsome plain shades. Prices 50c to $2.50 per yard.

Figured Casement Cloths, in original and attractive patterns and colorings. Prices 75c to $1.75 per yard.

Irish Point Lace Curtains, new and beautiful patterns. Prices $5.00 to $45.00 per pair.

# DON'T TAKE OLD-TIME PHYSIC

## "Fruit-a-tives" Brings Natural Results in a Natural Way.

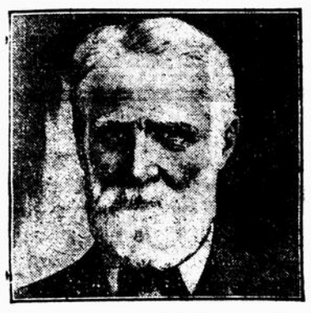
... seventy-nine-year-old man ... a great believer in, and user of, 'Fruit-a-tives.'

'Stricture of the Bowels was the complaint I suffered from and I found that 'Fruit-a-tives' did me more good than any other remedy. My doctor advised me to stick to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I have done so with best result.

'I have been in business here for a good many years and have been a resident of Otterville for over fifty years.'

WM. PARSONS.

Otterville, Ont., July 8th, 1910.



Fruit is Nature's laxative. "Fruit-a-tives" is made of the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes. "Fruit-a-tives" acts on the human system like fresh fruit—easily and gently—yet just as effectively as the old-time pill.

"Fruit-a-tives" does not gripe or irritate the intestines. It regulates the bowels and cures Constipation because "Fruit-a-tives" acts directly on the liver.

Just try "Fruit-a-tives" when you need a mild, gentle yet effective laxative and liver regulator.

50c. a box—6 for $2.50—trial size, 25c. At all dealers, or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.


## ARMS FOR MEXICO.

### Big Order for Guns Has Been Placed in Switzerland.

Berne, Switzerland, April 21. —The Swiss arms manufactory at Neuhausen, is now turning out a big order of modern arms for the Mexican government. A Mexican army officer recently left, accompanying the first consignment of rifles to Mexico. Several other Mexican officers have arrived at Neuhausen to watch over the execution of the balance of the order.

## UNSEATED BY ONE VOTE

### Recount in British Election Contest Causes Much Ill Feeling.

London, April 22.— The row over the general election last December at Exeter was brought up in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon. When the result was first declared it was announced that St. Maur, Liberal, had received 4,786 votes, and Duke, Unionist, 4,782.

The latter petitioned for a recount, St. Maur in the meantime taking his seat in the House of Commons.

Justices Ridley and Channel were appointed to conduct the recount. There was bitter feeling on both sides, and the investigation revealed many illegal practices by individuals as well as an amazing collection of forgeries. The verdict this time was given to Duke, the vote being announced as 4,777 for him, as against 4,776 for St. Maur.

The Liberals were angry over the decision, and alleged that the judges were biased, and the country should be rid of such unjust judges. Judge Ridley arose in his seat, and, tapping St. Maur on the shoulder, told him he should not have referred to him [illegible] St. Maur replied hotly and a wordy war ensued. The crowd followed Judge Ridley to the train, and hooted him all the way. It was a remarkable occurrence for a judge of the High Court to be thus jeered in public.

The Speaker laid before the House yesterday the report of the judges on the recount. A motion was thereupon made that the writ of the result of the Exeter election be amended, and that the name of Duke be substitutd for St. Maur, on the roll of the House. Before this motion could be put Mr. Morrell, Liberal member for Burnley, moved the postponement of any action until the shorthand notes of Judge Ridley's remarks had been laid on the table of the House. The object of this manoeuvre was to prevent Duke from taking his seat for an indefinite period. The Speaker, howruled that if such action were taken the House would be committing an illegal act, whereupon the motion to seat Mr. Duke was put and carried.

### ILLTREATMENT OF CHINESE.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson writes:—'Though of late there have been fewer instances of the abuse of Chinese in Montreal, quite recently a number of cases have been reported. This was notably the case on last Sunday in the East-end, when the class was coming out of Taylor Church, a number being considerably knocked about with loss of hats, etc., and no one to interfere, even when they were followed up till taking the cars at St. Catherine Street.

They are never found to be the aggressors, but were peaceably on their way. It were more becoming in Montreal citizens to reprove young men thus assaulting them, rather than encouraging them as apparently in this instance. Example is more potent than precept.'

# ST. DAVID'S WELSH SOCIETY

### Loyal Sons of the Ancient Principality Elect Officers for Coming Year

### PROGRESS REPORTED.

### The Original Britons Take Kindly to Canadian Soil, Climate and Customs.

The annual election of officers of the St. David's Society resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. David Davies.
Vice-president—Mr. Geo. W. Bithel.
Secretary—Mr. Moses Roberts.
Treasurer—Mr. M. E. Pritchard.

Other officers of the society are: Mr Llewelyn Mostyn Lansing Lewis, hon. president; Messrs. Richard Roberts, L. Mus.; Joseph Jenkins, B.A., B.C.L.;



MR. DAVID DAVIES,
New President of the St. David's Welsh Society.

Evan Jones, John Owen and D. L. Davies, past presidents. A very successful year is anticipated under the new directorate.

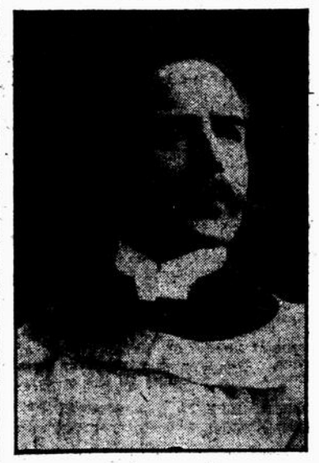
The new president, Mr. David Davies, is a native of Liverpool, who has resided in Canada for twenty-seven years. Most of that time he has been identified with the catering business, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Davies has always been highly



MR. JOSEPH JENKINS, B.C.L.
Retiring President.

interested in church and social work for the amelioration and uplift of his fellows, and has devoted much of his time and means to this end.

The vice-president, Mr. George W. Bithel, is the well known sadler. He has been in Canada since very young. He is thoroughly Canadian in all his



RICHARD ROBERTS,
The First President.

ideals. He has been exceedingly successful in business, and can talk to his countrymen with authority.

Mr. Richard Roberts was the first president of the society, having been

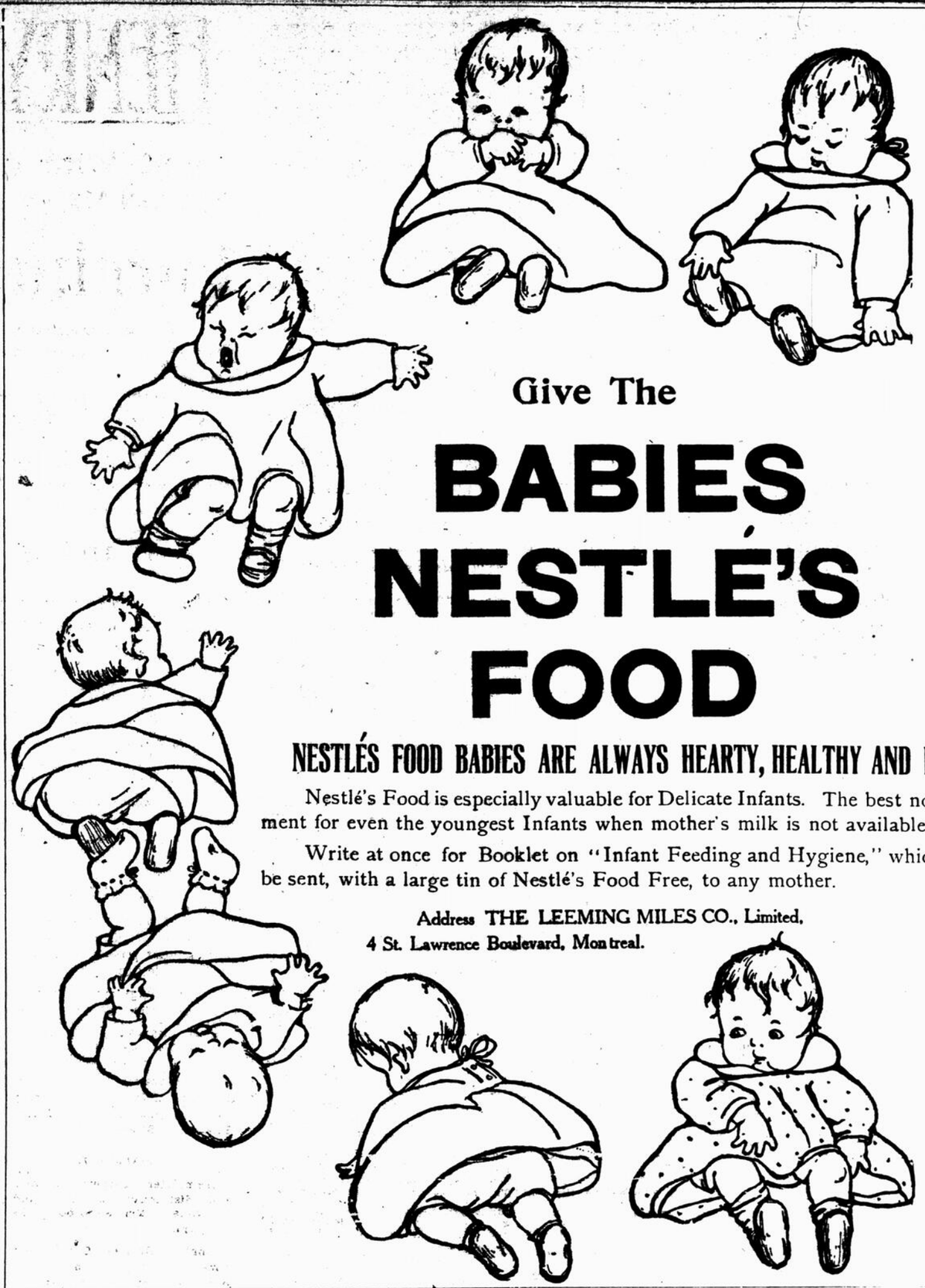


M. E. PRITCHARD,
Treasurer.

one of the most active promoters of the organization when it was formed eight years ago. He is not only in the front rank as an orator, but is a musician of considerable prominence, having been director of some of the leading church choirs in Montreal, as well as a vocalist of no mean order. He recently obtained the degree of Licentiate of Music, and is going on to secure a higher degree, the study of music being his favorite pastime. He speaks Welsh and English with equal fluency, and has lived in Montreal for a number of years.

During the presidency of Mr. Joseph Jenkins, extending over the past two years, the society has been incorporated and established on a good foundation. It deserves the hearty support of every person of Welsh descent or allied by marriage with Welsh persons, who are eligible for membership. Socials, lectures, etc. are held monthly, and new arrivals in this country will find them of exceptional interest. The year just closed was a very prosperous one.

Like all the other national societies, their experience is that the numerical standing of its members varies from time to time, owing largely to the rapid growth of the country, and the great migration westward of many of the younger generation. The loss of membership in this way is not a matter of regret with the Welsh Society, but rather a justification of its existence, for one of its fundamental principles is to inculcate Canadian patriotism in the hearts of their countrymen. The Welshman transplants easily, particularly wherever the British flag waves. It is a source of much gratification to the society, that comparatively few of these newcomers seek any monetary assistance, unless in cases of serious illness, but employment is sought, and found for a great number of them.

Give The

# BABIES NESTLÉ'S FOOD

## NESTLÉS FOOD BABIES ARE ALWAYS HEARTY, HEALTHY AND FAT

Nestlé's Food is especially valuable for Delicate Infants. The best nourishment for even the youngest Infants when mother's milk is not available.

Write at once for Booklet on "Infant Feeding and Hygiene," which will be sent, with a large tin of Nestlé's Food Free, to any mother.

Address THE LEEMING MILES CO., Limited,
4 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.



The

# Pianola Piano

will be delivered to you upon payment of a reasonable sum—small if you like—the balance in monthly instalments

THE love of playing for oneself, one's favorite compositions, is as universal as mankind. The Pianola affords the means of satisfying this desire. No one who is unfamiliar with the Pianola Piano can have any conception of the unending pleasure it gives.

It requires no tiresome practice, no hours of drudgery. It is always ready to play any music your taste calls for. Besides, it is a perfect piano for *hand playing*. If you already own a piano, we will take it in exchange for the Pianola Piano, allowing you its full worth on the purchase.

## Pianola Pianos
are for sale only at
## Nordheimer Hall

We always carry a full range of Nordheimer and Steinway Pianos.

We are sole agents in Montreal for the Pianola, and warn the public against imitations.

## The Nordheimer Piano and Music Company, Limited

565 St. Catherine Street West
Montreal Quebec
Quebec Showrooms: 95 St. John Street


## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Commencing Sunday next, April 23rd, and each Sunday thereafter, until further notice, the Grand Trunk Railway System will operate a new Sunday train, leaving Montreal at 9.10 a.m., arriving at Valleyfield at 10.55 a.m. Returning, this train will leave Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m., arriving Montreal at 8.15 p.m.

In addition to the above the Grand Trunk Railway System will also operate a new train, daily except Sundays, between Montreal and Valleyfield. This train will leave Montreal at 5.15 p.m., arriving Valleyfield at 7 p.m. Returning will leave Valleyfield at 8 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 a.m. The first trip Montreal to Valleyfield, will be made on Saturday, April 22, the first trip Valleyfield to Montreal on Monday, April 24th. Through coaches in each direction.

## PATENT REPORT.

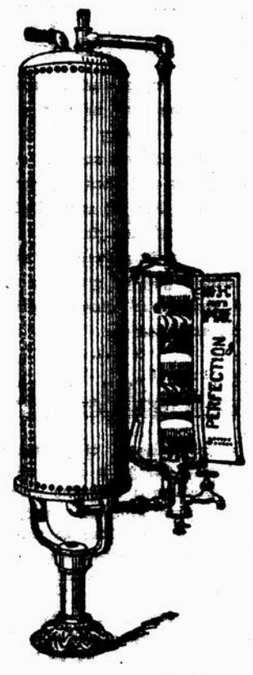
Mr. Owen . Evans, Solicitor of Patents and Expert, Merchants' Bank Building, reports the following United States patents granted to Canadians last week: 989,569, ball bearing, R. Cook et al.; 989,570, ladder for sleeping cars, W. A. Cooper; 989,673, solder, J. Daudelin et al; 989,725, combined harrow and seader, F. A. Rodgers; 989,785; weight recording apparatus, L. V. Labelle; 989,799, electric signalling apparatus, E. Pope; 989,806, roof-rafter calculating device, D. Robertson et al; 989,807, time indicator, G. W. Robins; 989,841, wheeled vehicle, J. Gohring; 989,863, swinging sash frame for windows, L. Morel; 989,890, lateral blast Bessemer convertor, A. Baillot; 989,926, lubricator for car axle journals, J. C. Nichol; 990,056, button, D. Lockhart; 990,106, nut lock, G. Cassady.

## NEW INVENTIONS.

The following Canadian and American patents have been recently secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C. Any information on the subject will be supplied free of charge by applying to the above named firm:

Canada—Nos. 132,297, Octave Fournier, St. Charles Bellechasse, Que., acetylene gas generator; 132,322, Hugo Lentz, Mannheim, Germany, rotary engine; 132,365, Joseph N. Picard, Montreal, Que., dryer; 132,383, Robert Stock, Berlin, Germany, motor plough.

United States—Nos. 987,126, J. T. Felix Frechette, St. Gabriel de Brandon, Que., automatic agitating apparatus; 988,533, Jan. Zverina, Montreal, Que., roller skate; 988,541, Joseph Beauchamp, Montreal, shoe pattern; 988,169, Francois Louvrier, Mexico, North America, electro metallurgical furnace.

# HOT WATER

Does your household enjoy the convenience of plenty of hot water without having to build a fire in the coal range to get it?

The tank water heater furnishes hot water without any trouble and at little expense.

Costs only $17.50 installed ready to use, or a trifle more on easy payments.

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## Rate, 3% on Valuation

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Phone Up 2689. 380 ST. CATHERINE ST. WEST.

# Goodwin's Limited

OWNING AND OPERATING

## A. E. REA & CO., MONTREAL, LIMITED

### Between Ourselves

*We asked the Advertising Manager to go through the store to-day and, in his imagination, have with him certain readers of The "Witness" and point out to them the very things that they would most appreciate, and to be very simple about it—and plain.*

*We have not been able to go over just what he has written, but we have confidence in him and confidence in the goods, and we believe that what you read in this advertisement to-night is just the very thing that will appeal to you.*

Goodwin's Limited

### Our Millinery Always Popular With Ladies Who Know Best

### Straw Hats, Untrimmed, at $1.00

No part of the store has been so well patronized this spring as the women's own quarters—the millinery department. Here ladies of Montreal and district have been able to supply their needs in the matter of the latest and newest styles in head wear, and do it, too, at a price which would have been impossible if we had not been very careful to take into consideration the fact that very few women wish to spend more than they have to. We have been selling a splendid untrimmed straw hat for A DOLLAR which has had a great run in popularity. When one comes to consider the price, and compare it with what some other places might ask for the same thing, it will pay you to come here. Especially is this the case when it is remembered that our selection of artificial flowers and foliage is one in which you can find just what you need for part of your trimming, and our ribbon and lace counters are well spread to help you in that line.

### House Dress for $1.25 on Monday

Some people may say it is a far cry from millinery to a house dress, but it has just come to mind that one of our special values in a very useful article—or one-piece house dress—will be put on sale on Monday at $1.25. It is of good quality percale, Dutch neck and three-quarter sleeves, finished with self strapping, nicely trimmed with wide pleats, and finished with box pleat and pearl button. We merely mention such a price that you may know that the men have not complete control of the store, as might seem by the attractions we have pointed out to him.

## For Fear the Men Might Feel Slighted

Many people think when they discuss a big departmental store that it is a place for the womenfolk to do their shopping and that the man of the family is not quite at home in the different parts of the place. But we want to tell you that though we are here to cater very carefully to the ladies, we know that every man would like to feel as much at home as possible when it comes his turn to go out and do a bit of shopping. We want the men, young and old, and the younger members of the family to feel that when they come here they can put their faith in what we say, and to know that they will have as fair treatment as the veriest expert who comes to our counter.

Lately we have been making friends with the men of Montreal, in the way that pleases both them and us best—suiting them and giving them some values which we are not aware have been more attractive in any other city on the continent.

### In the Hat Store

We begin at the top and outfit the men with whatever they care to choose for headgear. If it is a hard hat that is required the man needs to spend very little money to get satisfaction here, for our hat department is showing some men's hard felt hats, which are models of neatness, at the low sum of $1.00. Perhaps you want a hat a bit better in quality; if so we have them here at half a dozen prices between $2.00 and $3.25; and as for the boys, we have the caps they want, at the price they are willing to pay—a single quarter.

### Boy Scouts

Perhaps, referring to the boys, some of your youngsters have become interested in the Boy Scout movement; if so, we just wish to point out the fact that we have been appointed the official supply house for the Boy Scouts of Montreal, and all the things that the smart young military lads need will be found here, of the correct make and each article in the true form it has to be to come up to the Boy Scout requirements.

### Your Gloves are Ready

Gloves,—Sunday ones and otherwise—we have in as great a variety as any place you know of. But there is very little use knowing where they are if you are not sure that they are good gloves and that the prices are on the right side. Our .79 special glove has proved a splendid article for all kinds of wear, while the Dent's gloves we are offering at $1.25 allow you to go into any society and feel that your glove requirements have been well attended to.

### Suits Reasonable in Price

Then in suits, collars, ties, boots and shoes, or the many things a man needs, we have stocks which will surprise many who have never done this kind of shopping for themselves. We would like to show you around the many men's stores we have here, and remember our invitation holds good today, Monday, or the first time you have a chance to come in to see us. Monday will be a good day for men here, and we will have on sale, for instance. Suits at $5.00 and as high as $25.00, and boys' suits for $2.95 to $12.00. Jerseys for the boys at .69, and coat sweaters, all sizes, at .98. With such prices as these there seems to be no doubt in our minds that we should become fast friends.

## DO RADIUM FOULARD PRICES INTEREST YOU?

Our display of beautiful silk weaves is just now at its best, and we are specializing our Radium Foulards, of which we have a splendid variety. These are 40 inches wide, and all pure silk, in a nice light weight, which makes them most suitable for the hot summer weather. We have them, Radium Foulards, in spot, ring, floral, and diametrical designs. Special attention is drawn to the patterns and widths, per yard .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.25**

### BEAUTIFUL NEW SATIN FOULARDS.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SATIN FOULARDS in a wide range of choice designs, shown on white or colored grounds. These are Lyon's dyed and all pure silk. 40 inches wide. Per yard .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. .. **$1.50**


# RECIPROCITY AMENDMENT IS DEFEATED

### Mr. Sealey, Wentworth, Introduces Motion in Commons

### TO STRIKE OUT SCHEDULES.

### Travelling Expenses of Ministers Criticised—P. E. I. Judicial Vacancy.

Ottawa, April 22. — In the Commons yesterday the clause in the bill to incorporate the Canadian Baptist Foreign Mission board which permits that body to hold land for ten years was objected to by Messrs. Henderson and Barker.

Mr. Henderson said that heretofore the term for such holdings was seven years, and unless good reason was shown for the change he would oppose the erection of another precedent. Mr. Barker took the same ground. Mr. Fowke, who is sponsor for the bill, said he did not know why the property clause had been changed from seven to ten years.

The Hon. Wm. Pugsley favored the bill as it stood, and declared for the taxation of all church property when not being used for the purposes and operations of the church.

The bill went over until Monday.

Dr. Beland, of Beauce, drew the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the outbreak of glanders among the horses of the northern part of Maine. The Hon. Sydney Fisher said that so far as he knew the attention of the government had not been officially drawn to the epidemic. He promised that an inquiry would be immediately instituted and the necessary precautions taken to prevent the disease spreading into Canada.

Mr. R. L. Borden again drew the attention of the government to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench of Prince Edward Island. The people of the Island province, he said, were suffering because of the neglect of the government. Some cases had been awaiting a hearing since 1908. The Prime Minister had promised to long ago as January 20th that an appointment would be made, but nothing had been done, although the legislature of the province had passed a unanimous resolution condemning the delay. Mr. Borden added that if the vacancy was not filled at an earlier date he proposed to introduce a motion of censure, because he believed that the delay was due to the fact that it would be politically inexpedient for the government to appoint any candidate who it has in view at the present time.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO BE MADE SOON.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that while it was true the vacancy had existed for six months, that was not unusual as the record of appointments since confederation would show. He promised to make an announcement after the Easter holiday, and that promise had not been forgotten. There would be an announcement in the course of a short time.

In the meantime Mr. Borden would be quite within his right in introducing a motion of censure if he deemed it in the public interest to take that action. Mr. Geo. Taylor, former chief Conservative whip, caused a good deal of amusement, and precipitated a short debate by dissecting a return tabled at his request, showing the travelling expense of the ministers and the officials of their departments during the year 1909. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Hon. Geo. P. Graham and the Hon. Wm. Pugsley alone escaped censure, the latter probably because of the fact that the particulars in reference to the Public Works Department had not yet been supplied.

Mr. Taylor took exception to the paying out of money for tips, his first reference being to the payment of $225 by Sir Frederick Borden and his officials in the way of gratuities. After calling the attention of the House to the fact that payments of tips included $53 by Mr. Arthur Sladen, secretary to the Governor General, $33 by the Civil Service Commission, $150 by the private secretary of the Hon. Wm. Fielding, $29 by the officials of the Labor Department, and $53 by the officials of the Auditor Generals department, Mr. Taylor touched on the expenses of the Department of Trade and Commerce, which reached a total of $18,303, of which only $300, however, was spent by Sir Richard Cartwright.

Coming to the Railway Commission, Mr. Taylor said the travelling expenses of the board and the staff had totalled $16,389, including $607 for tips, while the officials of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission had paid out $7,760. The private car belonging to the commission had cost a total of $2,080, and of this amount Mr. Taylor declared that a large part of the expenditure had been for liquors.

Mr. Taylor was also able to show by the return that the personal expenditure of the Hon. L. P. Brodeur was $4,828, while the minister and his officials paid out in tips $809. Sir Allan Aylesworth spent $2,345. In the matter of personal expenditure the Hon. William Paterson was at the bottom of the list, with forty dollars. 'There was nothing paid out for tips,' said Mr. Taylor, amidst laughter. Mr. Templeman's personal expenses were $500 even. 'There was no small change left over,' said Mr. Taylor.

Coming to the expenses of the Minister of Agriculture and his officials Mr. Taylor discovered that in addition to tips and other items there was another column covering incidentals. 'Everybody knows,' he said, 'that this is for the bar account.'

Mr. Taylor thought that the total expense of W. Hutchinson, superintendent of exhibitions, amounting to $8,000, including $350 for tips, was heavy in view of the fact that he has a daily allowance, in addition to salary.

Last of all he referred to the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, whose personal expenses were $2,838. The amount paid by the minister and his officials in the way of gratuities, was $365. Mr. Taylor said he would be surprised if the Premier made any attempt to justify the expenses. He advised the Premier to call the cabinet council and to ask his ministers to stand up and explain why they had been so lavish.

Mr. Lemieux explained that the expenditures of his department were incurred by officials who had to travel about steadily.

Sir Allan Aylesworth remarked that he was somewhat sensitive about criticisms of his personal expenditure. During the past fifteen years he had been in the habit of travelling at the expense of other people, and his custom had been to make a note of the amount of money in his pocket when he left and on his return from a journey and charge of what he had spent.

As minister he adopted this principle. His expenditure during his absences had averaged a little over ten dollars a day, which could not be regarded as extravagant.

INTERESTING INCIDENT.

Major Sam Sharp (South Ontario), who followed, fell into a curious error, which amused the House. He said that while he had no objection to make legitimate expenses being incurred by the government he must protest against the expenditure of $45 on liquor cases.

The Hon. William Pugsley, after looking up the item in the auditor-general's report, pointed out that the cases to which Mr. Sharp referred were not receptacles for holding spirits but legal cases arising out of the enforcement of the liquor laws along the line of the National Transcontinental Railway. The forty-five dollars was paid out as lawyer's fees. After the laughter which followed the explanation had subsided Major Sharp proceeded to criticise the Minister of the Interior and his staff for travelling and other expenses totalling $212,500.

On behalf of Sir Richard Cartwright Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that Mr. Taylor had created the impression that the $18,000 spent by the Trade and Commerce Department had been spent by the Ottawa officials. As a matter of fact, the expenses of the headquarters officials only totalled $323. The other expenses were incurred by the trade commissioners, the officials who pay bounties, the inspectors of staples and numerous officers connected with the outside service.

Dr. Sproule criticized the Hon. L. P. Brodeur for large personal expenses both as speaker of the House and Minister of the Crown.

Mr. Foster took exception to the statement made of the Minister of Justice. He said the minister was setting a bad example to the officers.

RECIPROCITY DISCUSSED.

Speaking in French in support of the reciprocity agreement, Mr. Beauparlant, St. Hyacinthe, said that the only fault he had to find with the proposed arrangement was that it did not go far enough. He represented a riding which was half rural, and felt safe in asserting that the majority of his constituents were heartily in favor of the agreement. Mr. Beauparlant made a demand for a reduction of duties on machinery used in the leather industry. Such a reduction, he said, would be of benefit to St. Hyacinthe, one of the chief centres of the industry. Wm. Wright, Conservative member for Muskoka, was strongly of the opinion that the agreement would be a bad thing for Canada. The Government, he said, had no warrant for negotiating the agreement. The people should have been given an opportunity of expressing their opinions.

Mr. Turcotte, Liberal member for Quebec county, followed with a speech in support of the agreement.

Mr. W. O. Sealey, Liberal, of Wentworth, voiced the complaint of the horticulturists against the reciprocity agreement. He pointed out that at present the Canadian tariff on fruit was about double the American tariff, and yet from the Canadian trade and commerce report he found that last year the United States sent into Canada about 3 1-2 million dollars worth of fruit, whereas Canada sent into the United States only about half a million dollars worth, therefore it was easy to see that if the tariff was removed altogether the American fruit growers would swamp the Canadian growers.

He said he still hoped and trusted that the fruit and vegetable industry would receive the consideration of the Government.

As regards hogs he thought it would have been safer to leave the tariff as at present.

PROPOSES AMENDMENT.

In concluding, Mr. Sealey moved an amendment to strike out of the schedules the words 'onions, cabbages and all other vegetables,' also the words 'pears, peaches, grapes, berries and other natural fruits. Also the words 'all dried or evaporated fruits.'

'Carried' showed the Conservative members.

Deputy Speaker McIntyre said he was doubtful if he could receive it in its present form. The amendment began: 'It is expedient to amend the customs tariff to strike out,' etc.

Mr. Sealey explained that his amendment was simply to the government resolution.

The Hon. Sydney Fisher, conferring with the deputy speaker, suggested a change in the form which was made.

Mr. Nesbitt argued that the amendment was out of order in that increased the tariff by retaining certain duties that the government proposed to strike out.

A vigorous interchange followed, Messrs. Blain, Curry and Lennox participating.

The chairman said amendment was in order amid Conservative plauding.

The vote was then taken and the amendment defeated on a party vote by 22 to 7, and Mr. Sealey voted with the Conservatives, while Mr. Barker (East Hamilton) did not vote.

### LAMP AS PROJECTILE

### Set House on Fire and Almost Caused Death

The discovery of a man under the influence of liquor in his house, on George Mortimer, of Nazareth street, near Tar lane, led to an argument between him and his wife, in which a lamp was used as a projectile. It struck the bed on whic hthe intoxicated individual was snoring and set it afire. He was lost in the land of dreams and paid no attention to the incident. Fortunately for him, before the fire reached him, the burning clothes were pulled from the bed.

The firemen found him, lying in a heap, at the head of the stairs when they arrived, and thought he had been overcome by smoke. They soon discovered that he was merely drunk, so he was shipped to the Young street station.

Mrs. Mortimer told her husband when he entered the house that the sleeper was a friend of the family. At the police station he reiterated the statement as well as he could.

### FIRE AT CELEBRATION.

### Rocket Sets Woods on Fire Near Rome and Causes Much Alarm.

Rome, April 22.—The celebrations here in connection with the Jubilee exhibition ended with illuminations and pyrotechnic displays from the top of Monte Mario last night. Thousands witnessed the display.

Suddenly flames and smoke were seen through the trees adorning the ridge of the mountain. The people at first believed this was a part of the fireworks display, but as the flames began spreading it was seen that a rocket had set fire to the woods. Inhabitants of the nearby villas made their escape from the domiciles in alarm, while from all quarters of the town firemen and troops rushed to the spot in an endeavor to circumscribe the fire. Their work is expected to continue throughout the night. At the present time it is not believed there has been any fatalities as a result of the fire.


# LIGNITE

A new Townsite only a couple of months old, on the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, between Edmonton and Calgary, with a present population of 500 people. For the most part all engaged in the coal business. Railway completed to Lignite at present and Company directing a large bridge from Red Deer River at that point. Lots selling for $30.00 at present, which will be worth $100.00 before long on account of the Coal prospects in the district.

I recommend the purchase of lots at the North end of the property, where the station will be located.

For particulars apply to Ostrell 517 St. Catherine St. West, 4 doors west of Peel. Phone Up. 2990 Open Evenings

# SUMMER CARE OF VALUABLE FURS

### OUR FACILITIES FOR FUR STORAGE ARE UNEXCELLED

**All furs are thoroughly cleaned, and from the moment we receive the furs we assume all responsibility and liability of damage by Fire, Moths or Burglary.**

**FURS SENT FOR**

**Telephone Main 199 or 7459** **Rate 3% or Value**

## JOHN HENDERSON & CO.

229 St. James Street Montreal

(Established 1834)

# PINE BEACH

The beautiful new summer resort on Lake St. Louis that has created such a stir. Lots have sold in a most marvelous manner and still selling rapidly. All improvements will be made almost immediately, and this will increase prices wonderfully. Many houses to be built as soon as the weather will permit.

If you want to secure a site for a summer home unequalled in location and desirable surroundings act at once or you will have to take what's left.

For further particulars apply to

Phone Up 2990. Open Evenings Ostrell 517 St. Catherine st. West 4 Doors West of Peel.

# A 'BLOODLESS REVOLUTION'

## Abolition of the Queue in China is Being Clamored For.

### A DRAMATIC CEREMONY.

### Tea Party at Which the Barbers Were Busy—An Awakening Nation.

(New York 'Evening Post.')

[From a letter written in Shanghai by Eugene E. Barnett, of the International Y. M. C. A. staff in China.]

There are many things which I have seen and felt and heard the last two months about which I would like to write. Things especially in the interior cities have seemed not simply strange; one feels at first as if he had landed on the Pleiades or the shores of some equally familiar planet, and this feeling begins to wear off only as he begins to have some intercourse with the people. There is one dominant impression constantly recurring, however, as one moves among the strange romantic scenes of this ancient land, and that is that 'awakening China' is no mere fiction of the day's missionary oratory and literature. I might give many striking examples apparent even to the casual eye, which evidence this great transition, this 'bloodless revolution' which is affecting every phase of China's life to-day, but will tell only of one most interesting and significant event which I witnessed a few days ago.

I refer to a public queue cutting led on by Wu Ting Fang, former minister to Washington, and conducted in the public garden of another prominent citizen of Shanghai, Chang Su Ho. The edict has for some time been under advisement at Peking permitting the cutting of the queue. The edict has been proposed to the throne in response to a strong growing sentiment throughout the empire against this inconvenient and humiliating badge of submission to an alien dynasty. Since the appearance of the agitation there has been a marked disappearance of the queue. My language teacher, who hails from conservative and unmitigatedly Chinese Hangchow, told me the last week of his intention to discard his, and went further to predict that in ten years China would no longer be a land of long-haired men, and that in twenty years it would cease to be a land of short-footed women. There are many who concur in this opinion which appealed to me as significant, coming from one trained in the old school, reared in an ancient and conservative city, and one who has had little touch with foreigners.

SPECTATORS JAMMED HOUSE.

The public queue cutting to which I refer took place in a large tea house situated in the park mentioned above. Stewart of the Shanghai Association and I accompanied each other to the scene of carnage. On the car we met Mr. Soon, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, a member of the board of directors of the Young Men's Christian Association here, and a prominent Christian business man of Shanghai. He was on his way to a meeting of the Chinese Student Federation, an organization of Chinese who have studied abroad, but very kindly postponed that engagement to take us in tow. When we alighted from the car and turned into the wide street leading to the park a block away, we found ourselves in the midst of a solid stream of Chinese men and women bent on the same errand as we. As we passed through the gate of the park, we confronted a teeming spectacle—hundreds of people unable to get into the crowded hall and moving in and out among the numerous carriages, autos, and rickashas in which the more well-to-do had been conveyed. With true American spirit we pushed our way through the crowd until half way in the hall, which had been cleared of tea tables for the occasion. I found two chairs near to each other, each with an unoccupied corner, planting my feet upon which I stood there like a Colossus of Rhodes and observed the proceedings.

Between fifteen hundred and two thousand spectators were packed and jammed on the floor and in the galleries. Every pair of eyes was focussed on a platform which occupied one end of the building. About this platform were gathered the 'elect,' those who had already been separated from their queues. One glance sufficed to show that most of them were young men and young men from the better classes, the chief seat of the short-hair revival has been the colleges, both missionary and government, of the land. It reminded me of the popular revival at home to see these men exhorting with all earnestness those in the audience to 'come forward.' One by one the men would screw up their courage and make their way to the platform, where one specially appointed man was ready to hold the queue, while a second man with a huge pair of shears stood ready to perform the amputation. As one would go forward, a wave of applause would sweep over the tense crowd, and then be followed by an interval of silence, as every head bent forward so that nothing might be missed.

A DRAMATIC CEREMONY.

In each case a dramatic scene ensued. The queue would be strung out at full length with a vicious jerk by its possessor or lifted gingerly up by him with a comical grimace of contempt, and then handed over to the waiting committee mentioned above. A few snips and off would come the long, heavy braid, the possession of which in a somewhat modified form would have filled many an American woman's heart with unholy pride. The applause would break forth again and a hubbub of voices fill the room as that which is 'the glory of woman,' but the shame of a man, was handed to its late wearer. Usually a speech followed, sometimes cool and measured, more often impassioned, and almost savage as the new convert waved the despised object before the face of his audience, but always dramatic in the extreme as the Chinese down to the humblest coolie is a born actor. While this was going on in the main hall of the tea house, thirty barbers were busy in other parts of the building giving their services free of charge. Altogether several hundred men, according to the native newspapers, went from Chang Su Ho's Garden to their homes that night with their queues in their hands instead of down their backs, where they had hung and rubbed and flapped from their earliest days.

Nearly three hundred years ago the queue was imposed on the Chinese by the powerful Manchus, who came down from the North and ousted the reigning Ming dynasty from the throne. As with the passing generations the wearing of the queue became a custom, it became, as all customs in China, a thing to be cherished. But with the modern awakening the dirtiness, the uncomfortableness, the inconvenience, the shame of the queue has become recognized once more, and its abolition has been clamored for. And this movement, of which the Chang Su Ho Garden incident was a striking expression, is significant, not merely because it most probably marks the passing of the picturesque appendage, but because it is only one of the many evidences of the new spirit which is thrilling this long-time corpse of a nation with the assurance of an early resurrection.

It is a great privilege to be in China at this time, and my realization of this fact increases with the days. It is a greater privilege to have a small part in, as well as become a spectator of, the mighty changes through which China is now passing.

### ADVERTISEMENT IN JAPAN.

(From 'Tit-Bits.')

Some Japanese advertisements possess a wealth of imagery unknown to the Western advertiser. A Tokio draper announced that 'Our goods are sent to customers' houses with the speed of a shot from a rifle.'

A large store displayed a poster inscribed: 'Why not visit our shops? We can satisfy every possible want of yours. Every one of our assistants is as complaisant and obliging as a father who seeks to dispose of a dowerless daughter. You will be as welcome as a ray of sunshine coming after a day of ceaseless rain.'

## GARDEN TALKS

**This department is conducted by Mrs. Annie L. Jack, Chateauguay Basin, Que., to whom all questions should be sent. All questions answered through the 'Witness.'**

'When the trees shake off their tears,
As a brave man does his fears;
And the violets smile again,
Through the sunshine and the rain,
And the primrose's pale star
Minds us of the land afar,
Bright between the scudding showers,
Smile the joyous April hours.'

The tulips emerged from under the snow by slow degrees, looking long, lank and yellow, bleached and weakened in their endeavor to stretch upward to the light.

The winter Aconite, the philosopher of early flowers, looks up cheerfully, its yellow blossoms heedless of wind or frost.

Stepping out into the sunshine, I saw the Stranger standing in one of the garden paths, near the pansy bed that looked unpromising, though a few flowers were blooming in faded purple.

He lifted his old gray felt hat and smiled quite benignly, as I remarked that he seemed to be in spring costume, though the day was chilly.

'You remember,' he said, 'the story where Mrs. Hackit regulated her costume by the calendar, and always took out her furs on the first day of November, regardless of the temperature. She did not see the necessity for accommodating herself to any shilly shally of weather.'

'I notice,' he said, 'that your pansies have been the victims of too much protection, and in many parts of the garden the little field-mice have been working against you.'

To this gloomy survey I made reply that it was not unusual to have unfriendly mice do harm when I was not there to defend myself, and then expressed the thought—'It was too bad you could not be here for Easter,' to which he gently replied—'But Pentecost is still to come.' The papery flowers of the crocus cups were open and stray bees clinging madly to them. Think how they will scatter if a few raindrops came, I said, or a breath of adversity; they remind me of humans in the maple sugar season.

But the Stranger was looking beyond at the sky, and the clouds that were marvellously beautiful, another April shower, he said, and you know the old saying—'When clouds appear wise men put on their cloaks.' There was never such caprice as this month shows, but the flowers are brave, and some little Hepaticas, beloved by Canadian children who have access to the woods, have opened starry eyes already.

And before he leaves the Stranger makes his way to the maple trees to quench his thirst with the sweetened water from the heart of the tree.

PRUNING.

A Reader.—Pruning and training our trees and plants in the way they should go, is necessary to promote health and vigor, as well as to develop symmetrical beauty, and the production of perfect fruit.

In doing this work particular care must be given to the special purpose for which it is desired, for the fruit tree is pruned in order to have it produce the best fruit and the shade tree to give it a comely shape.

So with shrubs and ornamental trees; some are pruned to develop flowers, and all require attention as to graceful outlines.

Some trees must be pruned in order to let in sunlight, which is done by thinning, and while some trees bear fruit only on branches of the previous year's growth, they have to be shortened each year to compact the top and bring the weight of fruit nearest the centre of support.

Ornamental trees should not be cut back too ruthlessly, but sheared off evenly, and this is better done after the season of flowering. Apple and other fruit trees can be pruned in early spring, a safe rule in this matter is the old saying—'Prune in winter for wood, in summer for fruit.'

TO START CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

E. E.—The seed germinates quickly and can be sown in boxes in rich soil and covered with cloth to keep moist until the little plants appear, when it can be removed, and they should have the sunshine gradually till they grow strong, when they can be transplanted into the open ground.

Cuttings should be taken from strong soft shoots in winter, those that have pushed up from the roots. They will soon send out little rootlets and can be shifted into larger pots as they fill the small ones, for the roots should never be crowded. Pinch out the shoots in early summer to make nice plants, and mulch in hot weather to keep the roots cool.

THE NEW GARDEN.

J. J. T.—The new ground for your garden ought to have been ploughed last autumn, or dug, which is better. But if that was not done, get it turned over as soon as possible, trenching it about three feet deep, throwing the top soil to the bottom and working in some manure. Then rake the ground smooth and run a roller over before and after sowing seed of vegetables, taking care when doing so that they are not planted too deep or too shallow, too thin or too thick, using one's judgment in the matter.

Seeds of lettuce and others of that size can be in drills a quarter of an inch deep; about half an inch for such seed as parsnips and one inch for beans.

The first sowing of peas, if the weather is cold, should be three or four inches, and future sowings two inches.

It is a good plan to put in plenty of seed, but not to sow unevenly, for it is not only wasteful, but the crowded seeds will not come up well.

Parsnips and carrots, Salsify and Swiss chard, do well together in rows, while leeks and onions can be planted year after year in the same ground.

For a succession you can put in a few beans every two weeks, and the same of corn until July, and peas from earliest sowing till the end of May, and again in August for late crop, and the same may be said of spinach.

Get the first row straight with a garden line, and, if possible, have a row marker, that is, a convenient little tool for neat work, and if the first row is made with reed and line the rest will come right with a good row marker. Leave egg plants, peppers and tomatoes in the frames till the end of May, hardening them off by regular ventilation which will cause them to suffer less when transplanted.

CALLA NOW BLOOMING.

Elsie writes that she has a friend whose Calla bloomed from early winter till spring, while her own has been flowerless, and she gives the credit to a regular supply every day, of warm water poured over and around the plant. She attributed her success to what she called the hot water treatment, but there are other things to be considered, besides being quite a difference in bulbs and in the soil in which they are planted.

The little bulblets that form on the large bulbs must not be allowed to grow, and too many leaves should not be encouraged.

ASPARAGUS SPRENGERI.

Miss McI.—If your Asparagus Sprengeri is turning yellow, it is a sign that it needs rest, and is not of disease unless it has been over-watered when not growing.

The original nature of the plant was to die down completely after an annual growth, and then to spring up into rapid growth.

Withhold water if the leaves are yellow, and keep the pot in a warm dry place for three months, then repot in fresh compost, made by taking one-half loam, one-fourth sand and one-fourth well pulverized manure. Water lightly till new shoots appear, when it will be very thirsty.

SAGE AS A CROP.

Gardener.—Sage is raised as a second crop if for market—the plants being treated as annuals, and seed sown about the first of May, in rows between some vegetable that is gathered early.

The little plants are set out, may be grown in a seed bed, and set out about the first of July in ground that has harvested a crop of peas or beets.

The rows are about twenty inches apart and plants about 12 inches apart, and must have clean cultivation all the season.

The crop is gathered late in autumn, tied up in bunches, nd sold when fresh or after being carefully dried in the shade.

BOSTON FERN.

Mrs. J. K. Mac.—You have only to wash off the fronds of your fern and cleanse it from the scale.

A bath of soapsuds, and carefully rubbing the midribs till they are clean, will accomplish wonders, for there is no reason why the plant should remain infested, though it may be as well to take off the worst leaves, and promote new growth by the cleansing process.

COTTON SEED.

A Witness' Reader.—You can sow the seed out of doors when the weather is settled at corn planting time, or put it in a box now to get started, as it requires a long season to come to anything in your locality.

Ordinary good earth will answer, but the plants must be forced on quickly.

I gave away some seed one year to school children, and it was surprising the difference there was in autumn, in the advance that had been made in growth one with another.

SWANSONIA.

Mrs. C.—It is not a very satisfactory plant for the window or garden as far as my experience goes, but would do well in a greenhouse.

If everyone dies though, you give it plenty of 'sunshine and water,' it may be that you give it an excess of both, for it requires water in moderation, and perfect drainage, but will not endure hot sunshine to beat down on it.

'Luck' cuts a small figure in growing plants, and though no doubt you give it every care, the Swansonia may find soil or situation uncongenial, and you can only discover it by observation.

KEROSENE EMULSION.

H. G. D. complains that all the formulas given for insecticides are on too large a scale to be used in a small garden, and wishes for a recipe for small amounts.

The simplest way is to cut from a cake of common hard soap a cube about one inch square.

Take half a pint of soft water, one pint of kerosene and pour the water into any convenient vessel holding a quart or more, in which it can be boiled.

Shave the soap fine and drop it into the water, placing the vessel on the fire and stirring till the soap is all dissolved.

Remove the vessel from the fire, and while the soapy water is still hot, add the pint of kerosene and churn thoroughly; an old egg beater is useful for this purpose.

When it becomes a creamy mass it will be your stock solution, and for ordinary use on soft bodied sucking insects that are killed by contact, the amount used is one part of the emulsion to 15 or 20 parts of water.

RHUBARB.

Miss L.—Your rhubarb being thin, and stringy, shows that it needs attention. Seed pods appearing are very pretty, but they are a sign that the plants require to be divided and re-set next August.

The seed sprays should never be left to develop, as it weakens the plant; but do not cut the shoots; they must be pulled off with a downward jerk.

Give your rhubarb plenty of food and drink as soon as it shows sign of growth.

OKRA.

Vegetarian.—It is really a southern vegetable, and difficult to grow in the cool, moist seasons of our climate, but thrives wherever watermelons can be grown if given the same treatment.

It will be quite an acquisition to a vegetarian, the famous Gumbo soup being made from the pods that are cut before they get stringly, and besides this use it is one of the most wholesome and delicious of vegetables.

In the South it is considered a household necessity, and quite indispensable to the making of tomato soup when it is had in perfection.

Its mucilaginous qualities render it an excellent dish for children and delicate persons, the young pods being used when no longer than one and a half or two inches long.

It thrives on any rich soil if plants are kept thinned and clear of weeds, and in the South the pods are gathered before getting hard, and sliced into pieces half an inch thick and allowed to dry in the shade, then put up into paper bags for winter use.

But in the North it is uncertain, though if started early will give soup pods in late autumn.

TO TRAP INSECTS.

Inquiry—To trap these moths half fill wide-mouthed bottles with syrup or sweetened water, adding enough arsenic to make the liquid poisonous. Suspend them from branches of trees and among shrubs, taking care to empty and refill after a rainstorm.

This is a ready and simple method of trapping such insects as are in search of sweets.

Night flying moths can be caught by setting a bright light over some sticky substance, and the moths are at once attracted to the light, and drop into the mixture. They are also attracted by fire and fly into a blaze.

## NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD.

There is quite a little Jewish colony in Cobalt. In fact, most of the milkmen are Jews! There is one Jewish farmer at North Cobalt, who has a dairy herd of 25 cows, mostly Grade Ayrshires. They all say, however, that the winters are too long for ordinary farming, and the near proximity of a great mining camp is the reason for their success. Under normal conditions there would be nothing in it for them or any one else. There is quite a Jewish colony, too, up in Porcupine, and some of the first prospectors into the country were Jews, some of whom have made large 'stakes.'

• • •

An extremely interesting meeting was held recently in London, Eng., by the Jewish Historical Society. At this meeting the Rev. Michael Adler, B.A. (London), read a paper on the Jews of Canterbury. This paper treated on several interesting historical facts, and proved that the Jews in Canterbury had always been on very good terms with their English fellow citizens. There was a flourishing Jewish community in Canterbury in the time of Thomas A. Becket. At the time of the expulsion of the Jews from England in 1290 A.D., the Jews of Canterbury, according to the lists, owned 1-30th of all the wealth of the Jews of England. At the present time there are only three Jewish families in Canterbury.

• • •

A wealthy Rabbi of Salonica, Rabbi Haim Matalon, has just donated 36,000 francs to the Hirsch Hospital. This is the largest donation that the hospital has received since its foundation.

• • •

The celebration of the Jubilee of Italian freedom and unity recalls the names of some famous Jews who fought and worked in this great cause. Signor Maurogonato, a Venetian Jew, fought for national freedom. He refused the Ministry of Finance, but was for years vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies. Signor Ancona, Finance Minister of Tuscany, and Tullo Massarani, became members of the Senate. General Ottolenghi was Minister of War, Signor Luzatti, one of the greatest authorities on finance, was several times Minister of Finance, and recently Premier. Several great Italian ambassadorial appointments have been held by Jews, and the mayor of Rome to-day, Signer Ernesto Nathan, is a Jew.

• • •

M. Roditcheff made a strong attack on the anti-Jewish educational restrictions during the discussion of the estimates in the Douma. 'Our ministry,' he said, 'does not spread education, but is occupied in calculating Jewish percentages. . . . I would ask the Russian students to learn a lesson from their Jewish colleagues. . . . My voice is at present one in the wilderness. Let us hope that Russia will soon show its present rulers their real place, which is "the dust hole" of history.' His speech created a powerful impression on the House.

• • •

The King of Italy has conferred the commandership of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus on Signor Gino Olivetti, formerly head of a department of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and a knighthood of the Order of the Crown of Italy on Signor Israel Lattes, chief clerk of the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

• • •

M. L. L. Klotz, who was Minister of Finance in the late French Cabinet, has been elected vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies by 314 out of the 358 votes recorded.

• • •

A large number of Jews in Bavaria, including officers in the Army, were honored by the Prince Regent with Orders and titles in commemoration of his ninetieth birthday.

• • •

The Russian Parliamentary Defense Committee has resolved, by 21 votes to one, that 'in view of the fact that Jews constitute a dangerous and demoralizing element in the Army, it would be advisable to present a Bill to the Douma providing for their exclusion from the army. This resolution created a great sensation in the Douma, where it is regarded as the first instalment of the Nobles' policy towards the Jews. The question, however, that everyone is asking is will the Government agree to disband the contingent of 54,000 loyal Jewish soldiers in the present army, and dispense with a force of 200,000 reliable and trained reservists? At present the Government demands from the Jews a larger percentage of recruits than the Russians. The Russian commanders in the far Eastern campaigns spoke highly of the Jewish soldiers. Only last week the Viceroy of the Caucasus, commended a Jewish soldier (Malsel) for his bravery in capturing an armed robber.

• • •

The Zionist central office has arranged that the elections to Congress are to take place in the week from July 3rd to July 8th. The returning forms must reach the Zionist Central Office, Cologne, by July 15th. Elections in America, Australia, etc., are to be held earlier so that the head office will have a list of delegates early. The Canadian Zionist Federation was entitled to 10 delegates, or rather members of Congress at the last Congress. One member for every 200 shekel payers. It is expected that the Canadian Zionists will be entitled to an even larger representation this year. At the present moment vigorous canvassing is being made for the sale of shekolim.

• • •

Alderman L. S. Cohen, of Liverpool, has offered to double the amount of subscriptions received by the Jewish Board of Guardians of Liverpool. An effort is now being made to raise the sum of £4,000. Alderman Cohen was Lord Mayor of Liverpool in 1900, and is one of the trustees of the David Lewis Trust, the great Liverpool charitable fund. Alderman Cohen subscribed £1,000 towards the equestrian statue of his late Majesty King Edward VII. which is to be erected in Liverpool.

• • •

It is reported that owing to serious trouble caused in Baghdad over the removal of Governor-General Nazim Bey, and his replacement by Yussuf Pasha, the Chief Rabbi, Eram Bey, resigned because he had been imprisoned. The Chief Rabbi of Baghdad is now on his way to Constantinople to give his reasons for resignation, and also for interference in political matters.

• • •

It appears that the large sum of money given by Baron de Hirsch to M. Pobiedonostzoff was for the benefit of the hospitals for the Jewish poor. The Procurator of the Holy Synod, misappropriated this money, and this theft was used by Baron de Hirsch, as a lever of him (M. Pobiedonostzeff), to obtain the right to found the Jewish Colonization Society (I. C. A.), in Russia. This explains the reason why the I. C. A. was ever permitted to start, for out of the dishonest practices of the Procurator arose the useful labors of this great Jewish organization.

### CURIOUS WAY OF CURSING.

A strange way of cursing is that of the Corean. His ordinary swear word is 'Oenuma!' or 'You brute!' The Japanese have the same partiality for this term of endearment. But according to the 'Oriental Economic Review' the Corean considers himself especially abusive when he calls a person his child or grandchild.

When he wants to call somebody down the Corean demands hotly, 'Are you not my child?' And the angry retort is: 'What! I your child? You are my grandchild.'

Then the first goes a step further and cries: 'You are a grandchild of my grandchild!' to which the rejoinder is, 'You conceited fellow, have you forgotten that you are a grandchild of a grandchild of my grandchild?'

When their vituperation reaches its climax, the people of Chosen at last come to the Occidental standard of exclaiming, 'You grandchild of a dog!'


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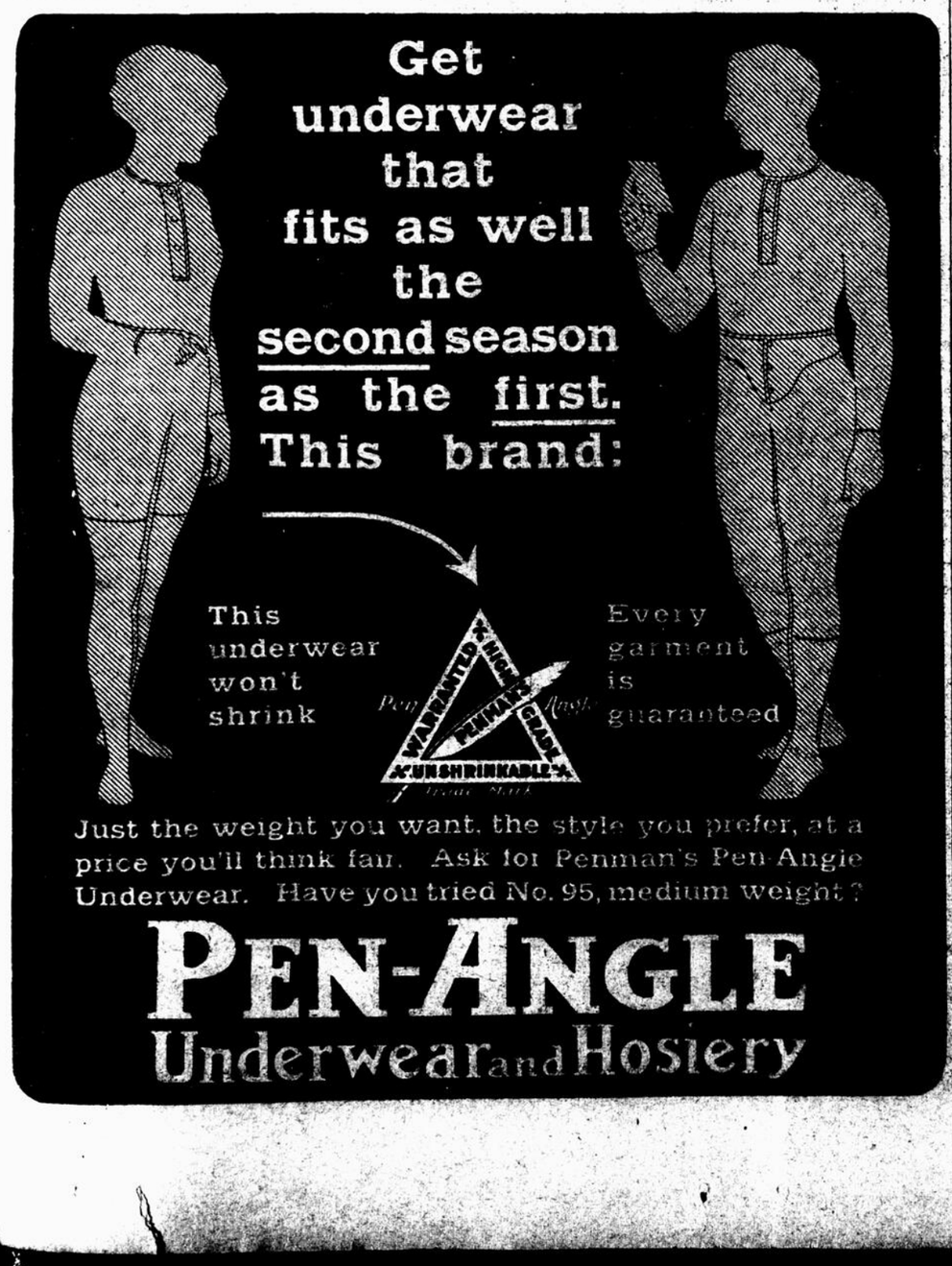
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# LITERARY REVIEW.

SPRING FICTION.

The season of the new fiction has arrived and brought a large and varied supply of this most prolific form of writing. The novel of purpose in its most truly American development, that is to say, the novel of frenzied finance and politics, has for its representative 'The Root of Evil,' by Thomas Dixon, author of 'The Leopard's Spots' (The Musson Book Company, $1.25.) This time it is the merger, the business combine with an enormous watered stock, that comes in for rough handling. The hero is, inevitably, a young lawyer. The villain becomes a multi-millionnaire by engineering a drug combine. The love story is not quite so entirely according to pattern. Instead of the poor youth loving the daughter of the financier, he is already engaged to a gloriously beautiful maiden before coming to New York. She also is poor, but not so lofty in her ideals as her lover. When he refuses to make his fortune by becoming a corporation lawyer, she breaks her engagement and marries the head of the merger, a 'poor white' whom young Stuart had befriended in college, and who adores him. He is never made aware that his marriage meant years of misery for his friend. Stuart has found a home in the house of a benevolent doctor and druggist, who spends his time serving the poor in his double capacity. The doctor has imbued both his boarder and his young daughter with his ideas and ideals, and has a strong influence on Stuart's decision to keep out of the combine's business. The latter undertakes instead to conduct a suit for Dr. Woodman against the powerful corporation. While suffering from his disappointment in love the young lawyer is cheered by the music of the doctor's little girl. He helps to send her to study music when she is old enough, and she becomes an operatic star. Stuart himself enters politics, and becomes district attorney. Meanwhile the drug magnate, Bivens, becomes wealthier and wealthier by swallowing one small concern after another. Finally, in the panic of 1903 he undertakes to provide funds to carry a great trust company through the crisis. His intention becomes known to the 'King' of New York, he summons Bivens and impresses on him that the trust company must go. He secures his withholding of his millions, ruins the company, and runs the fortune of Bivens into the tens of millions. He builds a palace in New York, another near his old home in Tennessee, entertains on the most extravagant scale, even for New York, and owns a large ocean-going steam yacht. Nan has everything she sold herself for and a devoted husband also, but she is not happy. For years Stuart avoids her, but at last he meets her again, during the panic, and begins to visit at the Bivens's house. The millionnaire loses his health and temper. Old Dr. Woodman, becoming convinced that he is wrong to bear hatred, withdraws his suit, expecting the corporation to compromise with him as it had offered to do earlier. Bivens refuses to see him or have anything to do with him. The doctor goes to a wildly extravagant entertainment at the Bevins's house, obtains an audience of its master, and is so overwhelmed to find out how implacably his enemy hates him, that he is quite distracted and feels justified in helping himself to one of the guests' favors—pieces of jewellery valued at twenty-five hundred dollars each. When he comes to himself, the good doctor is terribly distressed, and finally confesses to Stuart. The lawyer takes him to Bivens, tells what he did at the ball, and begs as a favor to himself that the doctor may be forgiven. Bivens's hate is too deep, however. He insists on prosecuting. This determines Stuart once again to refuse Bivens's magnificent business offer, which he has been induced to consider favorably. He makes such an eloquent plea in court for the kind old doctor, and against the wholesale stealing of the big corporations, that the judge suspends sentence during the doctor's good behavior. Bivens's rage brings on a stroke of paralysis in court, and for the short remainder of his life he is a peevish invalid. He demands Stuart so insistently that he again and again makes him leave New York to come to him. So Stuart and Nan are thrown together a great deal. Nan tries to lead the lawyer to declare his love for her and so hold him fast. She has discovered Harriet Woodman, now a 'star,' and is furiously jealous. Stuart resists all her efforts, and finally, on Bivens's death, declines to rekindle the old flame of romance. He offers to marry her if she will give up her millions and her magnificence, but when she declines to do so he bids her good-by. In the end the long-foreseen fitness of things brings him and Harriet together. Her faithful, though hidden, love has helped him in his dark days and, now revealed, brings him into sunshine at last.

An Australian story of mine and bush is 'Jim of the Ranges,' by G. B. Lancaster (The Copp, Clark Co.). In this, also, the hero falls in love with the wrong girl, and only comes to his senses and to the right one after long days of misery. Jim is a fine specimen of young Australia, big, strong, frank and honorable. He is the hero of the other young men who give him the title of 'Jim of the Ranges.' In order that he may be in a position to marry pretty Roseen, to whom he is passionately attached, he enlists in the police force. Immediately after this she throws him over in favor of a contemptible rascal, who is his avowed enemy. Roseen is a heartless coquette, merely entering into this engagement because she wishes to show her power over the other men. At this stage 'the kid' comes on the scene. He falls in love with the splendid young ranchman, but comes under the influence of his foster-brother, Nick, who has become entangled in some mining thefts with a bad lot of men. He and Jim love each other deeply and truly, but Nick knows that Jim will do his duty even if it means arresting him, and Jim fears that all is not right with Nick, and that his duty may involve painful consequences. The inspector uses Jim as decoy in a plan to catch all the men who have been 'crooked.' The plan succeeds perfectly in all places except where Jim is. Roseen has wormed out of him enough information to warn the only man she cares anything for, breaking her engagement with Soutar and entering into one with Jim to gain her end. Her warning is carried by Jim himself, who is too true to fathom her cunning, and who is her abject slave. It is too late, however, to save all, and her lover, Jack, and Nick are arrested. She manages to free them by stealing the key of their temporary prison, which is in Jim's care, and promises to keep him from going after them. She has estimated her power too high, however. Though Jim still does not suspect her, he refuses to evade his duty at her pleading, and sets off with the posse in pursuit of the escaped prisoners. He believes it is his adopted sister, Betty, who has set the prisoners free, under the delusion that she is in love with Nick, whereas it is to Jim himself that her whole heart is given. Roseen and Soutar plot to have Jim arrested and so prevent his leading the chase, but their plot is unsuccessful owing to Betty's devotion. She cuts short her beautiful hair, dresses as a boy and rides two days through the woods with a note from the inspector, telling the officer leading the posse to avoid all telegraph offices if he wishes to keep his best man. Betty has to ride on with the party till their quarry is run to earth at last. Nick makes a bold break for liberty, pursued by his foster-brother, and, sooner than be taken, he jumps over a precipice to his death. Jim is broken-hearted and is in danger of being overcome by melancholy and putting an end to himself. Faithful Betty accompanies him on a hard, swift ride back to headquarters and saves him from himself. Roseen's treachery has been revealed by the prisoners, and Jim's love for her is ended. He breaks off his engagement as soon as he meets her at his mother's house. Then he has to set out in chase of 'the kid,' who had escaped at the first warning. He finds the lad starving, but not before he has received from him a shot in the thigh that renders him helpless for many days. At the end of this time he has to set off again in chase of Soutar, who is killing horses belonging to the townsfolk. The chase leads him away into the hills, where the first winter's storm holds both captive and captor bound in a hill shanty for a week. Soutar is in a dying condition when he is found, and Jim stays with him till his death, though it means starvation for him. He and his horse are at the last stages of exhaustion when they make their way home after the storm is over. Betty and his mother once more nurse him back to health and strength of body and mind. At last his eyes are opened to what Betty may be to him, but that lady is far from easily won. They are happily married in the end and live to be a blessing to the mother who has been a guiding star to both their lives. She is the most ideal character in the story, a strong, pure, loving woman, who, living on a high plane herself, uplifts by her influence many others, as well as lively Betty and 'Jim of the Ranges.'

From the same publishing house comes 'Eve's Second Husband,' by Corra Harris, author of 'A Circuit Rider's Wife,' containing a woman's philosophy of the marriage relationship as this presents itself to the masculine mind. Eve's first husband always behaved according to copy-book morals, and was as devoid of passion as of vice. He did his duty and expected his wife to do hers. When he died she went daily on a pilgrimage to his grave luxuriating in the idea that she was grieving for a loved one. 'The Banner,' of which he had been editor, and her house were sold to Adam West. One day he meets her coming from the cemetery and introduces himself. In a very few days he enters upon an ardent and audacious wooing, which ends in Eve's having as her second husband the greatest possible contrast to the first. A creature of quicksilver, wild, wayward, and intensely lovable. By his natural eloquence he wins a new status for 'The Banner,' a seat in the Legislature, and finally in Congress. His tendency to occasional lapses through drink are unwittingly cured by Eve, who puts an editorial by her first husband in to fill up the 'Banner' during one of Adam's disappearances. This commits him to a strong temperance plank in his platform as candidate for re-election. The good people rally round him, the idea takes Adam's volatile fancy, and he decides to remain a temperance advocate. Later, when Eve has lost her early comeliness and evolved into the stout and efficient mother of three children, entirely absorbed in her housekeeping and maternal duties to neglect of her own appearance and social qualities, Adam goes still further astray. Eve learns of his wild doings at Washington, and once again takes an original method of bringing him to order. She orders a whole new outfit for the house and sends him the bills for several thousand dollars, saying she thinks he can afford that as well as other expenses. She is terrified afterwards at what she has done, as Adam makes no answer to her communication. Then an old friend turns up, an artist, paints her portrait as 'the American Eve.' Adam sees this exhibited in Washington, his conscience is awakened, he returns to Eve and makes peace. From this time on Eve decides she and the children will live with Adam where he is; that she will be more than just an admirable mother. The story ends in the house of the Governor of the state, to which Adam at last brings her according to an early promise.

There are many reflections throughout the story, wise and otherwise. Its general tendency is against divorce, so common in the United States, even when there may be legitimate ground for the decree. The reclamation of the sinner is aimed at rather than his punishment, which so often maims two lives and lowers the moral tone of an entire community.


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STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS (21,000 words), by a member of the British Government, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright (see above).
LABOR LEGISLATION (30,000 words), by Miss A. M. Anderson, M.A., Principal Lady Inspector of Factories, Home Office, London, and the Hon. Carroll D. Wright (as above).
PROFIT-SHARING (1,500 words), by Aneurin Williams, M.A., M.P. (see above).
TAXATION (9,500 words), by the late Sir R. Giffen, K.C.B., F.R.S., late Controller-General of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade, London.
BANKRUPTCY (17,000 words), by John Smith, C.B., formerly Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, Board of Trade, London, and Edward Manson, B.A. (see above).
ADULTERATION (24,000 words), by Otto Hehner, F.I.C., formerly President of the Society of Public Analysts, London.
GRAIN TRADE OF THE WORLD (4,800 words), by G. J. S. Broomhall, Editor of the Corn Trade News; Statistician of the Liverpool Corn Trade, and T. A. Ingram, LL.D.
GRANARIES (7,000 words), by G. F. Zimmer, author of "Mechanical Handling of Material."
LEATHER (22,000 words), by J. Gordon Parker, D.Sc., Principal of the Leather-sellers' Technical College, London.
IRON AND STEEL (47,000 words), by H. M. Howe, LL.D., Professor of Metallurgy, Columbia University.
RUBBER (13,000 words), by W. R. Dunstan, LL.D., F.R.S., Director of the Imperial Institute, London.
TOBACCO (9,800 words), by W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Instructor in Tropical Cultivation, Imperial Institute, London.
SUGAR (23,000 words), by C. Everitt, M.A., A. B. Rendle, D.Sc., F.R.S., Keeper of Botany, British Museum of Natural History; A. Chapman; and V. W. Chapman.
PETROLEUM (11,000 words), by Sir B. Redwood, F.I.C., Adviser on Petroleum to the British Admiralty and Home Office.
TIMBER (4,500 words), by J. Bartlett, Lecturer on Construction, etc., University of London, King's College.
WINE (19,000 words), by P. Schidrowitz, Ph.D., Member of the Council of the Institute of Brewing, England.
FUR (15,800 words), by W. S. Parker, Deputy Chairman, Fur Section of the London Chamber of Commerce.
PATENTS (11,500 words), by the Hon. A. W. Renton, M.A., LL.B., Editor of the "Encyclopaedia of the Laws of England."

The following are a few of the many other articles relating to Trade, Commerce and Business.

## How Large Industries Are Dealt With

A TYPICAL INSTANCE OF THE FULNESS OF TREATMENT ACCORDED TO THE CHIEF INDUSTRIES and of the convenience of the textual arrangement in the case of all important subjects is shown by the manner in which the subject TEXTILE INDUSTRIES is dealt with. There is an article of 37,000 words on "COTTON," written jointly by W. G. Freeman, B.Sc., Instructor in Tropical Cultivation, Imperial Institute, London; B. J. Chapman, M.A., Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, University of Manchester, and A. N. Monkhouse, of the Editorial Staff of the Manchester Guardian. There is an article of 30,000 words on "COTTON MANUFACTURE," by S. J. Chapman, M.A., and there is an article of 8,000 words on "COTTON SPINNING MACHINERY," by Thos. W. Fox, M.Sc., Professor of Textiles, University of Manchester. There are full and authoritative articles on "ALPACA," "BLEACHING," "CALICO," "CELLULOSE," "DYEING" (the last-named by J. J. Hummel, F.I.C., late Professor of Dyeing, University of Leeds); "FLAX," "MANILA HEMP," "MERCERIZING," "MUSLIN," "RUG," "SACKING MANUFACTURE," "SILK," "SPINNING," "TAPESTRY," "WEAVING," "WOOL, WORSTED & WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE" (19,000 words), and "YARN."

## Information Not to be Found in Other Books

Speaking recently at a dinner given in London to a number of contributors to the new edition, Mr. Hugh Chisholm, Editor-in-Chief of the Encyclopaedia, gave some interesting information in this connexion. He said: "If you take the series of articles on the Textile Industries you will find that those articles would make several ordinary books. You will find articles under 'Cotton,' 'Jute,' 'Flax,' 'Linen Manufacture,' 'Rama,' 'Manila,' 'Hemp,' 'Fibres,' etc.—you will find under those headings the mechanical product treated from its appearance out of the earth to its utilization in everyday life. From the general article you are referred to special articles on the separate technological processes, under Cotton, to such as 'Finishing,' 'Mercerizing,' 'Weaving,' and so forth. The same general process applies to all, but under the particular heading there are certain things which are peculiar to that heading alone. The whole subject is summarized under those headings, and everything is referred to in the proper place. As a matter of fact, there is no book in English, French or German, or any other language, which contains that information, up to the year 1910, about the machinery and all the processes from the beginning of the crop and the spinning of the flax, and so forth. In addition to that, which is the purely industrial side, you will find that the Victoria and Albert Museum and its experts have provided us with all the art and archaeological side; the archaeologists and artists have co-operated with the industrial expert on questions like 'Carpets,' 'Tapestry,' 'Lace,' 'Embroidery,' 'Knitting,' 'Hosiery'—almost every sort of thing you can possibly think of. This is one of the most interesting sides of the encyclopaedia. The articles are most effectively illustrated with pictures, not only of industrial processes and botanical subjects, but also art and archaeology. There is no published book which has such beautiful illustrations of carpets, lace and embroidery as this new edition. So much for the textile industry. And, in general, the same thing is done with every industry."

Among the hundreds of subjects dealt with in the New Edition which will prove of special interest to the man of business are the following :—

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| Shipping News | Unemployment | Customs Duties | Alkali | Free Ports | Civil Law |
| Succession Duties | Trade Organization | Succession | Copper | Oils | Fraud |
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# Home-Makers and House-Keepers

### The Children's Needless Burden

Far too many grown people suffer from youth to age from a burden of constraint and awkwardness in society, writes Margaret Sangster in the 'Christian Herald.' They are diffident in the presence of strangers and very much afraid that they will not make a good impression if they venture away from the shelter of their own home. Bashfulness is a burden hard to hear. It has its origin in self-consciousness, in anxiety about the impression we are making, and in a fear that we may not say the right word or do the right thing in the proper place. Babies are seldom self-conscious. In the first year of its life an infant looks out on the surrounding world with eyes utterly undismayed, and as Emerson has pithily said: 'The baby's hands pull the hair of laureated heads.'

Unfortunately, parents early begin the work of teaching children to be conscious of themselves. As soon as the little one begins to toddle about on its tiny fet, to talk in its pretty broken speech, and to manifest pleasure or dislike, father and mother call attention to everything the child does. Before long very small children find out that they are on the stage and that they have parts to play. If they are naturally bold and forward they enjoy the little drama in which they act, and lose no opportunity to display all that they know.

'When are you going to talk about me?' inquired a child of five, after mainly endeavoring to attract the notice of her mother's visitors. She was accustomed to be talked about and felt neglected when the visitors passed her over.

If children are naturally modest and shy, or if they are very sensitive, this premature notice results in early making them too retiring. In any case it does harm whatever the childish temperament happen to be.

A second fatal eror made by parents, one that inevitably binds fetters around them that in future will be chains hard to break, is in reproving children in company. No matter what a little culprit may do, rebukes and punishments should be deferred until there can be privacy. If a child must leave the room in consequence of wrongdoing, a mother should manage tactfully to send the delinquent away, without drawing upon the small head the amazed or sympathetic looks of every one present. No one enjoys the position of witness when a child is reproved or disciplined. The habit of disciplining children in public is far more general and much more cruel than parents imagine. It almost certainly follows that children thus reproved become diffident and awkward.

Attention should not be focussed on a child's defects or disfigurements. If a boy or girl has grown rapidly or is conspicuously undersized there is no occasion for telling the neighbors anything on the subject. If a child comes in with torn clothing or muddy feet, that, too, should be passed over in silence. Children should exist in a tranquil and happy background during the first ten years of life. They acquire so much through imitation and learn so readily by example, that precept upon precept and line upon line are always supplemented and aided by the personality of their parents.

Why should we not take pains to keep childhood free and sunny?

### LIFE.

There is no road, though high and steep,
Without an end at last,
And every rock upon the way
By patience can be passed.

There are few human hearts too hard
For gentleness to win;
Somewhere a hidden chink appears
Where love may enter in.

M.M.E.E.

### WHAT DO THE WOMEN SAY?

The 'American Magazine' contains a very interesting contribution in its department of 'The Pilgrim's Scrip,' which is quoted here, as follows:

'I want to say something to women that may raise a rumpus. However, I think I am right, so here goes:

'The other day a man walked into a social settlement in New York City, and asked whether his wife might go there and learn to cook. He said that his salary was $60 a month, and that his bill at the delicatessen, where his wife bought practically all the food for the two of them—cooked and ready to eat—was $30 a month. He said that he really did not get enough to eat, and that he could not afford such an outlay for food as $30 a month. The idea was beginning to dawn on him that if his wife would only learn to cook, they might have better food more food, and cheaper food.

'Now I understand that the expenditure for food by this couple is ridiculously high in proportion to their income. And, moreover, I am reliably informed that in our cities, but not in the small towns, our women are buying more and more cooked foods at delicatessen and bake-shops, and doing less and less cooking, thus eating up a portion of the family income which they ought to conserve. Moreover, they are raising up a crop of daughters who know nothing of household economy as it is exhibited in cooking. This is an enormously important point to consider in connection with the oft-repeated assertion that extravagance is one of the chief causes of our present trouble. Women can work wonders in a household if they apply their minds to the interesting and vastly important task of economizing. Thousands of women are veritable magicians in extending the capacity of a dollar. With the prices of food so high, not a woman ought to desert the opportunities which the home offers for the conservation of family resources.

'What have the women to say about this?'

### WITH THE WIND AND THE ROAD

Emma Endicott Marean, in the 'Kindergarten Review.'

When the day is young and the sun is in the east,
And the road swings out before,
Then I put aside the work that you think I never shirk,
And I laugh as I lock the door.
For it's joy, joy, joy, when the road is calling me,
And the winds are all at play;
They may whistle and shout as they buffet me about,
But my heart is as free as they.

There are secrets still of the road beyond the hill,
That I never yet have heard,
But I think to-day's the day when the winds will have it their way
And they'll tell me every word.
For it's joy, joy, joy, when a day is blue and gold,
And the air is crisp and keen,
To listen to the beat of a music wild and sweet
And follow to paths unseen.

### 'EMPTY LIVES.'

Did you ever think of an empty life and what it means? One who has every advantage and yet makes no use of them except for self.

I knew a lovely, beautiful young woman who from her girlhood was surrounded by all the wealth and the luxury of this world could give. She grew up the idol of society, every one loved her, she was a perfect beauty, she had wealth, a brilliant mind, an ideal home, a devoted husband, and was the centre of love and admiration of every circle in which she moved. A few years ago, after a life spent entirely for herself, she passed away, and the sentiments of even her most ardent admirers were, 'A wasted life.' What could not such a woman have accomplished? And yet, her life was empty. Henry Van Dyke thus expresses his thoughts on empty lives: 'Think of the result of existence in the man or woman who has lived chiefly to gratify the physical appetites—think of its real emptiness, its real repulsiveness, when old age comes, and the senses are dulled, and the roses have faded, and the lamps at the banquet are smoking and expiring, and desire fails and all that remains is the fierce, insatiable, ugly craving for delights which had fled for evermore; think of the bitter, burning vacancy of such an end, and you must see that pleasure is not a good haven to seek in the voyage of life!'—Mrs. Wm. King, in 'Atlanta Constitution.'

### LOVE.

Love feels no burden, takes account of no labor; does not speak of impossibilities. Love watches, and, sleeping, does not sleep.

Tired, it is not wearied; straightened, it is not constrained; frightened, it is not disturbed.—Thomas A. Kempis.

### Tempting Recipes For Spring Menus

Steamed Eggs.—Butter five patty pans or small custard cups, and carefully break an egg into each one. Set cups in the steamer or in a wire sieve that will fit tightly over a kettle of boiling water. Cover closely so the steam will not escape and cook about ten minutes, or until the whites are cooked to a white jelly. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and serve. If cooked in the little stoneware cups they may be sent to the table just as they are. If steamed in the patty pans turn them out carefully on to slices of toast, buttered and arranged on a hot platter. Pour a little melted butter over them, dust with salt and pepper, garnish with parsley and serve.

Dainty little puddings.—Take two heaping cups of fine stale bread crumb and soften with a cup of cold water. Grate the rind and squeeze the juice from one orange. Cut two ounces of citron into small bits and mix with the bread, together with the yolks of two eggs and sugar enough to sweeten to taste. Butter five or six small cups, beat the white of the eggs to a stiff froth and just before putting the puddings in the oven mix them with the bread and fruit. Divide the mixture evenly in the cups and bake slowly until nicely browned, about twenty minutes. Serve hot with the following sauce: Scald a cup of milk or thin cream with a little broken nutmeg or stick cinnamon. Mix with three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one large tablespoonful of corn starch. Add the hot milk gradually; then return to the fire and stir until it thickens. Beat in a large tablespoonful of sweet, fresh butter and serve with the puddings.

Veal Pot Pie.—Put a small plate into the pot to keep the meat from burning, or place an asbestos mat under the pot. Cut two pounds of veal into small pieces and put into the pot with two quarts of water. Boil gently for and a half hours. When the meat begins to get tender, add a rounded teaspoon of salt, a bit of red pepper pod or eight or ten pepper corns. When the stew is half done, onions and potatoes, cut in dice, may be added. Just before removing from the fire add half a cup of cream or rich sweet milk. Make baking powder biscuits, cutting them small and in squares. Bake quickly. When they are done and the stew is ready, split the biscuit open, arrange on a hot platter, thicken and season the stew to taste, and dispose over the biscuit. Serve at once.

Hot Tea Cakes.—Beat together until creamy one cup of granulated sugar and one tablespoonful of butter. Beat two eggs very light, add to the butter and sugar with a pinch of salt, a grating of nutmeg and a cup of milk. Mix together, then beat in a scant pint of flour, sifted, with three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Butter two shallow cake tins, spreading them about two-thirds full. Bake twenty minutes in moderately hot oven. Eat hot, with butter and jam or fresh stewed fruit.

Broiled Veal Steaks.—These are delicious broiled over a hot fire or in the broiler of a gas oven. Have the steak cut about a quarter of an inch thick to cook quickly and thoroughly; for it must not be underdone like beef or mutton. Allow about five minutes for each side. To avoid getting it too brown on outside before it is done, brush with soft butter or bacon drippings and dust with flour, before broiling. This will give it a good flavor and retain the juices better. The meat will not be so dry.

## Great Need of Small Rachel

LILIAN CONE in the 'Sunday Republican'

Poised like a Winged Victory on the stone-wall, Rachel gazed over her shoulder with a shake of the head that threatened to dislodge its insecure coiffure. Her candid blue eyes and upturned corners of mouth indicated hopeful spirit, but the shake held the essence of pessimism. 'It's awful!' she asserted with conviction, 'Awful!'

A disinterested observer would hardly have thus designated the neatly piled broken crockery in the corner of the poultry yards, but to the little girl, who knew how brief had been the time of its accumulation, its proportions were truly formidable. With the generous fragments of the biggest yellow mixing bowl the suspended sentence had fallen. To-morrow, Rachel, humiliatingly labelled unsatisfactory, was to be returned to the country almshouse.

'I wouldn't mind so terribly much,' she now informed her Waterloo doughtily, 'if it wasn't so bare and scrubby all around the poorhouse. Anyhow, somebody speaks to me once in a while there. Once Mrs. Slocum said "Rachel dear," just as nice as that! I didn't mind old Mr. Jakey calling me Timothy Redtop, he didn't say my hair was an "untidy mess."'

A cautiously investigating hand encountered numberless projecting tendrils. 'I guess it is, just the same,' she added conscientiously. Landing, with a flutter of scant gingham skirt, in the lane that divided Craig farm from Widow Brentford's summer home Rachel's guess became a certainty, the 'untidy mess' lightly discarding restraint covered her shoulders with a tangled glow.

'Now will you look at that?' the disgusted request was directed at a belated robin teetering upon a crimson maple. 'Just goes to show Mrs. Craig is right, don't it? I guess most 'leven-year-old girls could keep their hair neat and tidy, and not let every other dish slip, kersmash, through their fingers. I guess I will have to stay at the poorhouse one while, and,' said Rachel in righteous self-scorn, 'it serves me just right. Oh, my!' smiles came home sunnily as she pounced upon some fringed gentians blooming royally among withered mullen stalks. 'You darling things,' she murmured tenderly, smoothing the silken cups. 'You are just the color of Blessed's eyes. I believe you knew this was my last day and blossomed so I could take you to mother.'

The lane wound through a fringe of woodland, gay in October's fleeting glory. Rachel scuffled where fallen leaves were deeper, her ear alert to their cheerful crackle, but her self-communion again condemnatory.

'Seem's if I could do better,' she gave the flowers a gently admonishing shake. 'There ain't one bit of sense in such mortal carelessness.' Rachel was faithfully duplicating Mrs. Craig's austere voice and her little, patched shoes struck the rustling leaves aggressively. 'Nobody on earth is going to put up with such a heedless, useless girl. Nobody, Rachel. You are worse than you were when you came. You grow worse and worse, Rachel.

Her sweeping condemnation suddenly changed to passionate self-pity. 'But I don't mean to,' she cried, 'I had planned to be just as careful as never was to-day and not forget the teeniest weeniest, jiffy, but the kitchen is so warm and still after dinner and there are such heaps of dishes. Heaps!' The sweep of her arm would indicate a hopelessly obstructed landscape. 'Seem's if I never would get them all done. Then I get to thinking of the birds and flowers, and mother and Blessed, and wishing somebody would speak and —and everything.' She swallowed hard, winked violently, then looked hastily about for diversion.

She found it on a high chestnut limb where over his half-eaten nut a chipmunk eyed her with disfavor.

'Ho, ho!' called the little girl, with a pointed finger of derision. 'Left you on guard, have they? Look tirble big and scary, don't you? Nobody'll dare steal nuts when you are 'round. Oh, my, but you are tirble! I ain't going to touch your old nuts, Master Piggy, but you just watch out while I get those red-speckled leaves.'

She slipped the gentians carefully into her loose sleeve, then with a spring caught the overhangling branch. The squirred fled in chattering protest.

Presently, bearing the bright-hued twigs, Rachel emerged upon a glade, lying cuplike among trees that appeared to be clasping hands for a merry dance about a giant oak whose far spreading branches of scarlet and gold sheltered a number of gray lichened bowlders. The sunlit spaces were liberally bedecked with golden rod, blue asters and the feathery gray-white everlasting. The warm air was pungent with the breath of the sweet fern.

Rachel's smile was still bright, but her air of proud possession shadowed by prospective loss. 'I don't expect there is another such place in the whole world,' she murmured. 'I'm glad I found it, and brought Mother and Blessed here. We've had some lovely times. I wonder if they are watching for me? She regarded the big oak a moment, then suddenly dimpled. 'I'll 'sprise 'em,' she whispered. 'They think I ain't coming to-day, so they ain't watching. I'll get the flowers and creep in just careful. How they will laugh!'

She laud her autumn leaves beside the path and gathering up her skirt, exposing a short red petticoat, went tiptoeing hither and thither cutting the choicest from the profusion of bloom, with now and then a swift, sly glance to where the oak reigned apparently in solitude. Soon, with her skirt piled chin high, she came back and, with some difficulty, topped the whole with the gay leaves. Just where the great oak's shadow shut out the midafternoon sunshine, two short ridges of turf, lying side by side, bore resemblance to long-made graves; the likeness was intensified by a careful arrangement of slightly wilted wild flowers that covered the mossy sod. Between these two mounds Rachel tiptoed with tight closed lips and dancing eyes of mischief.

'Boo!' she cried, and letting her load fall, threw herself beside it and bestowed laughing caresses upon the flower-decked earth.

'Never heard me, did you?' She sat back upon her heels, pushing aside the unruly hair. ''Sprised as you can be!' she cried, gleeful at the success of her maneuver. 'What! Got to take you up this minute? Oh, you old rogue! See those pinky toes popping out, mother. Yes, yes, sister'll take her up, bless her darling heart.'

Rachel had rapidly removed the faded flowers and now, stooped as though gathering something into her arms. 'Look at her, mother!' in accents of joyous pride. 'Isn't she just the darlingest baby? See those little yellow curls, and those blessed eyes.' Shifting cautiously Rachel explored her sleeve. The gentians were brought forth, a bit droopy, but their royal hue undimmed. 'See those?' she demanded. 'Ain't they pretty? Just the color of Blessed's eyes? I knew you'd say that. Now I am going to put them right here, so you can look at them when she's asleep. Now, honey, you sit up on sister's knee and we'll nx the mammy up all spick and span.'

She fell to work industriously arranging her fresh flowers, talking eagerly in the meantime. 'What makes you look at me that way,' she inquired, as though in some confusion. 'Think I have something to tell you? Well, mother, you have the sharpest eyes! Take care! Dumpling, you'll tumble over backwards. Yes, mother, I have, I was going to tell you pretty soon, but maybe it's best to get it over quick. Yes, she nodded gravely, 'I've got to go back. Yep, another dish. Tirble ain't it? Can't blame Mrs. Craig can we? Me discouraged? I don't see what makes you ask that. Course I am sorry about Mrs. Craig's dishes. 'Maybe sometime I can pay her for them. Oh, no, I will just have to wait a little longer. Yes, I s'pose it does seem hard to go back and start all over again, but one oughtn't expect to find the right one the first time, had they? Don't you fret, mother, I'll find somebody alright.'

'There!' she surveyed her work critically; 'you look pretty fine, don't she, Blessed? Well, well, will you look a-here, mother, here's this child a-nodding already! Wants sister to sing her by-by, does she?' Rachel winked indulgently. 'Well, so she will, sweetness.' With folded arms, she got to her feet and began swaying, like a young sapling in a gentle breeze, singing a soft lullaby.

'By-low, by-low,' sang Rachel, with her empty arms folded over her hungry heart. 'By-low, by-low, my baby, oh. 'Sh, 'sh!' she held up a warning finger. 'I'll put her in the crib.' With infinite care she again got to her knees. 'Sleep, darling,' she whispered. 'Sleep nice and sound, and not disturb mother till—till—'

After all, was the brave show to end in disaster? Rachel's face went down upon her folded arms in an eclipse of bright hair. 'Oh, dear,' she gasped weakly. 'Oh, dear, dear, I can't, I just can't any more.'

'Would you mind if I helped you fix baby's crib?'

The bowed head came up with a jerk, and Rachel swept her sleeve across her eyes, then stared in amaze as the voice, as it were, detached itself from the gray-mossed rock where it had blended so inconspicuously. She was at no loss to identify this slender shape in softly clinging, ash-hued garments, piled up hair touched with silver, grave, gentle face, and tender, sorrowful eyes. It was Mrs. Brentford from across the lane. Apparently she took permission as granted, for she came quickly forward and knelt at the child's side.

'You see,' she explained, 'mine had blue eyes, and dear little yellow curls, and don't you think, Rachel, they may have looked almost the same?'

'Is yours—?' Rachel could not speak the word, but her nod was eloquent.

'For 20 years,' Mrs. Brentford said, 'I have just held her with empty arms.'

Twenty years! Rachel stared in sick dismay into a blank, dreary silence. Twenty years, and it had not taken her 20 weeks to learn that the most gorgeous feasts of imagination could leave the heart starved.

'Oh,' she cried, 'Couldn't you find anybody?'

'Find anybody?'

The child's heart sank at the surprised interrogation. 'Mother, when she knew she could not stay with me, said that I would not need to be alone for very long,' said Rachel. 'She said there were lots of people in the world who just needed to love somebody and to have somebody love them. She said I'd find some one like that if I was always watching and being helpful and cheerful, and—like that.'

'But you haven't?'

'No,' confessed Rachel, 'not yet. But, you see, I did not expect to stay at the poor-house very long. Mother thought I would not need to. So while I tried to do as she wanted me to, I did not really look very hard there. I did hope Mrs. Craig might be the one, though she did not look just the way I liked best, but,' with an effort to be absolutely fair, 'I did not give her any chance to like me, for I broke a dish the very first day. And,' sighed the little girl, 'I never gave her time to get over it.'

'And now?'

'Now,' Rachel watching the blue design growing under the long, supple fingers, answered slowly: 'Oh, I am going back to-morrow and try again. But if you have been 20 years without finding any one, it don't seem as if I had as much chance as I thought. You see, you can look everywhere, but I just have to wait for somebody to come along.'

'Rachel,' Mrs. Brentford said, gravely, 'I shall have to tell you how it has been with me. Your mother was right, dear, the world is full of people who need to love and be loved, and we may find them if we will; but you see, dear, when my own were taken from me, I thought I did not want any one else. I said I would have none but my own, so all these long years I have shut my heart when it was starving for love.'

'I know,' cried the child, with eager understanding, 'I felt just that way. First baby went, then, in just a little while, mother. All I wanted to do was just to go away by myself and cry and cry, but mother had made me promise. Why, that is a blue heart you are making!'

'So it is,' smiled Mrs. Brentford. 'Now some goldenrod. I wonder, Rachel,' she turned casually toward the child, 'how you like my looks?'

For a moment blue eyes and gray met in eager, yearning question, then the little girl turned away, reaching blindly for a sprig of goldenrod. 'Mother looked at me that way,' she murmured in a shaking voice.

They worked silently until the blue heart on the baby's crib lay haloed in gold, then Mrs. Brentford sat back to study the effect. 'Do you like it, Rachel?' she asked.

'It's lovely!' breahed Rachel fervently. 'I don't see how you ever thought of anything so sweet.'

'It was you that made me think of it. Now, Rachel, won't you give me your hand to help me up?'

Eagerly the scrubby little hands folded the slender, delicate fingers. Then, when they stood facing, Mrs. Brentford's arm was laid about the young shoulders, again their eyes searched with hungry, insistent question.

'Rachel,' the childless mother said, 'why should either of us look any farther? As long as our need is the same, why not try each other?'

'Oh!' cried Rachel, 'could I? Would you?' Then her expressive face shadowed. 'But,' she said faintly, 'I do break dishes tirble.'

Mrs. Brentford's low laugh was unsteady.

'But, dear,' she explained, 'things like that do not count when we find some one to love.'

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# THE BOYS' PAGE.

## HOW JOE USED HIS CHARGE.

(By Mary Gilbert, in the 'Congregationalist and Christian World.')

Joe Bonner was the eldest of six children, but that is not saying that he was very old. As a matter of fact, the years of his life numbered only fourteen or so. Few people credited him with even those, for he had always been quite small for his age, and might easily have passed for twelve.

Money was never very plentiful in the Bonner household and, one winter when the father had to go to the hospital, it became very scarce indeed.

Joe, feeling that he was now the head of the family, did all that he could for their support, but Wilton was a small, quiet town, and there seemed to be very little that he could do. Most of the people who might have hired him had boys of their own, who were more than ready to do odd jobs themselves when there was money to be gained by their performance.

One Saturday morning Joe seemed to be especially unfortunate. He met with so many refusals that he began to fear that he would get no work at all that day.

Had the boy been less discouraged, he might have passed John Dinsmore in silence, for he had the reputation of being a close, hard man, with whom it was difficult for even men to deal. But feeling quite desperate, he approached the old man with his oft-repeated request for work.

'Work?' echoed Mr. Dinsmore, his keen gray eyes measuring the slight young figure before him. 'I've got a man's job on the mountain yonder, but nothing for a child like you.'

'I'm older and stronger than I look,' said Joe, trying to keep his lip from trembling. 'Couldn't I do the work, a little at a time? I'd try my best to please you.'

'You would, eh?' said the old man, with a quizzical glance at the brown eyes that were looking straight into his.

'Yes, sir,' Joe answered, his eyes never wavering under the mockery in the old man's face.

'The men I've hired call it hard work to bring that much wood off the mountain,' said Mr. Dinsmore, motioning toward a small load that was being drawn down the street on a sled by a yoke of powerful-looking oxen. 'If you can make those cattle bring down what they ought to draw, I'll pay you man's wages for doing it, and welcome. It's no more than fair to tell you, though, that the men working for me say it can't be done.'

'I've driven oxen a little,' Joe answered modestly, 'and seen men do it a lot. I've just got to earn some money to-day, and this is the first chance I've had to do it.'

'If you call it a chance, make the most of it,' Mr. Dinsmore answered curtly, 'for it's not one that will stand waiting for you. If you bring those oxen down with anything less than a load, some one else will drive them back.'

When Joe appeared on the mountain, commissioned to drive down the oxen, the choppers stared at him in undisguised amazement. Big Tim Dolan voiced the general feeling when he exclaimed:

'I knew that the old man didn't like the way things were going, but didn't suppose that he was mad enough to play any such joke a sthis on us.'

'It's not so likely to prove a joke for the boy,' said Jack Norris, thinking of his own children at home.

'Better run along home, sonny,' said Tim, in his kindly way. 'It's no child's play to manage these oxen.'

'I am going to try it this once,' Joe answered resolutely. 'Mr. Dinsmore said that I might.'

The men piled onto the sled a half-load of wood, such as they had been drawing down.

'Please fill it up to the top of the stakes,' said Joe. 'I am going to take down a whole load.'

'You will be lucky if you get to the village with that much,' said Jack Norris gravely. 'The down grade is so steep that the oxen won't hold back a load. They run until they reach the elbow, when they make a sharp turn, and throw the wood off into the snow.'

'So Mr. Dinsmore said,' Joe answered soberly, 'and I am going to do my very best to keep the oxen from doing it this time.'

'You've got good nerve, sonny,' said big Tim with a smile, 'but it takes more'n that to drive a yoke of stubborn oxen.'

Joe felt by no means so confident as he appeared, but he was determined to make the best possible light. The plan that he had in mind looked very good to him. It remained to be seen how it would work.

The sled was soon filled to the top of the stakes, and the wood fastened down with a log chain. Then the oxen started slowly down the mountain road, guided by their youthful driver.

At first they held back the load as well as any one could wish, but when they reached the steep grade they began to run. Joe knew as well as the men had done that it would be useless to attempt to check their speed. Springing onto the sled, he devoted all his energy to keeping the runaways from plunging into the snow banks on either side of the road.

When they neared the elbow, as the turn in the road was called, he used his goad for the first time. Instead of allowing the oxen to turn sharply, as they had intended, he drove them straight ahead into a thicket of maple sprouts.

As the oxen crashed into the first young maples, Joe sprang from the load as lightly as a cat. Running around by the road, he reached the place where the truants would naturally come out.

Before the oxen reached the spot where their young driver awaited them they were severely punished for their bad behavior. The insulted young maples sprang up under their hoofs, striking them on every side. Their mad pace soon slackened to a walk. Long before Joe reached them, they stood stock still among the sprouts, as subdued a pair as one could wish to see.

When Joe drove the oxen into the village with the sled piled high, John Dinsmore gazed at him in frank amazement.

Why, you've brought down a load!' he exclaimed. 'The men were telling me that it couldn't be done.'

'I think that I could do still better,' Joe replied, 'if I had larger stakes on the sled.'

'Then larger stakes you shall have,' Mr. Dinsmore answered heartily, 'and anything else that you want.'

When Joe started down the mountain with a second load of wood, there was no question about the oxen's willingness to hold back. They had no desire whatever to hasten their arrival at the now-dreaded turn in the road. Joe had to keep urging them on and on, until they rounded the curve in safety.

'I offered you man's pay if you did a man's work,' said Mr. Dinsmore, when the wood was unloaded, 'and I believe on my soul you're going to earn it.'

'Tim said to tell you that he'd need two more choppers if we were going to draw down loads of this size,' Joe responded. 'He hasn't enough men up there now to keep up with us.'

'All right, all right!' Mr. Dinsmore responded, with a heartiness he seldom showed. 'But how about the oxen? Will they be able to stand the strain?'

'They draw quite easily on the down grade,' Joe assured him. 'If you would let us have a horse, so that we could double up at the elbow, they'd do just as well on the level.'

'Then a horse you shall have,' said Mr. Dinsmore promptly, 'and anything that you want in reason.'

So all day long the oxen drew wood down the mountain, with Dobbin to help them over the level road. Mr. Dinsmore asked no questions as to how the boy had trained them, and Joe offered no explanation.

When the choppers came down in the evening, however, they could talk of nothing but the young driver's exploit.

"Twas as neat a trick as ever I saw!' big Tim exclaimed. 'The way he sent the oxen through the sprouts with that first load. There we'd been trying to beat those cattle into submission, and he just let 'em whip themselves. 'Twas a very simple thing, but we might have been there a week without ever thinking of doing it.'

'The boy has brains,' said Mr. Dinsmore tersely, 'and, what is more important, he has learned to use them. He won't need to go looking for work again until I quit hiring help.'

## ALL IN A KNOTHOLE.

Donnie leaned against the post of the new verandah where I sat, tucked up for an airing, and picked with his knife at a loose knot in the unpainted wood.

'What makes these things in the wood, mummie?'

'They're knots,' was my most inadequate reply.

A moment's silence was broken by a distinctly doubting voice.

'Did someone tie a knot in the wood, mummie? It doesn't look like it.'

I scowled, but Don's back was toward me. I had been answering questions pretty conscientiously all day—not to speak of the past three years—and my thoughts just then were very interesting. But 'something' prompted me, and I switched on to his line. It, too, interested me. I did not have to pretend.

'No. I wonder how they came to be called "knots," I said. 'I mean, I'd like to know if there's any association between them and the knots you tie.'

'Muz! Just look what that kid's doing!' called Walter from the window. Walter, I may explain, is nearly twelve; Don not quite six, and, of course, a mere 'kid.'

I referred the question to the newcomer, who solemnly declared it a 'knotty problem.' Whether he is marked by fate for a funny man or not, I don't know, but the trouble developed early. We take no special notice of it. We are in dread of his becoming a 'smarty.' So, on this occasion I only smiled and said, 'Perhaps you've given us a clew. We call a problem 'knotty' when it's hard. Does the knot seem harder than the rest of the wood, Don? I'd rather you wouldn't pick at that one—holes in the verandah are not right, are they?—there are waste pieces of board out there, with knots in them.'

In a minute the boys had examined the knots and announced that some seemed harder and smoother than the rest of the wood and some softer and rougher.

'I guess we're on the wrong scent,' said Walter.

(I am so tired of telling them not to 'guess' when they ought to 'think,' that I decided it really was a 'guess' this time.)

'Why shouldn't a knotty problem be knotty because it's all tied up?'

'Perhaps,' I assented; 'involved, intricate, like a knot. Hm! The dictionary or some of the language books may help. I wish you'd find out for me after tea.'

Walter was busy cutting a 'W'—of course—when Donnie held up a bit of board.

'Look, mummie, the funny holes. The knots came out. They weren't in straight.'

'And you haven't found out yet what makes the knots, have you?' I encouraged.

'Why they're—' Walter began, but caught my look and went on with his carving.

'It would be good fun to find out. Walter can help you some. You know where the wood came from?'

'Papa brought it from Jackson's.'

Walter gave a chuckle of superiority.

'I s'pose he thinks Jackson puts the knots in to fill up holes.'

'I don't!'—with a 'punch' at Walter's anatomy.

'What were they doing when you were at Jackson's, Don?' I asked.

'The big saw was making planks out of the logs; and I saw them making boards like these, too.'

'Were there knots in the planks and boards then?'

'I don't know. I didn't think about knots then.'

'Well, I love to get hold of something I didn't think of before; don't you?' (Silence.)

'Mummie! I know! I know! They're little branches.'

'Good for you, son.'

'And that big, big one in the plank,' (I had noticed him examining one) that was a big branch—the plank was a big tree!'

'And you said these knots were not in straight,' I ventured.

The jig-dancing stopped. He poked his fingers into the knotholes again and glanced out at the bare maples on the lawn. I saw the idea coming, and suggested, 'you might put a stick in for a branch.'

'They don't go 'zactly like those out there, do they, Mum?'

'Hello! Here you are with your little class intent on its specimens and full of the zeal for experiment!' Don was already hugging his father's knees.

'Go away, you incorrigible pedagogue! The child is just amusing himself,' I protested. 'Don't, in mercy's name, tell him he's 'studying' anything; you'll spoil the fun.'

'Walter had the mats up in the front hall when I came in. I asked if he was house cleaning, and he said, 'Dad, hardwood has no knots in it, has it?' 'Can't you find any?' said I. 'But hardwood trees have branches,' he was debating when I came out.'

'Walter must be on a separate hunt of his own,' I laughed. 'Donnie has an idea that he could tell what kind of trees these boards were by the angle of the knots, the way they're arranged, and all that. I'm sure I couldn't.'

Here Walter burst out with, 'I know, mus! The hardwood branches are so high up—and there's no balsam in the knots, either!'

I saw from this disconnected jargon what he had been thinking out, but my leisure time was all spent, for that afternoon.

'It will do you good,' I advised the pedagogue, 'to go with them up to the woods before tea. Take Milly too; she has been at that piano over an hour.'

I longed to go with them and follow up the discoveries. I am densely ignorant about these dear, out-of-door things, having had the misfortune to spend my childhood in a city.

'I'd think,' said Walter, picking up one of the pieces of board, 'that the knots would be only in the outside of a log, but all these boards can't be from the outside.'

'You mean because the branches are all on the outside of the trunk?'

'Yes. At least—do they come from away inside?'

'It does look like it; but I never thought of it that way. You can easily find out next time you are at the mill.'

'You'd hardly think, Muz, that a tree was planning, years ahead, what branches it was going to have, would you.'

'I don't know, dear. But we'll have to find out just where the branches do start from.'

As the others came out of the house, Mildred pointed to a board in the verandah. 'It looks as if that tree had made a good deal of preparation for that knot. Look at the pretty, wavy grain of the wood all around it.'

'Well, see here, Mill, if you know so much, why is that knot hard and smooth, and that one all spongy?' Not getting an immediate answer, Walter went on, 'I guessed that, and I'm going to see if it's right. Those branches were cut off and got all dried out before the tree was cut down. That right, dad?' And off they went, talking about painting the cut ends of our apple tree branches.

At tea time I asked the children about their puzzles, and we were deluged with finds, facts, surmises, questions, contradictions, and what not. They had been to the oak grove, to the pine wood, to Jackson's. They had seen knots in long section, in hard wood, in soft wood; Don had cut off a branch and 'made a knot' himself. He had a sweet-smelling shingle full of dark knots, which he insisted upon taking to bed with him. They had a spruce gum and pussy-willows and half a dozen kinds of buds—only one twig of each kind, to keep in water, for we never destroy a bit of living tissue wantonly.

The pedagogue produced some rough sketches of tree branching which Milly and Walter had been putting in his blank-book, and casually remarked that he had just seen the first Grackle, and Walter the first Swamp Sparrow they had observed this spring.—J. W. M., in the 'Educational Review.'

## THE POWER OF THE PENNY.

It is to dig into the old treasures of proverbial wisdom to speak about 'the penny saved' being 'the penny earned,' and to advise a young man to 'look after the pennies and the pounds will look after themselves,' but it is also a piece of the most up-to-date and modern advice. Business men to-day are willing to pay experts enormous sums for their services in the way of advice, yet here is advice free along one of the most important of lines to a young man just starting out in life, and given by an expert in connection with this cartoon in the Brooklyn 'Eagle.' 'Small savings,' says Frederick Boyd Stevenson, 'are a barometer of national progress. If you would know the future of a country, don't ask what its millionaires are doing; query, rather, as to the small depositors in the savings banks.'

Then he goes on to give, as backing up his statement, the authority of the words of Charles Naeher, president of the German Savings Bank of Brooklyn.




Looking complacently at me across the table, he said:

'No man has ever risen in the business world by his own efforts, unless he possessed thrift. The young man who despises the little things will never attain the big things.'

As for himself—he came to this country from Germany fifty-seven years ago. He worked for nine dollars a week as a mechanic, brought up a family and saved two dollars of his wages every week for that rainy day which never came, for his small savings grew larger and larger, until to-day he is one of the most substantial business men of Brooklyn. His first six months and the second six months the twenty cents which his $10 has earned will be earning interest, too. In the meantime the man is adding to his savings, and his principle and his interest are working—always working for him while he works and while he sleeps. You can see what a few dollars will do. The workman soon sees what it will do, and it is an incentive for him to work the harder and save the more.'

'What would you advise,' I asked, 'at the start as the best small investment for a young man?'

'The first start should be in a savings bank. Then, so soon as a man can see his way, he should buy a home. That is the first important move in his financial career. When he gets his home paid for he should try to get another house. Then he will be getting a good income. I always lived well. My family always had good substantial food and clothing—all the comforts—but, somehow, I never could enjoy spending money foolishly. Sometimes when I go over to Manhattan I look in at the restaurants and see hundreds and hundreds — yes, thousands—of people spending money lavishly, and I wonder where they all get it, and I wonder where the pleasure comes in. It is not only the rich who spend it, but men who cannot afford to, and only do so because of a silly vanity to ape the rich.'

'You say that when the young man has saved a little money his first investment is a home. After that, is it advisable for him to make other investments — for instance, bonds—say city bonds?'

'Well, bonds do not pay better than 4 percent as a rule. Deposits in a savings bank do that, and the money is always at the call of the depositor. There are good investments, of course, in bonds and stocks, if one buys outright and doesn't go into speculation, but the average man who is not an expert in these transactions always runs the risk of not making the right investment. For the man of small means I regard the savings bank and real estate the safest investments.'

If you talk with the heads of other savings institutions they will tell you this same thing about small deposits; they will all tell you the same story of the power of the penny. The penny is the start of the great fortune. Two places of importance are occupied by the penny in the financial world. One is its utilization as the medium of closely calculated profits in enterprises where millions of dollars are involved, and the other is the real value of the penny itself as a purchasing power. It was through the true knowledge of the value of the penny that men like Russell Sage, whose first wages were $4 a month, and Andrew Carnegie, who once earned $1.20 a week, accumulated millions. Sage's immense fortune was built up from the pennies. Few outstripped him in the race for wealth. None exceeded him in the economies of life.

Andrew Carnegie's father borrowed $50 to help pay the pasage of the family to America. The late Marshall Field, of Chicago, probably the greatest retail dry goods merchant in the world, began working for $2.50 a week.'

## PUZZLES.

### WORD SQUARE.

(Sent in by Gertie Gencherman.)

Fodder.
A herb.
Until now.

### DIAMOND.

(Contributed.)

A consonant.
An interjection.
An article and a place torn.
An author.
A French Christian name.
A part of the foot.
A consonant.

### BRITISH TOWNS.

(Sent in by J. D.)

Add together: 1. A bar to fasten a door and a preposition. 2. An association and a place where you can cross water on foot. 3. An animal like a weasel and a hurt by fire. 4. A tree and the thigh of an animal. 5. A fruit and to pass from one side to another. 6. Perfect and fuel. 7. A noted battle and a collection of houses. 8. A dark color and an instrument of music. 9. A water fowl and a large body of water. 10. A body of water, arm of the sea and a kitchen necessity. 11. Coverings for the head and low ground between hills. 12. A small mail and a place where you can cross a river.

### ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Charade:—I, Sex; 2, Ton; 3, Ship; Sextonship.

WORD SQUARE.

E R I N
R O S E
I S L E
N E E R

TRIANGLE.

A
S O
S Q U E
U R A L
I R I S H
T O R I E S
H O N E S T Y

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from: Ross W Bastable, Lachine; Jean Cartier, Montreal; Janet Lewthwaite, Montreal; H. H. Walter, Montreal; 'Witness' Reader, Moose Creek, Ont.

Answers to the previous week's puzzles were also received from Jean Cartier.

## THE FLOWERING OF TREES.

The white or silver maple blooms in late March or April. Before the buds have been noticed to swell, the flowers are out and gone. Few there are quick enough to catch this tree in bloom with its small inconspicuous flowers.

The red maple comes more deliberately and for a fortnight or so in May its flowers redden the woods.

The willows and poplars belong to the same family. They are all early to put forth their catkins, some erect, some drooping.

'Have you ever seen the blossoms of the oaks?' says a writer on this subject. 'They do not hang on so persistently as do those of the maples, or scatter their pollen so abundantly as the pines. But they blossom none the less. Most of them wait until May to hang out their sparsely set tassels, but one must get the eye trained upon them earlier, watch the young leaves slowly unfold, and finally really 'catch them at it.' The blossoms of the trees are quite as varied in color and form as any other flowers. Trees are by no means a family by themselves: for instance, the apple and the thorn trees (and he might add the bilberry and cherry) belong to the rose family; the elm to the nettle family; the locust to the pea family, and so on. You can see the family resemblance, too, with half an eye.

'Make note, with care, which of the trees and shrubs of dooryard and fence row are still bare at the end of April, which are leafless but blossoming, and which are delicately clothed with new foliage intermixed with flowers. The nut trees lag at the very end of the procession, while sumac seems very cautious about putting forth its leaves.'—'Educational Review.'

### RUNNING A BRISTOL BLOCKADE.

Many a story of adventure and heroism is tucked away in dusty old volumes of history, which hardly one person or knows of. Even in our own Canadian history, young and fresh as it is in comparison, some of the older stories of days there are occasional little ones tucked away among the drier records and one of these has been found for the Boys' Page by Mr. Greig, of Vancouver, B.C.

In the time of Frontenac an attack upon Quebec was planned by Admiral Phips. One night as the ships were lying in the St. Lawrence some of the sailors heard a very curious sound or noise. This was reported to the admiral, who sent out a boat to search for the cause. They soon returned, bringing as prisoners two young French-Canadian boys, who had with them a squealing pig.

The astonished Admiral enquired as to why they were sailing about in the dark with so strange a companion. Reluctantly one of the lads was finally told that they had been living in the city of Quebec and that they were afraid that perhaps the people were suffering from hunger, and so had actually risked taking the pig in for the use of his comrades.

The Admiral was so amused at the whole adventure that he said:

'Let them go! It can do no harm, and they have already suffered enough in fright and anxiety.'

We shape ourselves the joy or fear
Of which the coming years are made,
And fill our future's atmosphere
With sunshine or with shade.
—Whittier

# TRUE TALES OF ANIMAL-LIFE





### THE BOWER BIRDS.

The bower birds of Australia and the Papuan region form an extremely interesting group peculiar to that part of the world, for they seem to be endowed with a certain sense of the artistic, if love of ornament may be so called. Attention was first called to this group by Gould on his return from Australia in 1840, when he described their runs as being 'perfectly anomalous in the architecture of birds, and consist in a collection of pieces of stick or grass, formed into a bower; or one of them (Chlamydera) might be called an avenue, being about 3ft. in length, and 7in. or 8 in. broad inside; a transverse section giving the figure of a horseshoe, the round part downwards. They are used by the birds as a playing house or 'run,' as it is termed, and are used by the males to attract the females. The 'run' of the satinbird is much smaller, being less than a foot in length, and moreover differs from that just described in being decorated with the highly-colored feathers of the parrot tribe. Chlamydera, on the other hand, collects around its run a quantity of stones, shells, bleached bones, etc.; they are also strewed down the centre within.

At first these extraordinary habits seemed rather an exaggeration; but further knowledge has not only confirmed the first accounts, but has added additional wonders of artistic construction in more recently-discovered species belonging to this group. The most remarkable of the later discovered species is the gardener bird of New Guinea; it is apparently the only creature besides mankind which shows its appreciation of flowers by adorning its summer-house grounds around with them. They build around a central support of a small stump or tree a thatched hut about two feet in height, with its roof of orchid stems sloping to the ground in radiating fashion. The central support is artificially covered with moss piled up in the shape of a cone so that a circular promenade is formed between this green velvety centre piece and the sloping roof. The most extraordinary habit of this bird is, however, evidenced outside the building, for the ground around is maintained in the semblance of a garden; the front is laid out with a verdant carpet of moss extending about six feet, and on this carpet are laid blossoms and berries of every hue. The work of the birds, however, does not end with the laying out of this miniature garden, for they take considerable trouble to maintain the freshness of the decorations, for, as the blooms wither, they are removed to a heap out of sight, and fresh blooms are laid in their place. It is difficult to imagine that this pleasing habit is the outcome of any sense of beauty or refinement developed to such an extraordinary degree in this one species, but it certainly seems so. That birds of some species have a sense of decoration and beauty beyond others seems apparent in the nest-building habits of many; and to one who has done much nesting it seems also true that certain individuals of a species have this sense developed in excess of the average, for even among our commoner British birds one comes across some strange material used in the finish of a nest that can have no other object but that of decorative effect.

All the species of bower birds possess this peculiar habit of building or laying-out playgrounds; but their methods differ very considerably in style. 'Prionodura,' of Queensland, builds around its central hut a number of hutlike constructions that give the garden the appearance of a miniature camp. 'Ailuroedus' apparently dispenses with the building, and only contents itself with laying out a playing ground decorated with the little heaps of brightly-colored leaves and younger shoots, removing them as they decay. In confinement they still retain the habit. The bower birds, although supposed to be rather closely related to the birds of paradise, are not always gaily plumaged, some species being most sombre in appearance.—'Otago Witness.'

### THE FLYING FROG.

There are flying frogs as well as flying squirrels and flying fishes, and all use a kind of aeroplane for making short flights. The flying frog of Java has been described by Professor Sledlecki, of the University of Cracow, under the name of Polypedates Reipwardii. It is usually a beautiful green in color, with white belly, and orange-yellow soaring membranes between the fingers. It is like the chameleon, however, in its color changes. It feeds on insects, remains quiet in bushes by day, and when disturbed glides quickly away to a distance.—Otago 'Witness.'

### ANIMAL FRIENDSHIPS.

Devoted friendships between elephants and dogs and cats are well known. In the Central Park menagerie the elephants are on good terms with several cats, who sleep against their legs and in other ways show their utter contentment in the society of their Brobdingnagian friends. Over in Coney Island two years ago the trick elephant Alice, and Jack, a full-grown tiger, worked together beautifully, and in many way showed that their feeling for each other was something more than the result of the work of the trainers.

Animals of a like species are often placed together, and in the large zoos where male lions or tigers are confined in the same cage it is as much as the lives of the keepers are worth to separate them, and certainly the interests of peace and harmony at the zoo suggest that no such change be made once the animals have been placed in the same cage and have grown to like one another.

And yet as in human affairs things occur to break these friendly relations. The case of Pollux and Prince, the Hagenbeck lions who were brought to this city from Chicago in 1904, comes to mind. They had been in the same cage for months and were on the terms of the greatest friendliness. They shared their food without fighting or snarling, and demeaned themselves as two kings should. But Mignon, the lioness came between them and one Sunday morning occurred one of the most desperate fights which man ever witnessed between animals in captivity. The fight lasted an hour at the end of which time Pollux dragged himself whining to his corner, beaten almost to death.

Separate cages were necessary after that, but this is an exceptional ending to animal friendships, of which it may be said that as a general thing once they are formed they are abiding, constant, and consistent—explain the fact as one may.—New York Times.'

### OBED'S DOOR-BELL.

(By B. E. H.)

Obed, the cat, discovered his door-bell himself. To others it looked like a common grape-vine branch growing across the window, but when Obed first cast his great green eyes upon it, he saw in it other possibilities, and he soon proved that he was right and other people wrong, for in response to a pull from his strong paw, the vine flew back against the pane with a ringing sound.

Then Ted also recognized it as a door-bell, and soon even slower-witted people came to see it rightly, and to admit Obed whenever he used it.

This was in early summer, and when, late that fall, papa was pruning the vines—it was very strange; he certainly had answered Obed's bell often enough—he found himself, after a cut of the sharp pruning-knife, standing with Obed's door-bell in his hand and the dread thought, 'What will Ted say?' in his mind.

He quickly ran to the garden-house, and fixed a piece of wire where the vine had been, and then waited as anxiously as Ted the return of Obed in some doubt as to how he would look upon the change.

Soon Obed came trotting up the walk, gave a bound to the window-sill, reached out his paw in an abstracted manner, then, catching sight of the wire, stopped with his black paw in mid-air and a dazed look on his face.

He drew back, and seemed to ask, 'What has happened to my bell?' He put forth his paw several times. At last, as if desperate, he rose, and with a look which said plainly:

'One must have a door-bell. I will take my life in my paw and try the thing.'

A strong, nervous pull of the wire, with no result save a clear ring as it struck the pane and his speedy admittance by delighted Ted, reassured Obed and reconciled him for all time to his new door-bell.—'Youth's Companion.'

### 'DADDY LONG-LEGS.'

Everybody is well acquainted with the insect called 'daddy long-legs,' but not everybody knows that there is evidence to show that this strange little creature, towering high above its fellows on its thread-like stilts, is probably a more ancient inhabitant of America than any representative of the human species.

Far back, in tertiary time at the very dawn of the modern world, its ancestors lived, we are told, in great numbers in that part of the continent which we call Colorado. The fossil remains of these insects show the characteristic features that mark them to-day, although new species have taken the place of the old; for even 'daddy long-legs' knows what evolution is, and has attained to something that in his view is perhaps a kind of civilized existence suitable to the exigencies of life in the twentieth century.—Baltimore 'Herald.'

### THE WEST INDIAN TREMBLEUR

Hearing a sudden whirr of wings, I looked up and saw a great garnet-throat humming-bird, hovering from twig to twig, closely examining. Such a beautiful bird it was, with its velvety plumage, back a deep purple, and throat like a ruby, wine-tinted. Then came the little gilt-crested hummer, smallest of the humming-bird family, approaching by successive advances and halts by the way. One of these black-eyed sprites, coming up from the ravine below, zigzagged through the air as if ascending an aerial staircase. All the hummers are filled with curiosity when they discover a man in the deep woods, but no matter how eager they are to examine you they rarely neglect to improve their time by visiting a flower, or darting at an insect on the wing. They are, indeed, the busiest birds I ever knew; even when resting they are always preening their brilliant plumage, or looking around for the minute things that constitute their prey.

But, if the hummers were the most beautiful creatures that visited me in my retreat in the West Indian mountains, they have rivals in attractiveness in the bird locally known as the 'trembleur.' He is literally the trembler or quaker, from a habit he has of quivering all over like 'a bowl full of jelly,' shaking his wings and flirting his tail. It chanced that a pair of tremblers had a nest in a bullet tree in front of my station—at least, they were building one there, in a hole just under a limb. I was attracted by one of them coming out of the hole, then darting at a lanceolate leaf, which it bore back to its mate, who was in waiting at the entrance-way to their home. The one in waiting was evidently a female, judging from the bowing and scraping that went on before her, when, with wings and tail a-quiver with pleasure, her mate finally relinquished the leaf and then went for another. This one he took into the hole himself, or attempted to; but as there was not room within for the two of them, he backed out again, still with the leaf in his beak, which his mate took away, after a pretty little squabble as to which should possess it.

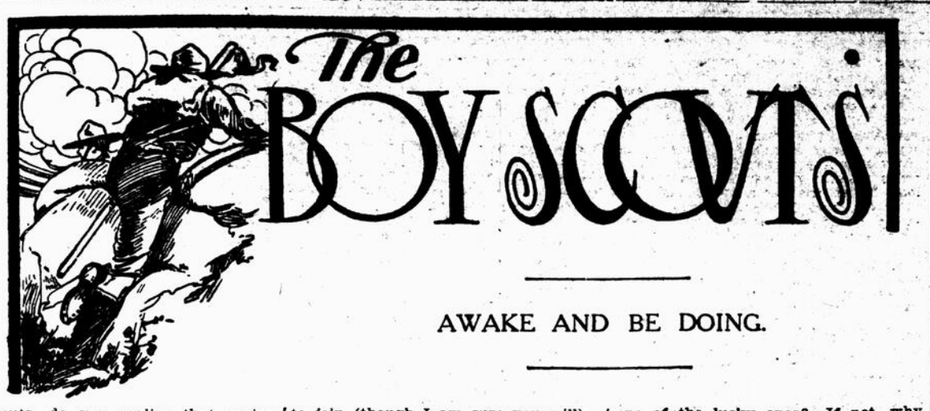
After rubbing noses awhile, as if to 'make up,' during which performance the leaf dropped unobserved to the ground, they flew off together to inspect a lialine, or hanging bushrope, which was plastered all over with air-plants, a veritable hanging garden. They pulled off a sliver of bark here, and a tendril of tillandsia there, but dropped their findings successively in order to indulge in a mutual bobbing of heads and shaking of wings and tails. After a while the male flew away, but soon returned with a long, snake-like rootlet, which he carried with great show of proprietorship into the hole. Immediately he had come out, in darted the female and brought forth the rootlet, which she let fall to the ground, then picked up and carried back again, apparently for no other purpose than that she might claim the honor of an original discovery. Meanwhile, the male was in no wise offended, but was hopping up and down, now and then interjecting a melodious trill, low-pitched but deliciously sweet and pleasant to the ear.

A very pretty, lace-like fern projected from the doorway of their habitation, and other ferns surrounded it, so they had a most charming home, but they did not seem to be much in earnest about building their nest therein. I imagined it must have been their first one, and they fancied they might take forever to construct it, if they chose. That they admired it, and probably thought it the very finest ever built since the world began, was quite evident, and it was also laughable to see them peer into the hole, haze in rapt admiration, then fly away a few feet and hover on suspended wing in mid-air before it. Returning, they projected their heads into it alternately, then withdrawing them slowly, with the peculiar quiverings already described, all their feathers seemed electrified.

I whistled a bird call, and they flew to me at once, perching on my head without fear, and seemed perfectly convinced that I was fascinated with admiration of them and themselves. They signalled each other to this effect, then back to the hole in the tree, and stood, one on a branch at either, shaking themselves approving their great discovery.—F. A. in the New York 'Post.'

### A GOOD LEAP.

A two hundred-pound buck was last fall in the woods between Bay and Mast Hope as it was making a leap across a ravine. The buck rose with its fore feet on the edge of the rocks toward which it was leaping, and fell back dead. The stag or deer covered by its leap was 39 feet.



# The BOY SCOUTS

## AWAKE AND BE DOING.

Scouts, do you realize that spring is here? Also that you have one of the finest scouting countries in the world to roam about in? If so, be up and doing. Get your chums to join the finest and most glorious brotherhood known, and to lead the out-door life, 'the' life.

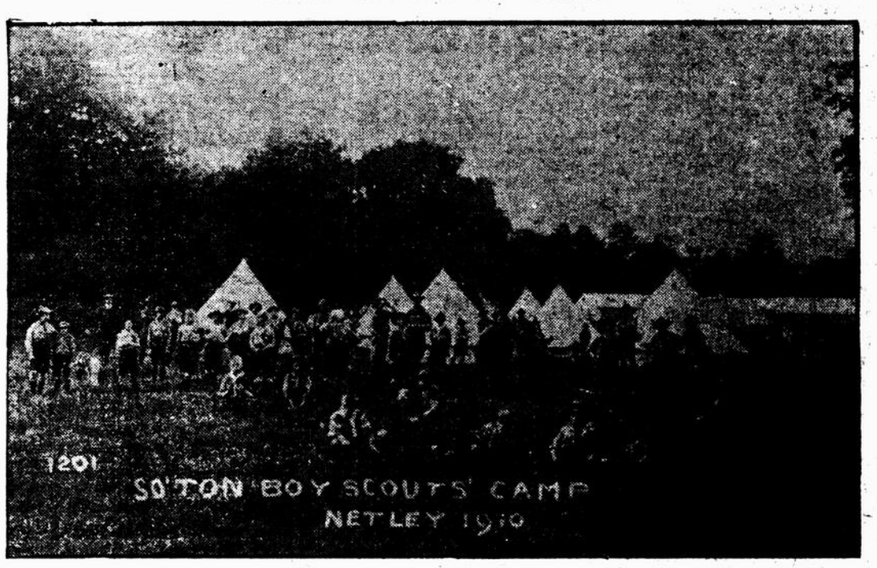
Let us see four or five times the number we had enrolled this time last spring. But if you can't induce any to join (though I am sure you will)—well then, get out yourself and earn your badges. There is lots of dry wood for fires and the ground is fine for tracking.

Remember that the Scouts going to the Coronation are to be picked according to their proficiency, so don't wait and let the other fellow go in your place. I dare say you have heard that some 50 badges have been earned by the different troops in Montreal in the last couple of weeks. Were you one of the lucky ones? If not, why not?

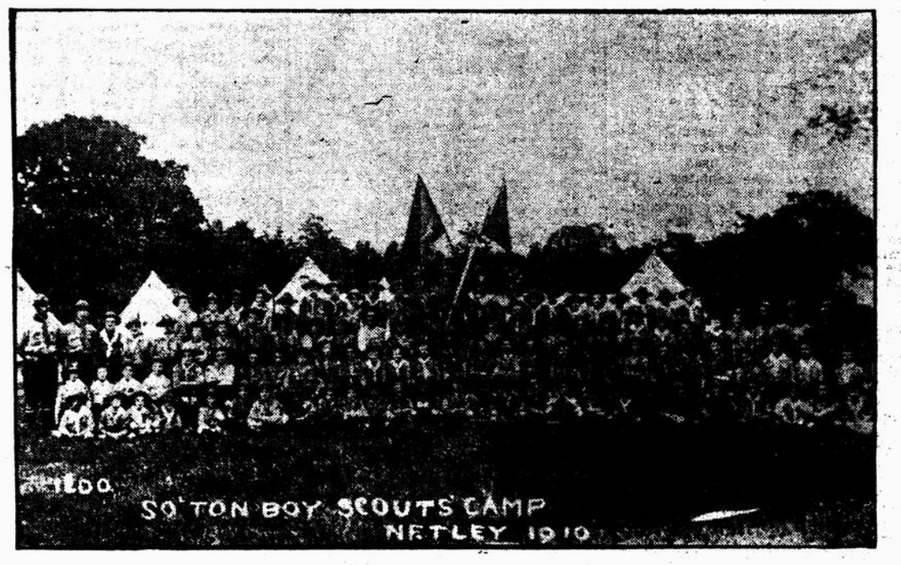
Come, wake up and let that feeling that you have been keeping all winter (the feeling that if spring would only come you could do so much) come true. Now is the time, not next spring. Get out and study nature; notice the way the birds and animals welcome and prepare for summer. Follow their example and be prepared, for one long, welcomed and enjoyable summer.

P.L. E. S. ALMON.

## ENGLISH SCOUTS IN CAMP.




JUST AS A FORETASTE OF SUMMER PLEASURES. WHAT CANADIAN SCOUTS ARE LOOKING FORWARD TO ENJOYING SHORTLY.




### A GRAND RALLY IN HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND.

A grand rally of the Hertfordshire troops of boy scouts took place at Kendal Hall. Elstree, when representatives of nearly fifty troops were inspected by the Chief Scout, Lieut.-General Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The County Commissioner, Mr. P. W. Everett, who has worked so zealously to perfect the county's scouting organization, succeeded in bringing together for the inspection a grand total of no fewer than 650 scouts and officers, and very smart and efficient they proved themselves to be.

The Bishop's Stortford and District Scout Association was well represented. Mr. Marcus Woodward (hon. sec.) hired for the occasion a large steam motor-bus from Chelmsford, and took with him from Shawbridgeworth thirty-four scouts and officers of his Shawbridgeworth troop, together with Mr. S. W. Parfect, of the Fawbert and Barnard Schools, and Mr. Victor Morris with three scouts of his Bishop's Stortford troop. The total number travelling on this motor was 42, and the distance covered, there and back, was about sixty miles. The 'bus, which was a brand new one, all painted in white, created some little sensation as it passed through the villages between Sawbridgeworth and Elstree, the Sawbridgeworth buglers and drummers making merry martial music the while. The cost of the expedition was borne by a few of the many supporters of the Sawbridgeworth scouts. Needless to say, the scouts thoroughly enjoyed the outing.

A brave show was made by the six hundred and fifty scouts gathered on the lawn of Kendal Hall, and the spectators were much impressed by the smartness of the troops as a whole, and by the individual appearance of the boys, who looked ready for anything in their picturesque uniforms, with jerseys or capes as a protection from the weather. A number of interesting displays were given, to show of what stuff Hertfordshire scouts are made. A fine bugle band performance was given by the 1st Watford troop. Then came a little scene, entitled, 'On Trek,' performed by scouts of St. Albans, to demonstrate how scouts are prepared for all emergencies, and how they are able to look after themselves. First a party of scouts came on to the scene to choose a site for a camp—this found, signallers called up the main body, who advanced with a trek cart designed and made by the boys themselves, which was quickly taken to pieces and converted into a table and seats. But while the sentries were being posted, an attack was made on the peaceful scene, and a sentry was shot whereupon he was bandaged and carried off on an ambulance in the most scientific and expeditious manner possible. The 1st Elstree troop gave an exhibition of manoeuvring by signal, illustrating the fact that it is the scout's duty instantly to obey commands, whether given by word of mouth or whistles and hand-signals. Some wonderful bridge-building was done by the New and High Barnet troops, who erected a single lock-and-trestle bridge on the military model, made of scout's staves. It is to the credit of these troops that a bridge they built over a stream whilst in camp near Hatfield last summer is still actually in use. Other displays included tent-pitching, ambulance work, and fire-engine drill. Many troops now have expert firemen among them, an example of how our boy scouts are learning to specialize in some department of public work. Finally came an exhibition of what is called 'Parade fire lighting,' a special display for parade purposes, by patrols from St. Albans and Radlett. The Hertfordshire scouts were highly praised by their Chief Scout in his speech that followed, for their unmistakable sincerity, and for their smartness. He told them of several recent cases in which boy scouts had distinguished themselves, including a highway robbery story from Essex, in which scouts appeared on the scene to rout the robbers in true knightly style. Then he reminded the scouts that the Coronation year was to be a great one for the movement, and that the King had become their patron. 'His Majesty takes a great interest in you,' said Sir Robert, 'and is always talking about you. His Majesty is going to hold a review of scouts, and I wanted to know if the Hertfordshire troops were all right for that review. I now know that they are.' The General went on to speak of scouting practices, urging all scouts this summer to learn swimming, and so to help to save some of the six thousand lives that are lost by drowning in this country each year. In conclusion, he urged them never to forget their scout's promise—'To honor God and King, obey the scout law, and do a good turn to somebody every day.' The inspection concluded with cheers for the Chief Scout, and the singing of the 'National Anthem.' Gold badges of thanks' were presented to Mr. and Mrs. Tillyer Tatham for allowing the rally to take place at Kendal Hall.

### AS TO PHOTOGRAPHING.

The editors will be pleased to answer any queries on this subject. Any scouts who are trying for this badge, who do not fully understand the various tests, write us, stating your difficulty.

We shall at all times be pleased to receive prints and give a criticism on same, and, if clear enough, to publish them.

Scouts submitting photos would do well to give a brief account of the pictures, as that will make them more interesting to the other troops.

### HE'S A SCOUT.

Algernon is a boy scout of the P. Q. Y. Z troop,
An energetic member of an energetic group
Who mean to let the public know that scouting's serious biz
And not a thing to scoff at, nor ignorantly quiz.

Algernon puts in busy hours at learning many a thing,
Like bandaging, and signalling and tying knots with string,
He looks for opportunities to prove beyond a doubt
No other boy's as useful as a well informed boy-scout.

With mere conventionalities Algernon is au fait,
And modestly obeys them in his pleasant boy-scout way;
Resigns his seat to ladies in an overcrowded car,
A chance that's often given him, thanks to the M. S. R.

Algernon quite lives up to all the teachings of his code
And will pilot an old lady or a child across a road,
And lends a willing hand to lift a 'lame dog o'er a stile,'
Because he's learnt that kindly acts are every time worth while.

But Algernon is no 'sissy' for other boys to flout,
He's manly as a boy must be who ranks as first-class scout,
Although he may not realize that what to him seems play
Is really arming him to fight in life's more strenuous fray.

So Algernon goes on his way, absorbing all he can,
Of knowledge which will prove of use when he becomes a man.
Nor does he heed what others say, who try to raise a doubt,
He knows no boy has better fun than a Montreal boy scout.

L. G. N.

Montreal.

### SMATTERINGS FROM WESTMOUNT.

What resembles five matches after padding and cloth have been removed?
A Lan(g)ky boy.

If you met Simons on the street and spoke to him, what kind of a gem would he be?
An uncut diamond.

Who is particularly fond of suffragettes?
Ask Mackay.

### PROFICIENCY BADGES.

An examination for proficiency badges was held at the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday afternoon, April 8, at 2.30, when the following boys were successful:—

CLERK:

D. L. England, 5th Montreal (Outremont); Chas. Cordasco, 11th Montreal (McGill); Chas. Wheaton, C. V. Cohen, Geo. Scott, all of 10th Montreal (Point St. Charles); E. Walford, 14th Montreal (Y.M.C.A.)

CARPENTRY.

W. J. Cunningham, L. Blachford, A. B. Macdonald, G. F. Neville, all of 5th Montreal (Outremont.)

HANDY MAN.

W. J. Cunningham, L. Blachford, 5th Montreal (Outremont); Rex. Binmore, G. R. Mackay, W. Simons, 6th Montreal (Westmount); A. H. Lang, R. A. Nelson, 7th Montreal (Westmount.)

AMBULANCE.

Robert Booth, A. McDonald, 5th Montreal (Outremont); Gordon McKay, L. Gnaedinger, Les. Martin, Fred Fraser, B. Hardes, A. Lang, 6th Montreal (Westmount); E. Connolly, C. Cordasco 11th Montreal (McGill); Reg. Mundy, J. Inerson, Alf. Stikeman, Eric Walford, B. Daville, Ed. Clarke, C. Weston, Allan Sclater, all of 14th Montreal (Y. M. C. A.)

MISSIONER.

R. Oliver, 5th Montreal (Outremont); W. A. Smart, 6th Montreal (Westmount); C. Weston, 14th Montreal ,Y. M. C. A.)

SWIMMING AND LIFE-SAVING.

F. H. Wilson, W. A. Smart, 6th Montreal (Westmount).

NATURALIST.

W. J. Cunningham, 5th Montreal (Outremont.)

The examinations went off exceedingly well. There being a number of fully qualified examiners for each subject. I was very pleased to see that the boys were not allowed to pass too easily. Some of the examinations, especially those for ambulance and life-saving, being quite stiff.

Arrangements are being made for a public meeting, to be held shortly, when the badges will be presented to the scouts.

### SOME TROUBLES AND TRIALS.

1.

WHY WESTMOUNT LOST.

A. L., the scout runner of speed,
Was 100 yards on in the lead;
When some pudding to munch,
He scooped out from his lunch,
So we lost, through this, underhand deed.

When in front of the judge he did stand,
With the marks of his crime on his hand,
All the troop became sore,
For 'twas proved that he wore
'Boots!' Thus doubly transgressing command.

2.

BEANS VS. BINMORE.

A young Westmount scout (in some 'teen)
On the mountain ate one extra bean;
And when asked how he fared,
He replied, 'I'm "prepared."
To prove I ate only fifteen.'

His S. M. on the truth, though, was bent,
And to much extra trouble he went;
So in court he was tried,
They could notp rove he lied,
But instead, he was found 'innocent.'

P. L. E. S. ALMON.

## THE OWL

### SCOUT JOTTINGS.

Never was the eighth rule of our law carried out better than by a scout who has recently been a patient of one of the hospitals.

Hearing that this little chap was very sick, I hopped in one day, and was delighted to hear from his nurses that he bore his severe sickness with a smile.

He certainly smiled when he saw the 'Owl.'

Take a leaf out of this scout's book and smile, scouts, hang it, smile!

A certain scoutmaster (we dare not mention his name) was passing along Sherbrooke street when he saw two ladies whose dogs were fighting.

After trying to separate the little beasts, he found that it was practically impossible, but as the ladies still implored him to continue, he gently lifted one of them (the dogs, not the ladies) over a snowpile with his foot and the other down Bishop street.

He then continued his walk, happy he had done his good turn.

But I think the poor ladies were sorry he had used such violent methods to their pets.

Outremont evidently intends to secure first place as a troop in this city.

Good luck, but be careful how you attain your ends.

S.-Master Allen had gone to the trouble of getting a likely looking man to come to the Arena last Friday, with the idea of getting him to join Westmount. As S.-M. Allen's hands were full, he turned his friend over to the tender mercies of S.-M. Young, and next day he was informed that the 5th Montreal had secured the assistance of a new A.S.M.!

And now Westmount has still a vacancy to fill.

Another week, and yet no news of the plans of the Montreal District Council re sending scouts to the Coronation.

Those concerned please hustle, as time is short.

As a boy was dashing round the corner of St. James street and St. Peter street the other day he ran full tilt into an elderly gentleman standing at the corner and bounced off into the middle of the road. This gentleman began to scowl at the boy, when he was surprised to see him raise his hat and apologize and then run off again on his errand. The old gentleman turned to a friend of mine and said smilingly, 'I bet you that was a Boy Scout.' All his anger had vanished in a moment. Accidents are sure to happen, but I hope that every Scout will behave as this boy did. Try to deserve, boys, the good opinions which the public are beginning to get about you.

Flying around St. Dorothea on Good Friday, I saw a certain scoutmaster with six scouts building a small fire in the pouring rain. Cocoa was being made; the scoutmaster called for sugar; the scouts searched through their haversacks, but no sugar was to be found. The S.M. was wrath, and he drank his cocoa without sugar.

'Be prepared,' Westmount, is the scout's motto.

Who said it was a metal road, running along from St. Dorothea to St. Martin?

It might have been.

THE OWL.

### A CHALLENGE.

The Westmount officers and scouts will be pleased to accept a challenge from any troop to run a relay race, each troop to put up as many scouts as they can.

Outremont, please note.

C. S. ALLEN, W. S.M.,
7th Montreal.

## PATROL EMBLEMS.

### The Owl Color: Blue.

'To-o-who-o-oo-o?'

Hark, what's that? Out through the tiliness of the night, far-flung wild and booming, over wood and field the cry rings forth. It is the challenge of the night patrol—the war cry of the owl on the hunting trail.

The boys of the 'Owl Patrol' should know the cry of the night patrol and cherish it.

The owl is not like other birds. For one thing he can see in the dark, like a cat; and, like puss also, those eyes are large and round and wonderful, but, unlike the cat, they have a choice of colors.

The owl's eyes look forward as do our's, whereas other birds get their view of the world by looking sideways. When flying he makes no noise; his feathers, instead of being sharp-cut, have fluffy edges—hence the silent flight.

In the matter of voice owls are most eccentric. All other bird sounds are ignored by them. They have invented their own, which one presumes, are to suit the night hours. It is the tawny owl—our brown wood owl—who uses the booming challenge mentioned before; so also, does the great horned owl of America.

The barn owl—he of the white plumage and the farmyard-shrieks—at times will hiss, and upon other occasions he snores, which is alarming. As for the long-eared owl, he sighs, which is uncanny, also he mews and even barks, which is absurd.

Of all the wild folk owls have the quickest ears. What they cannot hear is just about as much as what a bloodhound cannot smell. Also the owls are the only birds of prey that hunt by night.

When an owl is hunting, he will sit as if made of stone—listening. If a rat or mouse moves, it is fatal for it, but if nothing moves the owl will cry forth his death cry. In a flash he is hovering like some huge moth above the spot where a frightened victim has quivered. In another flash he has pounced, and—well, there is another rat, mouse or sparrow less.

In Britain there are four owls—the tawny, long-eared, short-eared, and barn owl. The last named is the smallest; it is also the most often seen. All these owls are night birds, save the short-eared, who hunts, sometimes, if hard pressed for a meal, by day.



—Sydney 'Bulletin.'

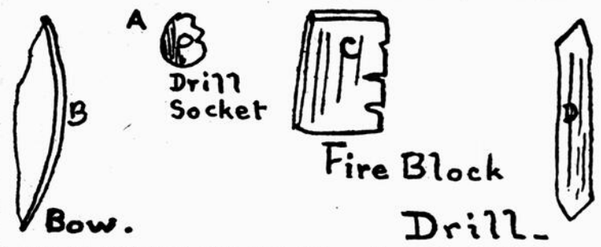
"MAN, DRESSED IN A LITTTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY."
Scout in Charge (to the rank and file): "Here, you, quick march!"

## LIGHTING A FIRE WITHOUT MATCHES.

### The Scout Way.

The easiest, surest and simplest way is the bow and drill, for, which the following are wanted:

A bow—Consisting of a stiff, bent stick, with a leather string; the bow should be about 27 in. long and from 1-2 to 3-4 in. thick.




A drill—An eight-sided stick about 12 in. long and 3-4 in. thick, pointed at each end.

A fire block—A piece of flat, very dry wood 3-4 in. thick, with notches cut in one edge.

A drill socket—A small stone, knot, or bit of hard wood, with a small socket or hole in one side.

Tinder—Shredded dry cedar bark or similar tinder.

To use these implements place a piece of pine punk on the ground, set the fire block over this, and hold so with the foot. Take a turn of the bow string around the drill; place one end of drill in a notch in fire block and rest the drill socket (held in left hand) on the other end of drill. Hold bow in right hand and draw it back and forth with even, steady long strokes, thus whirling the drill in socket. When it starts to smoke increase rate of bow till the powder made in notch smokes, and turns black; discard bow and heap powder, then fan gently until it smokes freely. Remove fire block, place small chips or bark on smoking powder, place another piece of punk over this, and, grasping both pieces of punk—with powder and tinder between—wave the whole back and forth till it flames.

P. L. E. S. ALMON.




READY FOR ACTION.

## TROOP MOVEMENTS

VI. and VII. Montreal (Westmount) On Tuesday night. P. leaders and corps. met, when cylist badges were taken. The following passed same:

Buffalo—C. Norris, A. Laing.
Reindeer—P. L. Almon.
Otter—P. L. Mackay.
Kangaroo—P. L. Binmore.
Moose—P. L. Neilson, A. S. M. Smart.

Wednesday those wishing to take swimming examinations attended the Y.M.C.A. bath, where Mr. C. Norris was the examiner. P. Leaders Binmore and Mackay and Scouts Pincott and C. Norris passed their first class swimming. W. S.-M. Allen took his life-saving badge.

Friday being a holiday, no parade was called, but several scouts went for a long march. Saturday was given over to cooking bannocks, etc.

Montreal (Outremont) Troop—On Good Friday a number of the Scouts met at 96 McCulloch avenue at 11.30 a.m., and went together to part of the three hours' service at the Church of the Ascension. After church the boys went home for dinner, and were to have met again at three o'clock, when they were going out for a tramp, but on account of the bad weather they spent a quiet afternoon at the club house. Only a few boys were present in the evening, as the regular meeting had been cancelled. On Saturday morning about a dozen Scouts met their scoutmaster at 9.15, when we started off for a walk to Lachine. A most enjoyable day was spent. We went via Montreal West, arriving there about 12.30 p.m., when a fire was lighted and dinner cooked. After dinner a game of baseball was played, and the walk to Lachine was continued about 2.15. A start for home was made at 4.15 p.m., when the car was taken to the corner of McGill street. An officers' meeting was held in the evening under Mr. Schraefield, when a lot of useful work was done. On Monday morning a number of Scouts who did not have to work, met at the club house and spent the day there playing a variety of scouting games. Both dinner and tea were cooked in the club house, the boys going home about 8.30 p.m.

XV. Montreal—It is with much regret that we learn of the retirement of Scoutmaster Johnson. He has been quite a host in himself at our meetings, and his place will indeed be hard to fill; he has taken such a great interest in the Scout movement, and the Scout page in the 'Witness' is attributable to his zeal and energy, a page we all feel justly proud of and of him. Well, good-by, Mr. Johnson. Here's my port fore lift on it, and 'good luck' to you. Saturday, 15th, was quite a red letter day for the 15th, it was their examination day for their tenderfoot, and there was quite as much anxiety for that button as if it had been a gold medal for which they were trying. Scoutmasters Allen and Young put the youngsters through, Mr. Young for the Union Jack, and Mr. Allen, knots and Scout law, the Rev. A. L. Carson smoothing some knotty point for a youngster before facing the examiner. The boys acquitted themselves very creditably, the examiners being pleased at the manner in which the boys gave their answers. After presenting the badges, Mr. Young spoke very encouragingly to the boys on the nature and gravity of the oath they had just taken, which pleased the boys immensely. That button has worked quite a charm in the 15th, which, with Mr. Young's kind address, ought to be of a lasting nature. Mr. Allen also expressed his pleasure at examining the boys in Scout law, and if they only go on as they show promise of doing, St. Jude's will be proud of them. The successful candidates are Geo. Nauffts, Wm. Dorman, John Tannahill, Reginald Clark, Norman V. Newell, Chester McPhee. The first three were chosen as patrol leaders of the tigers, wolf, and kangeroo patrols, respectively.

XX. Montreal—The troop met as usual on Tuesday night. Scouts W. Crozier and Arthur Pierce took the Scouts oath, and were admitted to the troop as tenderfoots. Several other Scouts passed their tenderfoot tests. Most of the evening was taken up with bandaging, the troop learning the right way to fold bandages, make a large arm sling and bandages for cuts on the head and hands. Part of the troop also learnt the points of the compass.

On Saturday the troop met at the hall at 2.30 p.m., and went to the Levesque Bath, where swimming and diving were practised. This was only the second official swimming parade, but the scoutmaster and the assistant scoutmasters have taken part of the troop to the bath once or twice every week.

There was no meeting Saturday night owing to part of the hall having been cemented, and not being thoroughly dry.

After this week we are hoping to be able to meet four times a week, instead of three times, as at present.

XXI. Montreal—Troop twenty-one desire to thank Mr. M. E. Williams, superintendent of the Sunday School of the Church of the Messiah, and other friends who are helping them to get their uniforms. Last Thursday evening for the first time the whole troop appeared with hats and haversacks. It was the occasion of the Sunday School festival. The 'Scout Items' were voted by every one as among the best on the programme. Eagle patrol, under Patrol Leader Morrison, gave a very creditable First Aid demonstration. Corporal Wilbur Morrison, of the foxes, rode upon the stage on a bicycle and fell off. Corporal Dougall Hardie found him and semaphored the message 'Man hurt! Hurry!' The patrol then came in, treated the patient for a broken collar bone, broken thigh and cut head, constructed a stretcher from staves and sacks and carried him round among the audience. Lion patrol gave a fine display of physical drill under Patrol Leader Eddie Booth, and received another ovation. The fox patrol, which turned out in special strength, performed the staff drill, under their young patrol leader, Harry Gilman, in a manner which showed that though they were the youngest members of the troop they were active and willing Scouts. At the conclusion of the programme the Scouts formed up on the platform and, accompanied by Professor Holland's Mandolin Club, led the audience in 'O Canada!' and 'God Save the King,' afterwards placing hats on sticks and giving three cheers for the King. On Saturday two new patrols were formed, 'Reindeers,' under Patrol Leader Basil Brown (promoted from Corporal of the Lions), and 'Otters,' under Patrol Leader Wilbur Morrison (promoted from Corporal of the Foxes). Some despatch running was accomplished upon the mountain in spite of the rain, Corporal Hardie, of the Eagles, bringing the letter through successfully. On Easter Monday morning a number of the Scouts did 'good turns' by carrying flowers which had decorated the church to members of the congregation, who, through sickness and other causes, had been prevented from attending the services on Easter Sunday.

### TO-DAY.

Rise! for the day is passing,
And you lie dreaming on;
The others have buckled their armor,
And forth to the fight are gone:
A place in the ranks awaits you,
Each man has some part to play;
The Past and the Future are nothing,
In the face of the stern To-day.

—Adelaide A. Procter.

Why is an oak struck by lightning more frequently than any other tree? Because it is said that the grain of the oak, being closer than any other tree of the same bulk, renders it a better conductor; and also that the sap of the oak contains a large quantity of iron in solution, which impregnates the wood and bark, thus increasing its conducting power. — Selected.

### THE 'WITNESS' CAMPAIGN.

To Scoutmasters Generally:

Dear Sir,—The editors of the scout page in the 'Witness' have for some time been anxious to do something to help on the 'Witness' in the struggle they have been making during the last few weeks for their existence; but it was hard to know in what way the scouts could show their appreciation of the generosity with which they have been treated at all times by the Editors of the paper. The 'Witness' has been doing a very great deal for the movement by giving us a whole page for ourselves every Saturday, and it would indeed be a sad blow to the scouts, not only in Montreal, but also to the Dominion, if we were to lose the page on account of it being impossible to carry on the paper under its present management, when we know that it stands up for righteousness and independent journalism, and is losing many thousands of dollars every year because its owners refuse to be bought by party politicians and large corporations. A means has now been shown us by which we can do a great deal to increase the circulation of this paper, and thus insure the continuance of our Scout Page. A movement has been started by the citizens of Montreal to institute a house to house canvass. The idea being for volunteer helpers to leave one of the enclosed notices* at every house in a certain district, and to call the next day for a reply. We can be of the utmost assistance by getting our scouts to divide up the district round our club houses, and undertake this work. The work must be done at once if it is to be effective, and as one of the editors of this page, I would call upon you to do your best to help us in this cause. If you will telephone to the Campaign Manager, Main 4090, saying how many copies you could undertake to distribute he will let you have them at once. I feel sure the scouts in your troop would be only too ready to help if they have it put to them in the proper light. It was impossible to call a special scoutmaster's meeting to discuss the question, as if anything is to be done to save our page it must be done within the next few days. Trusting to receive your co-operation in this matter,

Yours fraternally,
NIGEL B. YOUNG.

April 18, 1911.

*These leaflets will be sent by mail, in any quantity asked for, to scoutmasters other than those in the city already supplied.

# WORLD'S WELFARE

### DAYS ON THE 'STRATHCONA.'

(From 'Among the Deep Sea Fishers.')

In a fog as thick as soup, we left the mill at Canada Bay at 1.30 a.m. for the northern parts of Newfoundland, and then crossed the Straits to Labrador. Conche was our first call. Dr. Grenfell is captain of his steamer, and is always out first in the morning, and that is generally pretty early. By the time we got up for breakfast—we being the Marconi operator, a second doctor, and myself, all young men—the Doctor informed us that he had been writing between tricks at the wheel. I found a complete story awaiting me on my desk, sixteen pages of closely written manuscript. So at eight o'clock, Dr. Grenfell was ahead of all the youngsters in 'things accomplished.' The anchor was down in the harbor of Conche before breakfast was over, and people had come aboard.

'Of course you're coming ashore, Doctor, said one of those hearty sons of Erin, for Conche is all Irish, and is Roman Catholic in faith, 'and besides theres' some sick folks.' Already as we passed through, the fishing boats on the outer banks had started a literal bombardment of gratitude, and aft near the galley were several fine 'fish, cod fresh caught that morning and thrown on deck as we were steaming in. Another fisherman thought 'the Doctor might like a few herring to remind him of old England,' and forthwith produced a fine tub of shining beauties. 'Jake' appeared with a red bandana wrapped round his head. He gravitated towards the ladder leading down to the dispensary; evidently he had been there before, and he soon appeared on deck minus 'a won'erful bad tot which hadn't let him sleep a wink these three nights.'

Lower away the jelly boat, Bill,' and soon all hands were ashore. Dr. Grenfell went to see Mrs. C., who wouldn't leave her house. Conche was early settled by the French; in fact all this part of the coast is the French shore, and these early adventurers cleared and made land, and kept sheep and cattle. To-day there are more domestic animals in Conche than on all the rest of the French shore and Labrador together. 'Mr. Marconi' and I started out to see these 'pastures verdant,' but we hadn't gone far before a large lady, as loquacious as she was kindly, blocked our path. We were from Dr. Greenfield's' ship and that was entree enough for Conche. Last spring, Mrs. S. had been rowed forty miles to St. Anthony in an open boat, in a 'lead' of water between the floe ice and the rocky shore, apparently dying, and here she was after her operation, strong and hearty. She told her whole story of long years of suffering many times in a few moments, and as her offering of gratitude gave us one of her sheep. 'I'd like to give more, but I've only five left,' she said

While passing the next house, an old, old lady whom I had never seen, gave me a pat of butter and a rooster as her contribution, while her daughter-in-law added half a sack of potatoes to my increasingly varied load. She wanted to give me a barrel full, but I stoutly refused. Another neighbor gave 'Marconi' some cabbages, which much care and labor had brought only to a stunted maturity. On consultation togethar 'Marconi' and I decided on a retreat to the ship before we should have all the potatoes in Conche on our backs.

We couldn't get past the C.'s, however; a second breakfast was already awaiting us there; 'soft fried eggs and bacon.' To know how good this simple fare really is, one needs to live without it for a few months and then one needs no tonic to whet the appetite. There were the eggs along with the proverbial 'bread and tea' which everywhere makes the 'mug up 'of the Labrador and northern Newfoundland.

With the additions of a large jar of preserved berries, some eggs, some more herring, and some more fish, and a calf which we purchased, we returned to the ship. Sixteen people in Conche had received the skilled treatment their various ills required, and after many, many hearty 'good-byes,' with our Doctor Captain at the wheel, we steamed out of the harbor for the northward.

There was a stiff breeze blowing now, and as the little 'Strathcona' of eighty-four tons swung out in the swell of the open North Atlantic, she began to roll as only the 'Strathcona' can roll. Her weight is mostly above water anyway, and to-day we were making a little 'freight money' by carrying a few thousand of shingles and all the boards her decks would hold, right up to the gunwales. As the lop increased first the dory in the davits would slap the water and then the jolly boat on the other side of the ship, not to be outdone, would follow suit. 'Mr. Marconi' was seen to make a hurried visit to the rail and then disappeared to his bunk. Mr. Secretary tried to be indifferent to these details and went on with his typewriting, but after several attempts at striking the letter 'a' on the extreme port side of the machine had resulted in the impressions of the 'l' or some other letter that generally resides hard a starboard, he too shut up his desk and vanished. The decks were clear save for the crew and the Doctor and the calf (and the calf was lashed and couldn't get away) till a couple of hours later when the cry 'Sails Oh!' brought us on deck. The wind had shifted and now the recently hoisted canvas had steadied the boat (not that the Doctor cared for that) and instead of seven or eight we were scudding along at better than ten knots, and 'beside we don't burn as much coal when the canvas is up.'

A few short yarns of pirates at sea, and the reading of some of the old Ingoldsby's legends, to 'Marconi' and me, rested the Doctor and away he went back to the chart room to 'read up' the case of a sick woman we had brought with us to carry to hospital.

Next day came more harbors, among them Kirpon, with the largest fishing fleet on the coast, and over fifty visitors to the surgery. And the next night we put up in a harbor where the visits of the ship and her captain after eighteen years of never failing, have made friends who look forward to the Doctor's coming, some of whom have boarded as it were their troubles from the season before for him to unravel, not realizing that two weeks ago at Spotted Islands and thirteen days back at Ticker Alex, and twelve days past at Ragged Islands, the same scenes were enacted. Perhaps they don't realize because of the kindly reception they get when on board. The stream of callers lasted until late at night, and before light the following morning the 'Strathcona' again was on her way.

The 'Strathcona's' duties are many. One man comes to have a tooth pulled, another to have his finger dressed, the third to post a letter to his sweetheart; this one wants a letter written and another wants his read; this good lady wants pills because she has been sick, while her friend with her wants medicine 'so if she is sick'; yet another borrows a 'circulating library' for the winter, and they all want a 'bit o' read'n'' which means papers or magazines. Many come to get advice and help for their children but most all of them have a valid excuse for the visits that help to make life on board so interesting.

Life on the 'Strathcona' is a continuous performance in which the chief actor heartily enjoys himself, and at the same time gives a vast amount of comfort to the needy ones who come along. Dr. Grenfell is at his best at sea, and some of us who are fortunate enough to have travelled on his stout little steamer cherished the kindliest of memories for her, even though she has kicked so the dining table has turned upside down and we have made our contributions to old Neptune, while the story goes that on one occasion her captain had to sit on the floor with an arm and a leg clinging to an upright—but he kept his dinner.

There are some discomforts on board and there are hundreds of ways of service I have not spoken of—of wrecked crews that have been carried homewards, of schooners that have been salved—and there are compensations too, besides any that have been mentioned, and they are worth a thousand fold the cost of this work which Dr. Grenfell is doing for his fellow-fishermen.—P.

### MISSIONARY WORK IN LOGGING CAMPS.

(By the Rev. Frank E. Higgins, Missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, in 'The Record of Christian Work.')

Fifteen years ago, while I was pastor at Barnum, Minn., some friends invited me one day to go with them to see the 'drive,' or men floating the logs down the river. After a long, hard days journey, we came to a point on Kettle River, where a large flat-boat, called the 'Wanagan,' was fastened to the shore, and upon which several men were busy preparing the evening meal. In a short time the horn blew and the men came from various parts of the river, and as they seated themselves around a large fire, tin cups and plates and iron knives, and forks were given to them, and their food was brought in large baskets and pails They soon showed appetites seldom found elsewhere than on the 'drive.'

After the meal, very much to my surprise, several of those men asked me to preach to them. I said, 'Why, men, I didn't come out here to preach; I came to see the "drive,"' 'That may be,' they said, 'but we want you to preach now that you are with us.' As I looked at them, I would have said, That's the last crew of men that would ever ask a preacher to hold a religious service.' They did not ask for a lecture or talk, they said, 'Preach,' indicating by the term that they wanted to hear something of the story of Jesus Christ.

I took a large log for my platform. The men gathered near, some on the grass, others on logs and stumps. We sang songs, such as 'Nearer, my God, to Thee,' 'At the Cross,' and 'Jesus, Lover of my Soul.' Then I repeated some Scripture, offered prayer and gave them a short gospel talk. I will never forget that beautiful spring evening on the bank of the Kettle River. It seemed as though all nature joined with us in that meeting. There was not a sound to break the stillness of the night air, except my voice and the water as it rippled on by us. When the meeting was over, many of the men took me by the hand and told me how they had enjoyed it. They explained to me how they had been up in the woods all winter long, many of them year after year, how some of them had even remained there from the time the winter camps broke till the 'drive' commenced, as they had no better place to go. And they said, 'If some one like you would come out and visit us, we would appreciate it, and we feel sure it would do good.' The next morning before I left I saw men wade across the river to their armpits, and one man even swim, that they might take me by the hand and make me promise to come again, which I did. So at different times that spring I put a pack on my back and went over the trail to where the crew were working, for each week they were drifting farther down the Kettle, toward the great Father of Waters.

I have always felt that if a missionary is going to do the most effective work, he must be, as much as possible, one of his people, So I did not go on the river in the garb of a preacher, but with my corked shoes, woollen shirt and slouch hat. No one would have taken me for a preacher as I tramped over the trail. I was no sooner in camp than the men dared me to ride a log. I knew I could not do this, but it would never do not to take a dare like that. I knew, too, I could swim, and therefore had no occasion to be afraid of the water. I tried the log, but it turned, and so did the preacher. The men said that I closed the hole behind me several times that day, and when night overtook us I had occasion to stand around the fire and dry myself with the rest. The men are in the river nearly all day, keeping the logs in the moving water. I have seen them in the early spring when they had to keep pushing to one side the cakes of ice as they came floating down from the north, and yet it is healthier for the men than later, when the weather is warmer. Every evening as we sat around our fire, we sang songs and held a gospel meeting. Each meeting was more interesting than the one before. The last time I was with them that spring, I made them promise to come and see me when they came to town and invited them to came to church. They promised, but I must say I was doubtful, for I did not think those men would go to church. But one Sunday in July, just as I was about to commence my morning service, there stood three of those men at the door. There they were just as they had come off the 'drive' the day before, with their big corked shoes, overalls stagged off just below the knees, woollen shirt open at the breast, and slouch hat carelessly thrown on the back of the head. I at once went and took them by the hand, and told them how glad I was to see them. The result was they came again and brought others, and these who had families let the children come to the Sabbath school, proving to me that it paid many times over to visit that army of men in the forest, who, people said, could not be reached with the gospel.

The summer passed, and during the fall the men commenced going to their winter camps. Many of them made me promise to visit them again. I deemed it a great privilege to visit the logging-camp. For a while I had been raised in the woods, and had seen considerable logging, but never on the large scale it is done in the West. It was interesting to see those long log buildings where the men sleep, a door at each end, a large stove in the middle, in which several large cord-wood sticks can be put at once; on both sides, the long tier of rude bunks, two or three high, with a little hay and blankets. In another long log building, with board tables covered with oilcloth, running the full length of the building, and in the corner two large ranges, the cook and his helpers prepare the food. The big barns where the horses are kept, the blacksmith shop, the filer's shop, give it the appearance of a little village, right in the heart of the forest. The splendid ice roads leading to the landing, the wonderful way in which the men conjured the forest, were all most interesting. As soon as I came into one of these camps, the men would ask me to preach for them.

Shortly after this, I was warned by some of the brethren of the Duluth Presbytery (of which I was a member, and under which I was studying for ordination), that unless I paid less attention to lumberjacks and more to my missionary field, my ordination might be many years off. But already such impressions were made on my life that this was not going to affect my plans. One day that spring a team came to my door with some of the men, saying they wanted me to go with them to a homesteader's shack, that one of their number was sick, and they had brought him in from camp, and that he was asking for me. We went to his home. There I found his wife and children in much need of sympathy and help. The doctor told us he must be taken to a hospital for an operation. We placed him in a sleigh, took him to the station, put him on a cot, and I accompanied him to the hospital in Duluth. After a hurried examination the doctor told me there was no hope for him. I broke the news to him, and after telling me what he wanted me to tell his family, he said, 'Thank God, Mr. Higgins, you came to camp.' I asked him what he meant. He said, 'After hearing you preach last night when I crawled into my bunk, I pretended I was fixing the blankets, but for the first time in twenty years, I was on my knees asking God to make a better man of me.' He continued: 'I am not afraid to die, but I want before I go to turn your attention to those poor fellows in the camps. Go back to them, preach to them as you did that night, tell them of Jesus Christ and His love. You think perhaps that they are hard to reach, but they have great hearts, and as soon as they learn to know you, they will trust you.' As he talked I could see him grow weaker and soon I drew the sheet over his face, for he was gone. I stepped out to the corridor to call his brother over the 'phone.' While waiting for him to come, if ever it was made plain to a person what his life's work should be, it was made plain to me that night. I never had any doubt concerning my call to the ministry, and as clear as that call was, while yet a mere boy, it was no more clear than the call that day to go back to the forest. Up to that time, like many other young men, I had been building my air castles. Some day I was going to be a pastor of a fine church and enjoy all the luxuries that I dreamed went with big churches. But that day all those air castles vanished, and I could not help thinking of those last words: 'Go back to the camp.' Then I thought of my life, how, as a boy, I had been raised in the forest. After all, had not God in His marvellous way fitted me for just this field?

Let us look at this field in Minnesota. We can start at Duluth and go west over two hundred miles, till we strike prairie land. Then we can start at Brainard and go over two hundred miles north through the great timber-belt, till we strike the Rainy River or the Canadian boundary. Here, in the north-eastern part of our great State, it is estimated that there are more than 20,000 men toiling in the forests. Then over in northern Wisconsin and northern Michigan, where they tell us the timber is all cut, there were last winter at least 20,000 more. Then we can go west to western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California, and we find anywhere from 30,000 to 50,000 in each of these States. I have travelled over a large part of this field, and, as far as I can learn, the Church has entirely overlooked it, and the sad part is that conditions are growing worse for these poor men.

Twenty years ago the men logged by river; that is, they went up the river far away from civilization, but they were far away also from the temptations of civilization. They were in the woods all winter, and many of them remained to come down on the 'drive' in the spring. They were down but a short time when they again returned to their home in the forest. They were then spoken of as the hardy, brave, good-hearted men of the forest. But of late years they log more by rail. When a certain tract of timber is to be cut, a railway is run through the forest, long before even the road is finished. Small towns, consisting of log buildings and tar-papered shacks, spring up, the majority of which are saloons, gambling-hells, and other places of sin. I knew one town in the northern part of Minnesota in which, before there were 2,000 people, there were forty-six saloons, twenty gambling-places, and five large brothels. Twelve miles north was another small town where the stumps yet stood in the streets, no church, no school house, but several saloons. A mile and a half further another town with six saloons; five miles further another town with fifteen saloons; and eight miles further still twenty-five more saloons. These towns were all on the wide-open policy. Sunday was often their biggest day. Many times when one of these saloons was opened, the mayor, councilmen and county attorney were invited to make speeches; in fact, the opening of a saloon in the community was looked upon as a great event. Upon one occasion when one of the largest saloons and gambling-halls in northern Minnesota was opened, beautiful printed invitations were sent to many ladies of the town to attend in the afternoon, my wife among them. I mention this to show the condition of public sentiment that would allow such things to take place, and when a few of us dared to declare war on this wide-open policy, a cry went up that we would ruin the town; that it was supported by lumberjacks, and that if they could not have gambling and drinking, they would go to other towns. I then went to many of the camps with a petition for the men to sign, asking the authorities to enforce the law. Over ninety percent of all I was able to reach gladly signed the petition. Many of the townspeople said it was not the preacher's place to be stirring up such a fuss, and some even refused to any longer support the church. I then said I would resign my position as pastor and become the pastor of the men in the woods; my church would be the logging-camps. They said I would be lost, I would no longer be heard of, I would be harder to find than a needle in a haystack. But I went to a different camp every day. Night after night for months I raised my voice against this wide-open policy. Gradually we saw public opinion turning in our favor. The gambling-halls were closed, the brothels driven out, and, thank God, the Government of the United States of late has stepped in and closed all the saloons in many towns. And best of all, public opinion is now aroused. Better government is demanded by the people, and last winter as I travelled from camp to camp I met thousands of woodsmen and all I spoke to rejoiced that the change has taken place.

(To be Continued.)

### DID IT PAY?

(Rev. Edward F. Carey, Harpoot, Turkey, in 'the 'Helping Hand.')

Another massacre of Armenian Christians raises another cry for help from Christians. Suppose we had been put to the test of the Moslem sword! To assure ourselves of the deep meaning of this new call for support, might we not ask for an account of the 1896 massacre orphans at Harpoot? Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars or so has been spent on the rearing of about one thousand of these orphans in the heart of Turkey in the last ten years.

Did it pay?

Yes, it did. It was a great example to a non-Christian nation. Turks had never seen orphanages before in their five hundred years of national existence. Of course, the Koran says that mercy to orphans is a duty. And, of course, if a Moslem father and mother die, some relatives rear the children thus left. But the Turks never were massacred, and never knew what it was to see a thousand of their children orphaned in one day. The Armenians did know, but they were too poor to help themselves. And who did save those perishing human beings? You generous donors. And what do you suppose those Moslem Turks thought about that? That people living 6,000 miles away should send love and money and prayers for 10 years to support 1,000 orphans they had never seen! And what a revelation to the Oriental mind was the neatness and order of the organization of the many orphanages! And what a marvel were the industrial plants of Marsovan, Sivas, Harpoot and Oorfa! Christianity is a spirit that inspires to good deeds. Do you suppose any Turk could fail to see your good works? Philanthropy, humanitarian relief impresses any man, Turk or Indian. Ten years the Moslem had before him every day that procession of children whose fathers he had murdered, and the children were being supported for the love of Christ. Could he fail to secretly compare his gospel with that of Jesus? It did pay—it was one of the most stupendous object lessons one nation ever gave another in all the course of history. It was one of the most beautiful examples of the genius of Christianity that Islam was ever compelled to admire. It is printed in the books of history that the great Justinian gained honor by giving some $50,000 for the relief of oppressed Christians in Turkey in 550 A.D. Shall it not be recorded in the books of earth and heaven that English-speaking Christian people gained honor for the name of Jesus by giving some $250,000 for the rescue of the fatherless in Turkey in 1900 A.D.?

But why should we say in the past tense 'did'? Is it not still paying? Let us go to the high school at Peri in the centre of Turkey and meet the head teacher, Alexan Halajanian, who was one of those orphans. Or, for instance, we can go down to Oorfa, and get acquainted with the preacher, Armenag Sarrajian. He has married a deacon's daughter and has settled down to the work of the ministry. He writes that he is very happy in his work, but that he has only a few books, and is so much in need of some helpful religious volumes to make more fruitful his spiritual work. In the same great city Hovhannes Avedisian, one of the star students of his class in Euphrates College, is head of the boys' school, an active Christian institution. And Sarkis Minasian, helped through college by his brave sister, Sultan, tying rug knots, 60 for a cent, is head of the boys' school in the important city of Severek. Nurijan Nurijanian is teaching in Geghi; Hagop Baronian is doing fine work in the Diabekir school. Another of the orphans has become a successful dyer, another a trusted financial secretary, another a senior in the Imperial University, and many are farmers and tradesmen. Two of the most successful Christian surgeons in Turkey were orphans. And so the list goes. And the girls—many of them are now, themselves, successful homemakers, others are becoming self-supporting in the rug industry, and some are consecrated teachers of girls' schools.

Yes, it did pay, and it is still paying. Paying what? Well, if the donors had put only money into this charity, they might expect their cash back. But those good people have put prayers, real consecration of that money, an earnest desire that their gift should return Christian character and service to society. And it has done so. It has brought a harvest of nearly a hundredfold.

And what has it paid to you who are caretakers? What would you take in cash for the satisfaction you have had in feeling you were saving a human life? No one could dare name a sum. Suppose you had not given that money and those loving prayers, and your girl had become the immoral member of an unspeakable Turkish harem, or your boy had become a street beggar or an outcast? Can you measure in sums like $250 or $250,000 the value of an immortal human soul?

The orphan work in Turkey has returned a hundred times more than it cost, in consecrated satisfaction to the contributors, in life and education and religion to the orphans, in a Christian object lesson to a Mohammedan nation, and in present service to the needy people of that newly awakened land.

It certainly did pay, it certainly is paying, and it certainly will pay eternally.

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# THE 'WITNESS' BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

## New Prize Course Starts Almost at Once.

**FIRST OF PRIZE COUPONS TO APPEAR NEXT WEEK.**
**WATCH FOR IT.**

With the lesson for Sunday, May 7, begins the prize course of 52 weeks' duration. There are very many of our readers who will follow these questions with great interest, and profit, who will not seek a prize at all, and who will pay no attention to the prize coupons. But all who wish to qualify for the prizes must cut out the coupon each week.

KEEP ALL THE COUPONS.

These weekly coupons filled out by the member constitute our guarantee that the course has been faithfully followed, that is, the careful reading of ALL the questions, together with the International S.S. lesson, on which they are based, and the standing for the prizes depends on the faithfulness in following this course steadily week by week, for should only one person send in 52 coupons at the end of the period, that person would at once be adjudged first prize. As a matter of fact, many will send in all, and then the rank will be determined by careful examination of the five written answers submitted.

ABOUT THE WRITTEN ANSWERS.

Every week one of the questions is printed in different type, and marked 'This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by the members of the club.' From the fifty-two such questions which will appear during the course, each member selects five—only five, answering these carefully in writing—the question and the date of the lesson being clearly stated on the top of the sheet—these five answers, along with all the signed coupons are to be sent in to this office at the end of the course—not before.

KEEP A SCRAPBOOK.

It would be found very helpful to keep a scrapbook of this department, cutting out and pasting in each weekly portion—the coupon of course being first cut out and kept in some safe place, to guard against loss. With scrapbook in hand, it will be easy to select at some time of leisure, the questions you prefer to answer in writing.

HAVE YOU SENT IN YOUR NAME YET?

If you're not yet enrolled as a member, won't you cut out the following form and mail it to us this week, or copy it out on a postcard and send us; it would do just as well.

**ENROLM ENT FORM.**

'Witness' Bible Question Club.
'Witness' Office, Montreal.

Please enrol me as a member of the 'Witness' Bible Question Club. I intend following the Prize Course as outlined in the 'Witness.'

Name .....

P. O. .....

Prov. .....

Date .....

If preferred, just copy the form on a postcard, and it will do as well.

NOTE.—We will be pleased to supply Readers who are interested in the Bible Question Club, with a number of leaflets explaining this course, so that they may have them to pass on to their friends, or to slip into their letters. Ask for leaflet No. 1.

Just say how many you think you can use, and send stamped envelope for reply. DO IT NOW.

Address, Witness Bible Question Club, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

### SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PRESS BIBLE QUESTION CLUB.

(Copyright, 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

**April 30th, 1911.**

God's Pity for the Heathen. (Foreign Missionary Lesson.) Jonah iii: 1—iv:11.

Golden Text —Go ye therefore, and teach all nations. Matt. xxviii:19.

(1.) Verses 1-2.—When did the Lord command Jonah the first time to go to Nineveh and why did he not go?

(2.) What method did God adopt in speaking to Jonah?

(3.) What method does God adopt to-day in giving special instructions to individual men?

(4.) Verses 3-4 —Where was Nineveh situated?

(5.) How long would it probably take Jonah to traverse the principal streets of Nineveh and deliver his message?

(6.) Is it probable that Jonah gave the message just as the Lord had given it to him?

(7.) Verses 5-9—What steps did the king and the people of Nineveh take to prevent their doom?

(8.) What effect does repentance, fasting and prayer have in these days in preventing the legitimate and natural consequences of sin?

(9.) Are God's rewards and penalties ever absolute, or are they always conditional, and why?

(10.) How would you distinguish between the natural and moral penalty incurred by sin?

(11.) Think of our national sins and their penalty, and say what would be the effect upon the latter, if the nation should repent, and fast, and pray as Nineveh did?

(12.) Verse 10. — How do you explain this verse which credits God with changing His mind?

(13.) What if any evidence is there that nature, so to speak, changes her intentions to inflict penalty, when men change their conduct.

(14.) Chapter iv:1-2— Why was Jonah angry because God did not destroy Nineveh, as He had threatened?

(15.) Why, or why not, should a true Christian who is a physician, depending upon his practice for a living, never be sorry because the people are all well?

(16.) Why should those of us who teach the eternity of punishment for conmrmed sinners be either glad or sorry, if in the future we learn that we have been mistaken?

(17.) Verse 3—What weight can you place upon a man's truth, or goodness, because he is willing to die in defence of his views?

(18.) Verse 4.—Name some of the most mysterious circumstances, and say whether there are any in life, or in death, that would warrant a man in being angry with God? Give your reasons.

(20.) Seeing that Jonah was angry with the Lord why did God protect, and not destroy him?

(21.) Verses 7-11—Why is it sometimes necessary for God to cause us to suffer in order to teach us lessons of love and mercy?

**(22.) Does God ever punish for the sake of vengeance alone? Give your reasons. (This is one of the questions that may be answered in writing by members of the club.)**

Lesson for Sunday, May 7th, 1911. Uzziah, King of Judah, Humbled, 2 Chron. xxvi.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

April 30, 1911.

GOD'S PITY FOR THE HEATHEN.

(Jonah iii., 5 to iv., 11.)

Golden Text.—Go ye therefore, and teach all nations.—Mt. xxviii., 19.

The Book of Jonah is a ring of gold curiously graven with mystic device of ship and city, fish and gourd, but what gives it its great value is the solitaire with which it blazes. The gem is the infinite love of God. That is the jewel which the ring clasps and displays to the greatest possible advantage. Four centuries at least before John said it categorically, Jonah said it in a pictorial way—'God is Love!' That he should send his prophet out of Palestine to a heathen city reveals as in a diamond flash the wideness of God's mercy; that he cared at all to have an alien city repent, and that his tender compassion descends even to dumb brutes—none of the great religions of antiquity flash such light on the character of Deity! Scarcely any other part of the Old Testament does as much. That is what makes this booklet of four scant chapters, totalling only forty-eight short verses, one of the mightiest things ever done with a pen, making it 'all men's book!' as Carlisle once called the Book of Job. . . That such a piece of literature could ever be the butt of coarse wit is a marvel. Yet no other book in the Bible has been so ridiculed. It has been considered the most vulnerable spot, the weakest link in the chain which reduces the whole sacred volume to a rope of sand. If the average man had discriminated between the writing itself and the artificial theological framework which, with the best intent, it has been surrounded, the results would not have been so disastrous. Men who should have been better employed have fallen to tithing the mint and cummin, measuring whale jaws and estimating the power of the human cuticle to resist the gastric juice of a fish, and have neglected the weightier matter—the splendid message of the book itself—its declaration, under a figure, against the racial prejudice which would limit the divine pity to a single race. . . . The flight of Jonah illustrates the inveterate and narrow-hearted prejudice from which even a prophet could not free himself. What happened to him shows in a dramatic way the futility of going contrary to the divine purpose. As well hurl oneself against the pillars of Hercules. Heathen sailor and heathen citizen appear in better light than holy prophet. The sailors are not so prejudiced that they cannot pray to the God of Israel and the Ninevites repent. . . . But Jonah's prejudice carries him to a deeper depth. Nineveh's repentance disappoints him. He would rather die than see the city saved! Another object lesson must be given him. The prophet is revealed to himself as more regretful over the withering of a gourd than the ruin of a city—a gourd of one night's growth than a city crammed to its gates with helpless men, women and children. . . . The abrupt close of the book is its most impressive feature. It has been aptly said that Israelitish prophecy quits as victor in the severest struggle—that against itself.

THE TEACHER'S LANTERN.

In this instance spiritual truth is more important than historical fact. It is better to know that the love of God is all-embracing than that a man could lie in a whale's belly seventy-two hours and live to tell it. . . . To stake the credibility of the whole Bible on the credibility of one incident in the smallest book—to say if this is not true then the Bible as a whole is not to be believed—that would seem extremely unwise. Such a method would not be adopted in the criticism of other literature. . . . The graphic style is well illustrated in the cry of the ship-master, 'What meanest thou! O sleeper arise and call upon thy God!' . . . Heathen sailors showed less prejudice than the prophet. They prayed to his God. . . Jonah's prayer, which is also a psalm, deserves place in ritual and psalter. . . No finer example of the conditional nature of prophetical announcement can be found. When Nineveh repented God repented. . . . Heathen sailors had enviable traits like the 'good Samaritan.' St. Paul asks 'What advantage hath the Jew?' and then answers 'Much! to him was committed the oracles of God.' But Jewry held truth as almoner. 'Great was to be the company of publishers.' Jonah is a tract on foreign missions. . . Professor McFayden, of Toronto, declares Jonah in some respects the greatest book of the Old Testament; while Cornill, of Koenigsberg, says he has read the marvellous book a hundred times but cannot take it up without tears coming to his eyes. . . . The fourth chapter is the climax.

HOME READINGS.

Monday, April 24.—Jonah i: 1-16.
Tuesday, April 25.—Jonah ii: 1-10.
Wednesday, April 26.—Jonah iii: 1-10.
Thursday, April 27.—Jonah iv: 1-11.
Friday, April 28.—Matt. xii: 38-45.
Saturday, April 29.—Psa. xcvi: 1-13.
Sunday, April 30.—Matt. xxviii: 1-20.

### SABBATH DAY.

Sweet Sabbath day! How blest is peaceful calm
To us, the busy toilers of the week
We hail thy advent,and we raise a psa m of thankfulness, as in thy quiet we seek
To rest our bodies, and our minds to give
In grace, and truth and knowledge from above.
Sweet opportunity of growing rich
By study of God's Holy Book of Love.

Sweet Sabbath rest! Freely we lay aside
Our work-day duties, and our work day cares,
And help to swell the throng of worshippers,
Join them with heart and voice in praise and prayers.
Thy duties are to us a pleasant rest
In which we feel no tire, but quietness
Our minds are filled with thoughts of endless joys,
And mansions fair, and cities of the Blest.

We homeward turn, to ponder over the truths
Heard from the lips of those, the chosen few,
Then go to rest, that we may work again
With soul and body strengthened anew.
Sweet Sabbath day! We bless His Holy name.
Who made thee, and is Lord of thee always;
Long may our peaceful homes enjoy thy calm,
His praise to sing, His works to magnify.

C.T.

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The question 'Should not I have pity?' ends it. Nothing could surpass the effective abruptness. High water-mark of prophecy is reached! Paternity within creatorship—nothing need be added!

CURED THE WIFE AND HUSBAND TOO

Great Work done by Dodd's Kidney pills in one Quebec Family.

Thomas Laurisuit had Kidney Disease and his wife Bright's Disease, and Dodd's Kidney Pills made them both well.

Lac Cayamont, Que., April 21.—(special).—There is a world interest in the simple story of Madame Thomas Laurisuit of this place. In her own words, it is as follows:

"Dodd's Kidney Pills cured my husband of Kidney Disease and myself of Bright's Disease. We recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills to all who suffer from Kidney or Bright's Disease."

This is a splendid example of the grand work Dodd's Kidney Pills are doing among the plain people of Canada. Kidney Disease is the commonest of all ailments among those who have to work hard, because the kidneys are the first part of the body to feel the wear and tear of heavy work.

When the kidneys go wrong the blood goes wrong, and the whole body goes wrong, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Diabetes and Bright's Disease are the usual results. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure these by simply curing the kidneys.

### WOULD VERY OFTEN FAINT AWAY.

**Doctor Said That Sometime He Would Never Come Out of One.**

Many people may be unaware of having anything wrong with their heart till some little excitement, overwork, or confinement in an overheated or overcrowded room or public building makes them feel faint or dizzy.

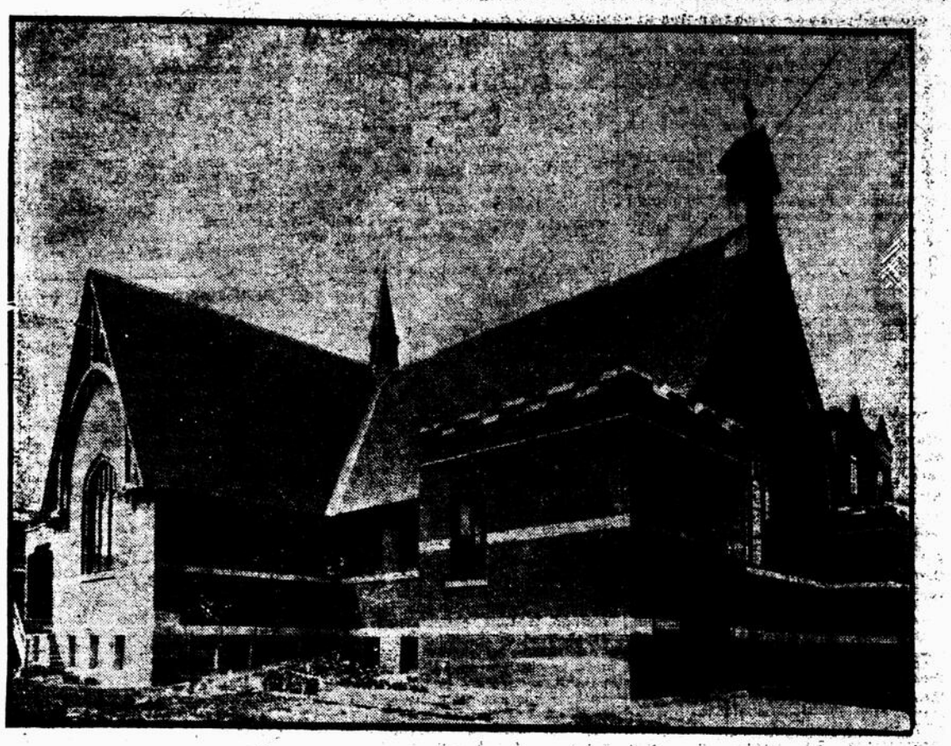
If you neglect the warning the slight feeling of dizziness gives you, and fail to take treatment, there will be a gradual progression to something more serious.

There is no reason you should wait till your case becomes desperate before you avail yourself of a perfect cure by using Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

Mr. F. S. Chute, Wheatley, Ont., writes:—"It is with gratitude I tell how your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills benefited me. I was very weak and run down, and had headache, nearly every day and would very often faint away.

"In fact, my doctor said that sometime I would never come out of one of them. After taking three boxes of your pills I am glad to relate that it has been a number of years since I have had a fainting spell and scarcely have had a headache. Too much cannot be said in praise of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for in me they have effected a perfect cure."

Price 50c. per box, or 3 for $1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



THE NEWLY RECONSTRUCTED CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION.

The formal opening of the reconstructed Church of the Ascension, on Park avenue, near St. Viateur street, will take place on Tuesday evening, when the Bishop of Montreal will conduct the dedication service, and the Bishop of Fredericton will preach. The seating capacity of the church has been more than doubled, being increased from 300 to 700. The rector is the Rev. J. L. Flanagan.

# THE SERMON.

## MAN'S PLACE IN THE UNIVERSE.

What is Man?—Ps. 8:4.

(By the Rev. A. A. Radley, of Sherbrooke Street Methodist Church.)

The Psalmist was a student of nature. He lived amidst its beauties and marvels, exulted in its freedom, and gathered inspiration from association with it.

The words before us give evidence of this. On some starlit night when nature was still; when not a breeze stirred the leaves of the trees; when not a sound was to be heard but the cry of the whip-poor-will or the howl of the jackal, he gazes up into the deep blue firmament and reads the message of God's power and providence and unchangeableness, and is lost in wonder, love and praise. It is as though he exclaimed, 'Surely with such vast concerns to occupy thy attention man can claim but little consideration at thy hands, and yet 'Thou hast made him but little lower than God (R.V.), and crownest him with glory and honor.'

Let us ponder the question of our text, and some thoughts to which it gives rise. In approaching our subject let us imagine a person reading the Bible for the first time, supposing him never to have heard of it before, or to have come in any way under the influence of its teachings. What would his impressions of it be? In a very graphic passage in the Book of Kings there is recorded the finding of the book of the law in the house of Jehovah, and the extraordinary agitation of the pious king Josiah upon reading its contents. But he had already some knowledge of God and leanings towards His divine will. But in the case we are supposing there has been not the slightest inkling of such a production. How would it affect him?

Leaving aside all purely literary considerations he would probably come to the conclusion that the Bible as a whole was a revelation of God as the Creator of the universe and its moral governor also, in His relations with man. He might recognize the extreme beauty and dignity of many of its passages; he might feel the force of its moral and religious precepts; but he would most certainly recognize that it sets before men a conception of God that is entirely unique not only as regards His personal character and being, but especially in His dealings with mankind. And it is in this fact that the inspiration and value of the Bible consists. In contrast with ancient and modern philosophic scepticism, the whole trend of which has been to belittle man, Christianity has proclaimed his infinite moral worth and the immense historical importance of this world in which he resides.

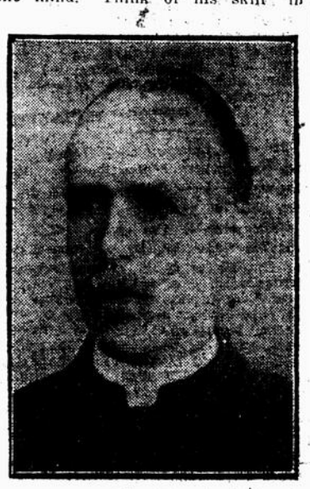
But it has at the same time sought to give man his proper place in the scheme of things, and has expressed in terms that are indisputable, the nothingness of man in the presence of the Universal Infinite. Take for instance such passages as Isa.40: 'To whom will ye liken Me, or shall I be equal? saith the Holy One.' 'Lift up your eyes on high and behold who hath created these things that bringeth out their host by numbers: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power: not one faileth. Or again, the marvellous description of the wonders of creation as given in God's controversy with the patriarch Job (chapters 39 and 40). Everywhere the Bible points to an infinite greatness beyond the immensity of the universe, that of the all-wise, all powerful, all-merciful God. If man is as nothing compared with the world, the world in its turn is as nothing before God. The Almighty remains the sovereign Master of all, inscrutable in His counsels, but inexhaustible in His love and solicitude.' In other words, God knows and God cares.

Such is the God portrayed in Scripture. It is impossible to exaggerate in speaking of His goodness. His greatness, of His holiness; and the contemplation of His excellency while it may awaken in us the profoundest humility will at the same time encourage us to the utmost confidence in His ability to perform all His gracious purposes toward us.

But what is man?

Taking the Genesis narrative as at least an indication of the order of creation man is recognized as the last of a series of beings. Science has nothing to tell us of any new order of life that has come into existence since man was made, 'the crown of creation.' Not that he excels all in every respect. As a matter of fact he is found inferior to many in physical strength, keenness of instinct, development of senses. He cannot compare with either the elephant or the bull in sheer brute strength. The instinct of the beaver or the robin leaves him far behind in the matter of foresight, whilst in scent, vision, or hearing he lags far behind the deer, the eagle or the fox. But over all he is lord. 'Thou madest him to have dominion over the works of Thy hands, Thou hast put all things under his feet; all sheep and oxen, yea, and the beasts of the field, the fowl of the air, the fish of the sea and whatsoever passeth through the paths of the seas.

But man is not only the last of a series of beings; he is the first in intelligence. He is the highest thought of God in creative activity, and in himself reflects the genius of the divine mind. Think of his skill in



THE REV. A. A. RADLEY.

subduing the forces of nature. He has grappled with electric energy and compelled it to illuminate and heat his home, to convey his messages from one end of the globe to the other, and to mysteriously drive his carriage in the crowded streets of the city or across country in every direction. He has expressed the laws of nature in such exact formula that he can forecast to a second the appearance of a comet at a given point in the heavens, though almost two generations of men have come and gone since last it flashed across the horizon. He has wrung from the bosom of mother earth the expression of its most marvellous form of activity under the name of radium; he has fought an ever increasingly victorious warfare against the most insidious forms of disease.

In very truth 'the mind's the measure of the man,' and ranks him high above all else in nature and the universe, for as Pascal has said, 'Should the universe annihilate him, man would still be the greater, for he knows that he dies, but the universe is ignorant of the advantage it has over him.'

But the Bible does not exalt man's intelligence. It places his true worth and dignity in his moral character, in his conscience, and in his heart. It sees in these the abiding forces for the uplift of the race, the characteristics that distinguish him from the brutes that perish. Intelligence differentiates men. It creates, it is true, a bond of union between those of like taste and culture, but it also opens an impassable chasm between them and the ignorant. There is no pride so haughty and ostentatious as the pride of learning, there is no scorn so bitter as that of the educated for the ignorant.

But moral character and obligation to duty make all men potentially one. When Paul wrote 'there is no difference,' he saw mankind as universally affected by the fall. When Jesus Christ enunciated the Golden Rule he made no exception of rank, education and social position. In other words, moral character and obligation to duty link the whole human race in indissoluble bonds of unity that not even the manifold forms of religion can affect.

And of evan greater significance is the fact that man is made the arbiter of his own destiny by virtue of his free will. The brute follows the instincts of his being. He is governed solely by physical appetite. For him there is nothing better than food and freedom and protection against foes. He can scarcely be said to have any regard for the future, or any consciousness of the probable results of conduct. If there be any 'life to come' for him, he knows nothing about it. But man carries with him a constant sense of destiny. Ever sounding through the depths of his being is the affirmation that 'whatsoever a man sows that shall he also reap.' And he knows that the 'sowing' is done not under arbitrary compulsion, but of free choice. He is never obliged to do wrong, no matter how great the temptation. He may risk reputation, wealth, even life itself, by refusal to yield to seduction, but he carries with him the assurance that truth and righteousness are eternal, and that though the outward tabernacle decay the inward man is renewed day by day. And so he writes his name in the book of life, and no hand but his own can erase it.

But whence does he gather his inspiration? Where shall he obtain not only the impulse, but the true conception of enduring character? The life of Jesus Christ has created an ideal for humanity. Stedfastly rejecting all human conceptions of greatness, and all human methods of accomplishing renown, he declared 'my meat is to do the will of him that sent me,' and even went further in asserting his perfect union with God in the words 'I and my father are one.'

The profound originality of Christianity consists precisely in its exclusively religious character, in that it refuses to enter into any purely scientific questions as such, but has strictly limited itself to the restoration of the moral harmony, the reconciliation of man with God and man with man. Not that it is unscientific or unphilosophic. But without discussing these aspects of its principles and methods, it owes itself as the 'summon bonum' of human experience, and says to all alike, 'Come unto me and I will give you rest.'

And Jesus Christ imparts his superiority to the least of the heroes of Gospel history; boatmen, carpenters, workmen, demoniacs, sinners. Touched by the finger of Divine love and grace they become transformed, and accomplish deeds at which the world stands in wondering admiration. The sons of thunder become the ministers of sweetness and light; the self-confident, impulsive, but easily terrified Peter becomes apostle of consolation to the persecuted followers of the Man of Nazareth, men of wealth, social position, intellectual greatness, or ecclesiatical dignity, are willing to count all but loss so that they may 'win Christ.'

But of all the revelations of the Gospel, that which gives the grandest notion of the value of mankind is the doctrine of Redemption. 'God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son.' Do we grasp the significance of it? Do we catch even a faint glimpse of the esteem in which the Eternal God, 'glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders,' holds the latest expression of his creative thought. 'What, indeed, is man that thou art mindful of him?' Think what it means; God's vastness, our nothingness; God's holiness, our sinfulness; God's love, our ingratitude; God's self-sacrifice, our indifference. Such is the contrast, and yet God thinks it worth while to woo men into his service, and into the enjoyment of the infinite benefits of redeeming grace. History has no other meaning than the establishment of the reign of God. Harmony with God is the highest possible condition of existence for man. As Lyman Abbott has said, 'God's laws are not limitations, they are endowments.' And he who has learned to put himself in line with the purposes of God has learned the secret of life and power and peace and plenty. And the cross is the centre of history, the principal event in the annals of humanity. It is God's method of lifting the world up to himself. It is the supreme expression of his love and wisdom and grace.

Man's place in the universe therefore is supreme. Under God he is a son of God, with an eternal destiny; a character capable of almost infinite development; and a corresponding responsibility to walk worthy of his high vocation. The discussion of this subject would utterly fail of its object did it but end in the glorification of man. Daniel Webster, one of the master minds of America, said that the greatest thought that had ever occupied his consideration was that of his personal responsibility to God. And as we ponder the infinite privileges that are ours; man's capacity for immortality and for the knowledge and fellowship of God, there is equal need for us to reverently espouse our relation to the Divine, and allow God to work his gracious purposes within us.

MAGI

Taken before meals excites the flow of the gastric juice; drunk after meals, it neutralizes the acidity of the stomach. 16

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The Caledonia Springs Co., Limited, 591 St. Catherine St. West, Uptown 3827.

## CHURCH NOTICES.

### BAPTIST CHURCHES.

FRENCH BAPTIST CHURCH, (L'Oratoire), 14 Mance street—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Rev. A. L. Therrien, pastor.

WESTMOUNT BAPTIST CHURCH, corner Western and Olivier avenues.—Rev. G. O. Gates, M.A., D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer service on Wednesday at 8 pm. Visitors heartily welcome.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. The Rev. Joseph Sullivan, M.A., pastor, will preach at both services, at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Evening subject: 'Protestantism and National Life.' Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—Royal Bank Building, corner of Park and Laurier avenues. Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers welcome to all services.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Sherbrooke street and Union avenue.—Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m.:—'The Inseparable Reward.' 7 p.m.:—'The Two Advocates.' The ordinance of baptism will be administered at the close of the morning service by the Rev. Arthur St. James. Strangers welcome to all services.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9 a.m. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

FRENCH BAPTIST MISSION, St. Paul's Hall, 2391 Ontario Street. Services: Sunday, 11 a.m. (French); Bible school at 12.15 p.m. 7 p.m. (English). Thursday, 8 p.m. Rev. Arthur St. James, M.A., pastor.

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Melanger and Christopher Columbus Street. Mr. Herbert Moule, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, between Dorchester and St. Antoine streets. Union services, 11 a.m., at Bethlehem. 'Christian Hope.' Service at 7 p.m. Rev. John J. Martin, Ph.D., pastor, will preach. 'A Monument Grace.' The Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors welcomed at all services.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), cor. Clarke & Western avenues, Westmount. The combined congregations of Bethlehem Congregational Church and Calvary Congregational Church will worship together in Bethlehem Church in the morning, and in Calvary Church in the evening. The Rev. J. J. Martin, Ph.D., Pastor, will preach at both services. Everybody welcome.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond Street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., Pastor, will preach at both services. Morning—Annual sermon in connection with the closing exercises of the Congregational College. Evening, Subject:—'The Catholic Church and Marriage.' Everybody welcome.

Ladies' Aid every Monday afternoon in the month except the second, when the Woman's Missionary Society meets. The Young Peoples' Society on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Communion on the first Sunday of the month. A welcome to all.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Mance and Milton streets. Rev. Frank J. Day, M.A., B.D., Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. G. Watt Smith, M.A., of Ottawa, will preach at both services.

S.S. and Brotherhood Class at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall at 3 p.m. C.E. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia Streets. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor. 11 a.m. subject: 'Back to Galilee.' 7 p.m. subject: 'Can a Man be a Christian, and be Successful in Business?' Sunday school at 3 p.m. C.E. Society meets on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Wednesday at 2.30 p.m. Midweek meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. A welcome to all services.

## QUEER BREAD OF THE BEDOUINS.

### Odd Food of the Desert Tribes, Strangely Prepared.

'While nearing the station of Maan, on the Mecca Railway, en route to Petra in November, large, strange-looking heaps were seen near a typical desert well, around which some Bedouins were gathered and encamped. On investigation these proved to be heaps of samh bread, the food of the desert Bedouins,' writes Deputy Consul General Whiting from Jerusalem.

'The samh (Mesembryanthemum forskahlii, Hochst) is a small plant which grows wild, the Bedouins say, all over the desert plateau east of Maan, where nothing is cultivated, there being insufficient rain for any grain to grow. The first arabic land we encountered, with a moderate rainfall, was after six or seven hours' ride west of Maan.

'The natives stated that some years the samh is more plentiful than others, especially when a generous amount of rain falls in the mountain districts in the west, in which case it is likely that the samh districts receive a small share thereof.

'The plants grow close together, with short stems like lentils. The Bedouins pull it up by hand and flail with a stick, which removes the small seed pods. These are then taken to the wells, and holes from the size of a bathtub up are made in the sandy clay soil and filled with water. The seed pods are thrown into these holes in small quantities and stirred by the women, with sticks and their bare feet. The action of the water opens the pods, the seeds fall to the bottom, while the hulls float. Only about ten minutes in the water are required to open and separate them. The hulls are then skimmed off and the operation repeated. When sufficient pods have thus been treated, the water is dipped out and the seeds spread out to dry. The seeds are then sifted through fine sieves, to take out as much of the grit as possible, and ground in basalt handmills into flour, and the bread is either baked on a saj, a convex sheet iron of circular form placed on small stones and heated from underneath, generally with a manure fire, or in a taboon, a dome shaped clay oven with an opening at the top, which is kept hot by a smouldering fire on the outside, always kept burning, and the floor is covered with pebbles on which the loaves are laid and baked.

'The bread is very black and gritty, the latter being accounted for by the way the seeds are hulled in the sandy holes. To improve the bread the natives add a little sugar to the flour, or a kind of molasses made from the seeds of the juniper tree (Juniperus phoenicea) by boiling and then straining them. The juniper grows wild abundantly around Petra and the neighboring mountains.'—New York Tribune.

### HEARSTISM IN CHICAGO.

The unsophisticated progressives who follow Hearst with all the innocence of greenhorns in a bunco game, have learned many things from the Hearst papers about Merriam that were not true. They learned that he is a Rockefeller protege, being a professor in a university endowed by Rockefeller; but they did not learn, what is the truth, that there are more independent progressives in the faculty of that university than in any other in the United States. They learned that rich Republicans contributed liberally to the Merriam campaign fund; but they did not learn that those contributions were from the same kind of democratic Republicans that co-operate with Senators La Follette and Bourne and Owen—such men as Charles R. Crane, Congressman Kent, and Rosenwald of the Sears-Roebuck house. They learned that Big Business was backing Merriam; but they did not learn, what the fact is, the Big Business shied at Merriam like an unbroken horse at a haystack on fire. It was these unsophisticated Hearst progressives that furnished the few thousand votes necessary to eke out the slum vote, the liquor-ring vote, the Big Business vote and the standpat Republican vote into the bare plurality that made them at all effective for Harrison.—The 'Public' (Chicago).

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 neighbors about it. You can use it and get your money back if not satisfied. 60c, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT.

## CHURCH NOTICES

### CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL—Ven. Archdeacon Norton, D.D., Rector of Montreal. Rev. Herbert Symonds, D.D., LL.D., Vicar of Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. W. G. Nicholson, Curate. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Vicar. Subject:—'The English Bible and the Opportunity of the English Speaking Peoples.' 2.45 p.m., Vicar's Bible Lecture for Men in the Cathedral. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes in the Synod Hall. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. R. W. Norwood, M.A. Special Service St. George's Society. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service. Easter music repeated.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet Streets. Rev. Canon Dixon, Rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., Curate. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector Streets. Rural Dean Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Incumbent. Subject:—'St. George's Day.' Evening service at 7 o'clock, when the Lord Bishop will administer the rite of Confirmation. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Young People's Association on Monday at 8 p.m. Ladies' Aid on Tuesday at 2.30 p.m. Girls' Auxiliary on Tuesday at 7.45 p.m. Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Band of Hope on Friday at 7.30 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain 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. Subject:—'Roman Catholic claims tested by the Word of God and by History.' Preacher at both services, the Rector. All seats free and unappropriated. Strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique Street, St. Denis Boulevard. Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer; 3 p.m. Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH. Dominion Square. Clergy.

Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Sunday after Easter.
Celebrations of the Holy Communion at 8 a.m.
Processional Hymn, 132.
Morning prayer at 11 o'clock.
Venite, Burrowes.
Psalms, Turle.
Te Deum, Stanford in B flat.
Benedictus, Langdon.
Hymns, 125, 132.
Recessional Hymn, 197.
Anthem:—'Let this mind be in you.' Moore.
Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major.
Bible Lecture for Men at 3 p.m.
Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m.
Evening prayer at 7 o'clock.
Processional Hymn, 133.
Responses, Tallis.
Psalms, Tours. Peregrinus and Wickes.
Magnificat. Barnby in E.
Nunc Dimittis, Barnby in E.
Hymns, 232, 222.
Anthems:—'Blessed be the God and Father.' Wesley.
Hallelujah Chorus, Handel.
Preacher, the Rev. H. R. Stevenson.
Recessional Hymn 477.
The church is open all day for private prayer.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham Street. Morning prayer and sermon at 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, Rector.

### UNDENOMINATIONAL.

THE CITY MISSION, 294 Cadieux Street, between St. Catherine and Dorchester. Sunday Services at 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. Classes every night, except Monday. Mission open daily from 9 to 12, and from 2 to 9. Ladies' Day on Thursday at 3.30 p.m., to which ladies of all denominations are invited.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Lebar Streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley Street.—Library open every day from 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. 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. Bible Class on Sunday at 4 p.m., and song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion Square. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Men's meeting on Sunday at 3.45 p.m. Song service on Sunday at 8.30 p.m.

SALVATION ARMY—The Salvation Army holds public meetings in the city on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., and 7.30 p.m., and on week nights, except Tuesdays, as follows:—

The Citadel, corner of University and Cathcart Streets. Adjutant and Mrs. Cornish and Lieut. Clayton, in charge.

The Metropole, 22 St. Alexander st.—(Major L. E. Taylor, Supt.)—Sunday, 2 p.m., Men's Own Meeting. 7 p.m., Gospel service; Monday, 7.30 p.m., prayer meeting; Wednesday, 7.30 p.m., testimony meeting; Friday, 7.30 p.m., Bible class.

Bourgeois Street, Point St. Charles.—Adjutant and Mrs. Mercer, in charge.

French Corps, 11 Vitre Street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoeflin a charge.

Demontigny Street, near Delorimier Avenue.—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

WELCOME HALL MISSION—Gospel Services. 117 St. Antoine Street, Montreal. Sunday, 7 p.m. Tuesday, 8 p.m. Thursday, 8 p.m. Saturday, 8 p.m. Friday, Young Peoples' Meeting, 8 p.m. Wednesday, Mothers' Meeting, 3 p.m. Sunday, Young Women's Bible Class, 4.30 p.m. Children's Meeting, 10.30 a.m.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, April 23, at 10 a.m., divine service will be conducted by the Rev. E. McManus.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig Street West, Montreal.—Services in the Mission Hall every evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday evening, 7.45 o'clock. Hearty song service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Children's service on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for converted men only, Sunday afternoon at 4.30. Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for women only, at the Girls' Happy Hour Association, 121 Congregation st., Point St. Charles. Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Mothers' meeting. Children's class and nursery on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Cottage meetings. Kitchen Garden Class for children on Tuesday afternoon at 3.45. Sewing class for children on Saturday afternoon at 2.45. W. G. Taylor, Supt.

### METHODIST CHURCHES.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH (corner of St. Antoine and Convent Streets, St. Henry). Pastor, the Rev. Afred E. Pates. Morning service, 11 a.m. Sermon topic: 'The Purpose of a Religious Assembly.' Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A.

Sabbath School and Adult Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior Epworth League on Wednesday at 4 p.m. Prayer and Praise Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All Seats Free. Everybody welcome.

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Windsor and Dorchester streets. Pastor, the Rev. E. I. Hart, B.A. Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday School at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. Men's Own at 3 p.m. The Pastor will preach at both services. Subjects—11 a.m.:—'Pioneers of the Race—The First Great Financier'; 7 p.m.:—'The Great Challenge.' Visitors always welcome at all services.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine Street West. Pastor, the Rev. William Sparling, B.A., D.D. The Rev. James Endicott, D.D., of China, will preach morning and evening. He is one of the greatest speakers on the missionary platform of to-day. Do not fail to hear him on the 'Oriental Problem.' Sunday school at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Monday night, Rally of all the Missionary forces of the church in the parlors. Address by the Rev. Dr. Endicott. Social and refreshments. Everybody welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH (corner of Western and Lansdowne avenues), Westmount. The Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Sunday, April 23, 1911. Morning—Rev. Geo. W. Mingie, B.A., Secretary Lord's Day Alliance. Evening—The Pastor. Subject:—'The Unfailing Optimism of the Man of Sorrows.'

Sunday School and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Mid-week prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

DOUGLAS METHODIST CHURCH, corner of St. Catherine and Chomedy sts. The Rev. W. R. Young, B.A., B.D., pastor. Divine service at 11 a.m. and at 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services held at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior E.L. of C.E. on Friday at 7 p.m. Hope Chapel Sunday school at 3 p.m. All strangers will be made welcome. Rev. W. Timberlake, pastor.

MOUNTAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mountain and Torrance streets. The Rev. W. F. Boshart, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHUCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, Pastor, 18 Darling Street. 11 a.m.—Evangelist, R. H. Whiteside. 7 p.m.—Evangelist, R. H. Whiteside. 3 p.m.—Open Session of Sunday School. Address by Evangelist R. H. Whiteside. Everybody welcome.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. Anson Halpenny, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m., Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D., Supt. of All People's Mission. 7 p.m., the Pastor. Sunday School at 2.45 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4 p.m. Class Meeting on Sunday at 10 a.m. Strangers welcome.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Alfred A. Radley, Pastor. 11 a.m., Mr. W. H. Goodwin. 7 p.m., Rev. W. M. Paton, Ph.D.

Prayer meeting, Wednesday at 8 p.m. meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Friday at 4.15 p.m. Choral Society on Friday at 7.45 p.m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcome.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, cor. of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Adult Bible class at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcomed at all services.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. W. G. Bradford, Pastor. Educational Meetings, Preachers for the day:—11 a.m., the Rev. B. Eyre, B.A. 7 p.m., Rev. Prof. Bland, B.A., B.D. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. The Rev. Elwood C. James, B.A., pastor. 11 a.m.:—'The Sabbath'; 7 p.m., Rev. A. E. Pates:—'The Heavenly Vision.' Monday, 8 p.m. Epworth League. Mr. Carleton will give an illustrated address on Mission Work in the West. Wednesday evening, 8 p.m., prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal ave. and Berri Street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. S.S. and Bible classes, 3 p.m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor on Monday evening. The Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets on Wednesday at 4.30 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All seats free. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Communion first Sunday of every month. Preacher, the Rev. Liborio Lattoni. All are welcome.

DESRIVIERES STREET MISSION. Services at 7.30 p.m. Sunday school at 2 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION, corner of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Sunday services: Italian services at 11 a.m. Address and discussion in Yiddish at 2 p.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3.30 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Service for children at 6.30 p.m. Superintendent, the Rev. C. S. Laidman, B.A., B.D. Telephone St. Louis 1588.

WMS. SYRIAN SUNDAY SCHOOL at 19 Gosford street at 2 p.m. every unday.

EGLISE EVANGELIQUE, rue Delisle —Services publics a 11 hrs. et 7 hrs. Ecole de Dimanche a 10 hrs. Reunion de priere, Mercredi soir a 8 hrs.

### LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur Streets. Emil Jestinsky, Pastor, 280 Mance Street. Morning service at 11 o'clock. No evening service. Strangers welcome to all services.

### UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke Street West and Simpson Street. The Rev. W. S. Barnes, LL.D., pastor emeritus. The Rev. Frederick R. Griffin, B.A., S.T.B. (Harvard), pastor. Morning service at 11. The pastor will preach. Evening service at 7. Prof. John Macnaughton, M.A., of McGill University, will preach. Sunday school at 12.15 p.m.

### UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount, Victoria Hall, Room F. Services on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. Sunday, April 23. Subject: 'Probation After Death.'

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Villeneuve and Hutchison Streets. O. K. Butler, Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. on Saturday. Subject:—'Fourth Sabbath Mission Study.' By Pastor. Services at 7 p.m. on Sunday. Subject:—'The Perfection of the Law of God.' By the Pastor.

## CHURCH NOTICES

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Ch. Cathedral. Rev. J. R. Evans, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. 3 p.m., Sunday School. English and Welsh classes. 8 p.m., Wednesday, prayer-meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater Avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor, No. 346 Clarke Avenue. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Christian Endeavor prayer-meeting on Monday evening. Strangers and visitors welcome.

STANLEY STREET CHURCH—The Rev. Dr. Robert Campbell will preach at 11 a.m. Memorial service (Rev. Dr. Dewey). Evening, at 7 p.m. the Rev. W. J. Fowler, M.A., B.D. Subject:—'Young Man Answering Jesus' Call.' Sabbath school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at close of evening service. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Friday at 8 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets.—Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. A. B. MacLeod, B.D., of Cornwall, will preach at both services.

S. S. and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Men's Own Meeting held at 4 p.m. C. E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

The Rev. Professor Bland will address the Men's Own at 4 p.m.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. School for Chinamen meets at 9.45 a.m. Sunday school meets at 3 p.m. The Adult Bible class for young men and women meets at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Mission Band for boys and girls meets on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The pastor will officiate at the morning service, and the Rev. J. G. Potter, B.A., of MacVicar Memorial Church, will preach in the evening.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. J. Adams Montgomery, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will conduct both services. Schools for Chinamen at 10 a.m. and 8.15 p.m. Sabbath school and Bible classes at 3 p.m., and Mr. Taylor's class for men at same hour. C. E. meeting on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Woman's Auxiliary Missionary Society on Monday afternoon at 3.30. Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, the Rev. A. D. McKenzie will speak on missionary work on Demerara. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington Ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, B.D., Minister. 11 a.m., Song of Solomon ii., 11-12. Preacher, the minister. 7 p.m., Matt. vi., 13. Preacher the minister. Sunday school at 3 p.m. St. Henry Sunday school mission at 3 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester Street.—The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., Pastor Emeritus. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Preacher, Professor J. Clark, Murray, LL.D. Evening service at 7 p.m. Preacher, the Rev. D. J. Fraser, D.D., LL.D. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Friday, April 28, 8.15 p.m., preparatory service. Sunday, April 15th, 11 a.m., Holy Communion.

Ladies' Aid and Dorcas Society on Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 p.m. King's Daughters' Sewing Circle on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Ladies' Missionary Auxiliary on Tuesday at 3 p.m

# LETTERS FROM READERS.

AN INTERNATIONAL ROAD.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The question of Canada's intercourse with the United States is being widely discussed just now, and while there may arise differences of opinion in regard to the economic bearings of such a question, all fully agree as to the desirability of commemorating in a worthy manner the centenary of the conclusion of peace between the two countries.

We should not forget that the last battles which took place between Canadian and American forces were fought in close proximity to Montreal, on the shores of the Richelieu and of Lake Champlain, as indeed the magnificent international celebrations of 1909 have already recalled to our minds. General McComb, after leaving Plattsburg at the head of 5,000 men, reached by way of Lake Champlain the village of Odelltown, which he endeavored to capture, but was repulsed by 350 men entrenched in the mill at Lacolle, and the Yankee forces had to fall back on Plattsburg.

Then, as to-day, the Richelieu route was the great highway along which Americans made their entrance into Canada, and along which in like manner Canadians entered the United States. Again it was at Laprairie that the forces congregated which were sent to capture Plattsburg.

We are now enjoying an era of peace, and on both sides an effort is being made to bring about the improvement of that great means of communication extending from Montreal to New York. The United States have spent large sums of money, and are willing to spend further amounts towards bringing to a state of perfection beyond any possible cavil the route between New York and Rouse's Point. In Canada private enterprise has already taken the matter in hand, and a committee, whose president I have the honor to be, has undertaken to collect in the shape of government, municipal or private contributions, the necessary funds to bring about the completion of this section of the great international artery. The latter, as may be observed, will be passing through all these localities which have become famous during that period of heroic warfare on the shores of the Richelieu.

Why should not this new highway have its share in the great peaceful celebration which it is proposed to have? The desirability has been suggested of erecting a monument to the memory of Edward VII., who has been the most peace-loving of British sovereigns, and I for one am of the opinion that the providing of such a memorial would be most fitting. On the other hand, it should not be lost sight of that Queen Victoria the Great has in Montreal a memorial just as durable and far more impressive than any statue. I mean the magnificent bridge which spans the St. Lawrence and leads to the highway terminating in New York. That very bridge was opened in 1860 by the then Prince of Wales, who later on was to become our regretted Edward VII.

Since there is a proposal afloat for the purpose of commemorating his name, why should it not materialize in a continuance of his work, and why should we not put under the patronage of his name that international highway which will be a peaceful connecting link between the two countries?

Why should not that St. Lambert route be converted into a truly national highway towards the building of which all would contribute, heedless of constitutional, religious or social distinctions, and which would be known as the King Edward road?

The name of that great King would be constantly on the lips of sportsmen, tourists, automobilists; it would fill the pages of business and sporting publications from day to day. No holiday, no festival, no celebration of any kind would be allowed to pass without the throng of pleasure-seekers taking advantage, for their outings, of this highway, the finest in Canada, and among these would there be a single one who, at the mention of the name, would not be stirred by a recurrence of memories of the beloved sovereign? Thus would the name of Edward VII. appear in every programme, in every guide book. It would not be the mere recalling of the monarch which instantly passes away when one uncovers himself before his statue, a flitting and perchance furtive salutation; it would be an ever-present memorial impressing anon, at every turn and every halt on the route, the all-absorbing thought of the King's great deeds.

From the standpoint of the late King's glorification, there cannot be any hesitation as to which is the most effective of the two plans, the building of a serviceable monument and the erection of a merely decorative statue.

The King Edward avenue, extending out from the Victoria bridge, would be a great object lesson, a useful work, besides teaching to our young people, relentlessly, energy, and dutifulness.

Every citizen of Montreal who experiences the misery of living in an overcrowded city would find along this wide artery an easy exit to life in the open, and enjoy once more the restful influences of the country and the sight of the historic battlefields, now the issue of calm and peace after viewing events so impressive and epoch-making in our history.

In England and France, previous to the advent of bicycles and automobiles, the small country hotels were in a bad way, grass was filling the large courts attached to hostelries, which stages and carriers frequented no more, owing to the building of railway lines. The change had its effect all round; it reacted even on the disposition of the village folk who became imbued with a parochial, unprogressive and suspicious turn of mind, and whose old-time courtesy gave way to a taciturn and morose attitude. The advent of tourists has changed it all, and it would have the same effect in Canada as it has had in England and France, such is the similarity between the two peoples.

Then, this route, the King Edward Road, would not only have the effect of restoring comfort and affluence in the localities through which it would run, it would have a much more widespread influence, it would be for our farmers a permanent lesson in the science and art of road-building; they would thus be induced to get out of the rut, and enabled to see for themselves in what measure they are lagging behind some other farming communities in the matter of good roads.

Americans have long since assented to the carrying out of this plan, apart from all thought of a memorial, and a most active committee has already made considerable headway with the work in connection with this great artery between New York and Montreal. Besides, I have no doubt the committee would feel delighted at the idea which I now put forward, and to have the Canadian part of that highway designated after Edward VII. They would speedily join hands with us, and intimate how highly they appreciate our views, by bestowing on that portion of the highway situated in the United States the name of one of their great statesmen whose participation in the affairs of the Republic and of the world was analagous to that of Edward VII.

Moreover, recent events impart a further interest to the tightening of the bonds of amity between the two nations. The proposal of an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and the United States, discussed by Sir Edward Grey and President Taft, has set the world astir. Steps are just now being taken at New York towards bringing about, under the auspices of the great financial, business and industrial establishments, a solemn demonstration in favor of peace. What more striking form could that manifestation assume than the joining forever of two names symbolizing for both countries the principles of labor, peace and benevolence to designate the gigantic roadway connecting the two great entrance ports to America.

While I make this suggestion, I request of you to bear in mind that I am not voicing the views of any particular group or committee; it is a personal view, and since giving expression to it, I had the pleasure of observing, for instance, that in the county of Welland, the Board of Trade of the town of Welland has passed a resolution approving of the building of a monumental bridge on the Niagara River to connect Fort Erie and Buffalo, in commemoration of the centenary of peace between the United States and Canada.

So that our Ontario neighbors, who should be credited with a fairly well developed business sense, consider, as I do, that the most suitable memorial would be a work of public utility.

The city of Montreal is just now engaged in laying out parks and avenues, and has appointed a committee for that purpose; the civic authorities could not do better than recommend to their commissioners to consider this proposal. The city would promptly be recouped for a contribution of that kind, through the increased receipts accruing to the trade of Montreal from American tourists.

The Montreal Board of Trade has recognized the importance of this route by passing a resolution of approval, which has been forwarded to the Provincial Government.

Montreal's large hotels, automobilists, livery-men, cyclists, pleasure-seekers, fresh-airists, all are interested in the carrying out of this scheme.

In the localities which the King Edward the Seventh avenue is to traverse, enthusiasm runs high. For instance, it hardly took two hours to get the inhabitants of Lacolle to subscribe $750 towards the building of this highway, besides promising to treble the amount should the undertaking be brought to a successful issue.

All municipalities desirous of giving expression to their admiration for the late King will surely prefer doing so in the shape of a contribution to a useful undertaking.

If the papers, as well as the public, are ready to approve of the scheme and give it their support, and if the city of Montreal will contribute towards the carrying out of the work, I shall gladly at once enter my name on the list for $500.

Of course, it should not be inferred from it that I look askance at the proposal for erecting a statue. Canada will never possess too many of these, provided they have true artistic quality in their make up. But the two proposals are by no means exclusive of one another.

As far as I am concerned, I would prefer combining utilitarian and the aesthetic in subscribing towards the building of the King Edward Avenue.

GEO. R. SIMARD.

QUESTIONS FOR ANTI-RECIPROCITY MEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—We are told by the anti-reciprocity people that we are not going to receive more for our wheat. Some of them are asking how is it going to benefit the farmers. They are like Mr. Broder, M.P., who asked the Government how were they going to give the consumer cheaper flour and yet receive more for their wheat. I would ask that gentleman to compare the price of wheat in Winnipeg and Minneapolis, where there is a vast difference in the price of wheat of nine cents per bushel in favor of Minneapolis; the same in flour first patent is quoted at $5.60 in the Canadian market, and in Minneapolis it is quoted at first patents $4.65, nearly $1 in favor of the United States market. It is the same in England, where No. 1 Northern is quoted at $1.08 per bushel, and they have cheaper flour than we have here where the wheat is raised.

We are also told that this agreement is going to cause commercial suicide by Mr. Meighen, as it will take the trade from our railways. Well, what I have to say to that is, that the C. P. R. deserve to be hauled over the coals for charging exorbitant rates on freight. Believe me or not, the C. P. R. charged on September 14, 1907, $96 to take a car load of oats from Moosomin to Winnipeg, and the present rate from the same place to Winnipeg is now $108, an increase of $12 a car load, so it is about time there was something done with regard to freight rates in the West. And who pays for the rate? Is it not the farmer? Why then is the C.P.R. kicking against the trade agreement? If it cannot live at its present rates let it go. It is a poor business that cannot stand competition, and he (Mr. Meighen) looks like as if he is scared of his supposed commercial suicide, when he a short time ago added to his C. P. R. stock to the extent of $200,000, which netted him very close to $20,000 in a short time.

Why did the C. P. R. buy 1,000,000 tons of Pittsburg coal to be delivered during the year, and passing by our coal fields? Are they not afraid of being annexed to the United States, as they claim the farmer will be if he buys his goods from the United States and sells his goods there also. If it is going to take the trade away from our railways and going to diverge it north and south to United States roads, can they tell me why their stock is selling as high as 230 5-8 a share in London? I am surprised at Mr. Meighen buying C. P. R. shares as he did if this agreement is going to be such a bad thing for the Canadian railways. It looks to me to be like the old saying, 'Do as I say, not as I do,' and that is not a very good policy at all.

HENRY T. McMILLAN.

Fernhill, Ont.

THE RECIPROCITY PACT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You have invited your readers to give you their views of the proposed new trade arrangement with the United States. Well, sir, I have studied the matter over seriously, and have come to the following conclusion: That if the proposed new trade arrangement is ratified by both governments, a great wave of prosperity will roll over the Dominion of Canada, that at least $10 per acre will be added to the value of farm lands in most parts of agricultural Canada, that the farmers of Canada will be better able to purchase manufactured articles, that the cities and towns will grow, thrive and prosper, that people will emigrate to the older provinces, that the railways will get a great increase of traffic, and that the whole country will feel the effects of the new arrangement, that prosperity, wealth and contentment shall prevail through the land, and that the new arrangement will also be to the best interests of the people of the United States. I believe that it is a great mistake to treat the people of the United States as a foreign people; why, they are our near relations, our brothers and our cousins. I wish for and I hope to see an alliance, both offensive and defensive, between the British Empire and the United States of America, and that all matters of dispute which might arise between our respective nations should be settled by arbitration, and that if war should be forced on us that British and American armies should march to victory together in all parts of the world.

And as for the stand that the Conservative party is taking at present, I believe that it is short-sighted, and that they themselves do not believe the doctrines that they preach; that they are currying favor with the vested interests and the manufacturers, with the object of getting great subscriptions towards their party funds, that they think they can fool the majority of the Canadian people by their cries of annexation, and the old flag, they think that the farmers will divide, and that one half will kill the other half, and that the cities and towns with the cry of annexation, the old flag and a high tariff, will carry them back into power. I believe they are on the wrong track; I believe their present policy will keep them in the cold shades of opposition for a long time to come. I must confess that I am greatly surprised and disappointed at the stand the leaders of the Conservative party are taking; they are apparently intelligent men, but their actions in this matter belie their general appearance.

WILLIAM E. MACALPINE.

MacAlpine, P.Q.

RECIPROCITY'S SUPPOSED DANGERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—You are urging the country to the perpetration of an enormous blunder. Elbert Hubbard says: 'Reciprocity with Canada is a great and beneficial move. We need the foodstuffs and lumber that Canada produces, and she needs our manufactured products. Under the old scheme our big manufacturers evade the duty by going to Canada and starting factories. Hence a tariff drives manufacturers across the border.'

Your scheme will make all loyal Canadians sorry that the North Pole instead of the 49th parallel was not made the northern limit of American territory.

It is all to America's advantage. We get almost nothing. You can't judge the sentiment of Canada by your clients, they are mostly Grits, and tend to follow party lead. How, do I know? Easily. Nothing is so soothing to the heart of a Liberal as to find a good sound paper, ostensibly an independent, regularly in support of his party's measures; while the Tory is apt to say, 'This paper is rank Grit and has no right to pose as independent.' And he quits, ergo, your paper goes to more Liberals than Conservatives.

If reciprocity goes through there is no doubt that a clamor for tariff reduction in manufactured goods, tools and machinery will follow, and no government can resist it. And then our manufactories will cease, and we will have to send our boys to the United States to make the ploughs and planes we use. English and Scotch mechanics buy American tools. With all the boasted advantage of free trade, Maydole makes the hammers used in Great Britain, and while the best stock of the British Isles is leaving for North America on every boat, Germany is building up a population by giving employment to her sons. When Canada produces a great scientist, such as G. J. Romanes, or a scholar as Jacob G. Schurman, or a railway man like Hill, or a dozen examples which could be picked from Nova Scotia alone, where do they go to find their field of usefulness? To free trade England? No. Doesn't England need men of brains any more? Then there must be something about the general political attitude of the United States to attract the strong men, and they have set us an example of how tariff does make the most of a country's resources.

A. McQUEEN.

Kaslo, B.C., April, 1911.

THE ANNEXATION DANGER.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As indicated in an accompanying letter to the subscription manager, it is not well to have the 'Witness' commercialized, and we must contribute our mite to prevent this. But I differ absolutely from you on reciprocity, and it is one of the first differences from you in the more than a quarter of a century I have read the 'Witness,' of whose honesty of purpose I have no doubt.

I have strongly supported the Liberal policy for thirty years, in Manitoba and in Yukon, where the odds were greatly against us. My support of it and commercial union was as being apparently the lesser of two evils—the other being disintegration. The Hon. Edward Blake's candid opinion of commercial union as certainly leading to annexation opened my eyes very much. In this letter we will discuss the matter only from the annexation point of view. Thanks to the rebuffs which our party got at Washington, I thought the issue was dead, and did not anticipate any results from the recent negotiations.

The United States Government, for nearly one hundred years, has pursued a strangely foolish policy toward Canada. They have irritated us and driven us away, instead of following a wise policy of conciliation, which if pursued with care and caution in the past, would ere this, judging from past incidents, have had Canadian public opinion fairly well prepared for closer political relations.

You and others speak of the United States as a 'friendly nation.' I will repeat the question which I have asked for years, with never an answer, 'Can you name one friendly act performed or sentiment shown us by the United States in the last fifty years?' On the contrary, I can fill a page with facts from as late a date as the Fenian raids, showing hostility toward us. 'Between this, and the cold-blooded indifference of our English free trade brethren—who are as ready to sacrifice us as was Artemus Ward to sacrifice his wife's relations for the good of the country, or to prove that free trade is the only true gospel—we have had a hard time of it for a young and growing nation. But fortunately the hostility of the United States proved a boomerang, and, instead of forcing us into annexation, it drove us away, and, on the authority of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other chiefs, it was a godsend to us, and made Canada a strong, self-reliant nation, prospering as no other nation has ever prospered. And yet we are asked at the whim of a president, to reverse our policy, to forego our independent national expansion, and our splendid future for a mess of pottage, for the lure of a few promised dollars.

Therefore, when the United States becomes friendly and patronizing, I say beware of the Greeks bearing gifts. They are now more dangerous to our national life. The present tariff wall, while it permits a one-sided trade between us, is at least some barrier to too close relations, until the republic improves morally and drops the fool annexation ideas for all time.

In spite of your lightly blown autumn, in spite of the wisdom of Fred Mullett, who sneers at Col. Denison, and then talks balderdash, in spite of the valueless assurances of President Taft and some United States papers, there is no question that closer and closer trade relations with the republic will inevitably tend toward annexation, just as surely as the ice moves out of the river at Montreal when the sun shines upon it. I was born in Canada, and have followed its progress intelligently for over thirty-five years, visiting all parts of the Dominion, and most of the republic, and have come to this conclusion through sheer force of conviction. It would be much more pleasant to say: 'Oh, let reciprocity come, if it does us no good it will do us no harm.'

Some people innocently ask how it can affect our loyalty to sell a few more fish, a little more hay to the United States—and some people are wild to sell all our natural resources at raw material prices, and retain holes in the ground and blackened stumps as mementos of our vanished riches. It looks plausible to trade with our next door neighbor rather than with our mother and our family of nations, so that the said neighbor may reap the advantage of selling our goods to the mother at a profit.

Did the manager of the 'Witness' ever have business relations with any firm or person with whose family he would not permit his own family to associate under any conditions, because of the latter's moral condition. He probably has. It was a matter of business—but the family intercourse—well, that was a different matter.

Following this question, I ask if the closest intercourse with the United States will benefit us morally? If you say 'yes,' then your standard of morality is lower than mine. Never mind saying that our example will benefit them. Eight millions cannot elevate eighty millions. It goes the other way. If we had forty or fifty millions we might risk it, both morally and politically, with more safety.

From former editorials in the 'Witness' I learned that we borrowed slang and other vices from the republic. We do not get them from the British Isles.

You know perfectly well that the standard of public and private morality in the United States is very much farther below ours than ours is below those of the British Isles. Naturally we imbibe contamination from a larger people. You know just as well that the whole mass of United States life is honeycombed with immorality and false ideals. True there are millions of good people in the republic, but we must deal with the dominant element, which is corrupt. You know that the whole political and municipal life of the United States is rotten and corrupt, with hardly a relieving trait, in spite of an occasional feeble revolt when it gets too oppressively bad. You know that nearly if not all the western new communities have not enough courage to enforce law and order, but weakly succumb to the domination of gamblers and murderers. You know that the United States lower courts, at least, are miserably corrupt and inefficient, and that elective judges are a fraud. You know that the state divorce laws and race suicide are a cancer eating the vitals of the nation. You know that the best race is fast dying out, and the inferior races are increasing rapidly. You know that the whole of the republic is dominated by political bosses, soulless trusts, railway and other corporations. You know that at least one leading New York magazine is, like the 'Witness,' appealing to its readers to save it from the shackles and padlock, the common fate of publications there.

You know all this and vastly more, and yet you ask us to move in the direction of a closer relation, which will ultimately lead to an intolerable pressure to form closer political relations. You might foresee that in a few years, Canadians, like the 'Witness,' and the New York magazine, may be appealing to the world to save them from their 'friends.'

One of the ablest and most prominent publishers in the United States spent nearly an hour before our Canadian Club in Ottawa, last winter, admitting in cold facts, the lawlessness, the unpunished murders, the lynching, the rottenness of state and municipal life in that country. He far outdid any charges that I make or have made against our dear 'cousins.' His only excuse was that the Republic never had an opportunity to reform itself until now. First the revolution, then internal troubles, Mexican war, slavery question, civil war, Spanish war, imperial expansion and all such had hitherto interfered, and the only hope was that public conscience was being aroused.

If we were to suddenly develop, proportionately to population, one-fourth the lawlessness, corruption, etc., etc., now common in the United States every English newspaper would denounce us as a disgrace to the 'Anglo-Saxon' (Anglo-Celtic) race. And yet our English friends are always praising up that conglomeration and siding with it to our injury. It shows the need of our being big, big and boastful, to hold our own.

The person who denies the danger of reciprocity and commercial union leading to annexation, is either too ignorant, or too unobservant to be considered. Did you ever meet a United States American, who was educated enough to know anything about Canada, who was not an annexationist at heart, even if he did not avow it in Canada? Champ Clark, the accredited representative of the Democratic party, was merely expressing his own honest convictions and those of his party, even if he disclaimed his meaning. When a citizen of the United States becomes aware that there is such a place as Canada, he is smitten with astonishment that we have not already 'come in with them.' They have fomented rebellion in Hawaii, Cuba, Panama and in Mexico, with a view of 'imperial expansion' (paternal).

Reciprocity and commercial union has been the bane of the Liberal party for a quarter of a century. Because we prospered under such an arrangement at one time, when the Crimean war and the American civil war lent an illusive value to it, we must needs still pursue the will o' the wisp. It was a most undignified incident, after Sir Wilfrid had sternly sworn off any further reciprocity trips to Washington, to take the visit of a couple of third rate officials (without any parliamentary standing, only officials) to Ottawa, as an excuse to rush off two of our leading cabinet ministers to Washington on the old quest. That eagerness alone would have defeated its purpose had it not been for the fact that President Taft was looking for something to save his face.

If reciprocity comes into force, it will not be long before Mr. Taft or his successor will be demanding more free trade, and we shall eventually revert to our former position of hewer of wood and drawer of water for the United States.

Your appeal to the public has given a striking illustration of the power of gold. What would happen if United States gold bought up all the leading Canadian papers, after the way to political union had been paved by closer trade relations?

Some noble orators and papers repel the insinuation that Canadians will sell their country for gold. My observations throughout our Dominion convince me that one out of ten will do so. The proportion is much higher in the United States in spite of their effervescing loyalty. Four of the remaining ten are loyal as long as conditions suit them. That leaves half the population which is genuinely loyal to empire and flag.

But new conditions arise. The west has a large United States population much of which is prepared to be loyal to Canada, in order to escape the conditions which they left behind. But then come the closer relations, the steady insistent propaganda of closer union. The alluring bait weakens the loyalty of some. Our 'broadness,' which suppresses loyal songs in the west, and national manifestations in the east, rather than offend the United States visitor and summer-resorter with the shekels, will tell on the moral fibre of the children, and the peace at any price herd will complete the undermining work.

For illustration, as I drafted this letter a young man of good N. B. stock, seeing an item on my desk marked 'Annexation,' unconsciously remarked that he rather favored annexation. I discovered that he had roomed five months in Vancouver with five Yankees, with whom he reasoned on national and political matters. You know what would happen.

After a plebiscite has been taken, and the votes favorable and purchased have been polled, a small majority for annexation is shown by good ballot-box stuffers. Then 'England' blesses the union, which by prostituting the daughter will draw the two nations together in Carnegie peace, long enough for fresh demands to be formulated against the 'old woman.'

After that what is left but the rifle and a fight to the death, by the remaining loyalists, before the British flag is dragged down and spat upon which is its fate in the United States now. And as the 'Witness' is promoting this pleasant condition of affairs, I ask that if it comes to pass, may we count upon the editor and all the staff to stand by us in that last fight, which shall place our names and bodies where those of all unsuccessful 'rebels' are placed.

If this appears overdrawn, kindly look up the history of the expansion of the United States and how accomplished. Read carefully between the lines, if by a United States author.

HENRY J. WOODSIDE.

Ottawa, April 11, 1911.

NE TEMERE AND THE B. N. A. ACT AGREEMENT.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I had commenced to write an article on marriage and divorce and the Papal Bill 'Ne Temere,' when I found the enclosed letter in the 'Gazette' of the 11th instant, by Henry Aylen, Esq., K.C., of Ottawa, which I thoroughly agree with, and think it deserves a much larger circulation. The letter is as follows:

Sir,—I read with much interest your editorial of the 10th inst. regarding recent decisions on mixed marriages, and while I agree with you that a solution of the difficulty in accordance with broader ideas must soon be found, I dissent from your statement that the provincial legislatures alone have authority to deal with such matters.

When, at Confederation, the power of dealing with 'marriage and divorce' was assigned to the Dominion Parliament, it was well understood that 'marriage and divorce' included all matters relating to the status of marriage and between what parties and under what circumstances it shall be created, and, if at all, destroyed. It would, therefore, seem evident that Parliament, dealing with the capacity to contract a marriage, could legally declare that a difference between consorts regarding religion has not been and shall not be a bar to a valid marriage, and that parties holding different religious views may freely marry one another just as Parliament by chapter 105 of the Revised Statutes of Canada has permitted a widower to marry the sister of his deceased wife. It has frequently been held that the Dominion Parliament could confer on courts created by its legislation an exhaustive jurisdiction to adjudicate upon matters over which such Parliament was given power to legislate by the B.N.A. Act; and, hence such Parliament might assign to a Federal Court, say, the Exchequer Court, the exclusive power to annul a marriage.

Legislation along the above lines would remove this important subject from the field of local prejudice, and dispel much, if not all, of the ill-feeling produced by the recent decisions to which reference is now so frequently made.

HENRY AYLEN.

Ottawa, April 11, 1911.

While Mr. Aylen shows that marriage and divorce is a proper subject of legislation assigned at Confederation to the Dominion Parliament, with the right to confer on a court of exclusive jurisdiction the necessary powers of enforcing the law in regard thereto, he makes plain that dealing with the subject is ultra vires of the Provincial Legislatures (in which I entirely agree with him), and the Dominion Parliament would not thereby encroach upon the civil status or rights of any person.

That power of legislation was not specially granted to Provincial Legislature by the B. N. A. Act of 1867, and where not so specially granted the residue of legislation remained with the Dominion Government.

The whole matter is clearly dealt with in Lefroy's 'Legislative Power in Canada,' where the following facts were shown:

1. 'Marriage and Divorce' are subjects attributed by the B.N.A. Act to the Dominion Parliament. (Section 91).

2. 'The Solemnization of Marriage' is attributed by the B.N.A. Act to the Provincial Legislatures. (Section 92).

3. The exact meaning of the two clauses was explicitly set forth (in writing) at the time of the making of that Act, and it was agreed as then stated by Sir Hector Langevin that the Dominion has the sole power of declaring what marriages are valid and what are not. The provinces have only the right to settle the formalities (which must be such as not to interfere with the Dominion's Power).

The most foundationless element of the whole present situation is the attempts to recognize a so-called 'Canonical Court' to decide any point at all. Even if the solemnization were imperfect and could by imperfections affect the validity of the marriage (a Dominion matter), which it cannot—the Civil Court is the only one to inquire into the facts of such solemnization, and has no right to introduce 'canonical courts' and officers into its system. What will occur if the 'Canonical' courts which exist in most denominations all claim similar rights and start fulminating at each other and demanding confirmation by the Superior Court? It is no answer to say they will not.

The Dominion Parliament should now legislate removing all doubts raised concerning these marriages, declaring them to carry full civil rights in Canada, wherever consummated therein, past, present and future; when so performed before any clergyman or other competent officer, without regard to religious faiths, and so long as contracted under proper provincial license, publication of bans, or dispensation by proper authority, and having no clandestinity; which would have to be alleged and proven by any party prosecuting a divorce.

WM. F. LIGHTHALL, N.P.

Montreal, April 19, 1911.

Sir,—Kindly permit me to add my protest to those already given against the great injustice done to our civil life by the recent action of the Roman Church in rendering null and void a marriage performed by a Protestant minister. I am neither fond of writing nor of controversy, but the time has come when patience has ceased to be a virtue. Our sense of civil and religious liberty has been outraged, and we must speak. If we Protestants remain silent now we will deserve all that comes to us. Nor are we alone in our protest. Many honest Romanists are taking the same stand. Only a few days ago a prominent Roman Catholic said in my hearing, 'I am a Roman Catholic, but I feel like patting Bishop Farthing on the back for the stand he is taking in this question. The time has come when this awful business should cease.' His face flushed with a righteous indignation as he uttered the words.

We are told that there is nothing illogical in the Roman Catholic position. That is true if their fundamental assumptions are granted. If the Roman Church is the only true church; if that church has supreme power over civil authorities and temporal rulers; if marriage is a sacrament in the church, then the position is logical. The Roman Church is quite consistent with herself on this question, but she is out of harmony with our modern Christian civilization. Her fundamental assumptions are wrong, therefore her position is wrong.

Roman Catholics and Protestants alike claim that marriage is an institution of God. We are both emphatic in stating that 'what God has joined together no man shall put asunder.' And yet the Roman Church presumes to tell us that because two persons chose to be married by a Protestant minister, duly authorized by the state, therefore God had nothing to do with joining them together; that they are not married at all; that they are living immoral lives, producing illegitimate children, and violating the sacred laws of Jehovah.

Again we are informed that it is only concerning the baptized who alone come under the jurisdiction of the Roman Church that she makes these special laws and expects them to be obeyed. But are baptized Catholics not Christians? Are they not subject to civil laws? Is it only when the Roman Church makes the laws of the land that they are to be effective upon Roman Catholic adherents? When Canon Roy says that 'the constitution of our country guarantees to Catholics full liberty in religious matters,' are we to understand that such liberty shall be exercised to override the civil law? This seems to be his position, when he says, 'It is useless to protest against the action of the church. . . . She will continue to pass laws on marriage, and if in following this course of action she comes into conflict with the legislation prevailing in certain countries, one cannot throw the blame upon her shoulders.' That is a mild way of saying that whenever the laws of the state conflict with the rules of the Roman Church the former must submit to the latter. That is not religious liberty; that is church tyranny. The world has had enough of that. We are living in the twentieth century. We make no complaint when the Roman Church declares a marriage null and void, or even when she sees fit to excommunicate the parties concerned, but she must not exercise the right to separate two people whom God has joined together, and whom the state has married through its authorized agents. Public opinion must be aroused on this question. The time has come for emphatic protest. Surely there is some way to secure a marriage law that will safeguard our homes and protect the liberties of the people.

GORDON H. BAKER.

Sir,—The utterance of Canon Roy, vice-chancellor of the Roman archdiocese, reported in your issue of to-day, fails to reach the crucial, dominating point of the case, which is, that marriages legally solemnized under the authority of the Provincial Government, can be declared void by a court of justice on the ground that the contracting parties were of the Roman communion and the officiator not a priest of the Roman Church.

Much is said by the Vice-Chancellor in support of the right of a church to make its own rules for the solemnization of marriages, and those who are most shocked by the Hebert judgment will be amongst the first to allow the reasonableness of a claim to that right. Something too is said by the vice-chancellor as to the motives of those who have expressed their profound disapprobation of the nullification of marriages on the grounds mentioned above. But these are side issues.

No side issue, no fear of motives being misconstrued, can be allowed to interfere with our plain duty to get a reconcilement of the law. The most prompt and forcible measures possible should be taken in order to prevent a recurrence of the stultification of law, which makes possible such an occurrence as that which we have witnessed, and the authorities of the Roman Church should be invited to join in a movement to make it impossible that the marriage of those who have solemnly taken the marriage vows and been married under the laws of the country can be declared null by reason of the existence of any church rules, and should not one of the first steps be to draw attention to the Hebert case in the Quebec and Ottawa legislatures, with a view to publicity and discussions and expressions of the provincial and federal governments as to the status of the law and the Hebert judgment?

Canon Roy asks: 'Is it at the very moment when we are being called upon to show the greatest loyalty to the Empire that certain ones desire to despoil us of rights to which we lay claim?' The answer to this cannot be too straightforward and emphatic. We must employ every honorable means to deprive anyone and everyone of the power to degrade marriage to an arrangement which can be broken as the Hebert marriage was broken. And the Vice-Chancellor follows up this question with the one, 'Is such a course of action the best one to increase our loyalty to the Empire?' which I may, perhaps, be permitted to answer with another: 'If the Roman Church is scandalized by certain of the population attempting what that Church professes to regard as intolerant and a breach of faith, should not that church all the more be loyal to the Government of that Empire which stands pre-eminently for the liberty of the subject, religious freedom and honorable dealings, and allows the Roman Church greater sway than any other of the leading powers of the world, allows that Church?' And (from another point of view), what sort of loyalty would that be, which would be ill-affected by an effort to maintain the sanctity of the marriage tie and bring to an end a scandalous conflict in the marriage laws?

Well may the Rev. G. Osborne Troop exclaim the indignant cry, 'Are all just men rings out—Hands off wedlock!' And well may Bishop Farthing—who is known far and wide for his judicial impartiality—say, 'The moral sense of the whole Dominion has been outraged.'

Legal enactment and the moral sense are not always in agreement. It is one of the chief duties of the Christian churches to help to lead them into accord, and at the same time a duty from which none of us are free.

W. H. NOWERS.

Montreal, 18th April, 1911.

THE CANDIDATE TO VOTE FOR.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There is a power in the land in forming public opinion, and this fact has been realized by the politicians and in nearly every town and village the Liberal and Liberal-Conservative parties have a paper each calculated to keep their local supporters in line. Looking from the position the editor occupy, it surprises them greatly that any difficulty should be experienced in respect to the party with whom the temperance voter should ally himself. The position of the liquor traffic in Canada at the present time is much as the slave trade was in the South at the time of the American war, particularly in Ontario. Its fate is sealed. We have not, however, in either of the leaders of the existing parties an Abraham Lincoln to lead on to victory. Both parties are still counting on dividing the temperance vote when election day comes round.

The last time the Hon. G. W. Ross called a convention to formulate a policy upon which to appeal to the electors we, the temperance people, had great expectations, although we had time and again, when an election was in evidence, been led to expect justice at the hands of the Liberal party, and as often when their seats were secured for another term been given no consideration until the approach of another election. Still the Conservatives would make no promise, and we felt all that was left to us was to get the party of promise to make a substantial one. So many of us made a special effort to attend that convention.

At it a committee was appointed to formulate a temperance policy upon which to appeal to the people. In due course their finding was brought before the convention to be ratified by it. There were some important clauses in their finding which was laid before the convention that made the Government responsible for the enforcement of laws, reduction of licenses, and other matters which would be substantial steps toward prohibition.

The Hon. G. W. Ross then got up and placed himself in the hands of the convention so far as its findings in this particular were concerned. Messrs. McKay and Graham then took up and mutilated the committee's report in such a way as to virtually commit themselves to nothing. There was great dissension in the convention, but it being largely composed of strong partisans, their wishes were concurred in by the majority, and every important clause in the committee's report withdrawn. This act of the convention was largely responsible for the Hon. G. W. Ross getting a seat in the Senate, Mr. Graham the position of Minister of Railways, and Mr McKay that of leader of the Opposition for Ontario. What kind of lead is the Opposition now making for the temperance support? The leader gives a half-hearted whisper that he will do away with the three-fifth clause. In this he is supported by Mr. Proudfoot, who baits his hook to catch the whiskey vote with compensation.

Messrs. Whitney and Hanna had all this in their eye when the Dominion Alliance appeared before them demanding a fulfilment of the promises they had made. They knew that when the election came on we would only count two-fourths instead of three-fifths by being divided, and therefore considered they were giving us full what we considered ourselves to be worth on that important day.

They have had the mandate of the people time and again as to their wishes in respect to the liquor traffic. Why then ignore it? The Ross Government, for a promise of provincial prohibition, gave us local option on a straight majority vote. The Whitney Government, while perhaps giving us better enforcement, due largely to the action of the Dominion Alliance, saddled us with the unjust three-fifth requirement.

I think Mr. Spence gave a fair rendering in few words of the action of the two parties, the one treachery, the other trickery. There does not seem in reality to be two parties, just the ins and outs of one party, both determined to take no notice of the demands of the temperance element of the electorate, counting on dividing them by the name Liberal and Liberal-Conservative. Although time and again they have had the mandate of the people in respect to prohibition, this has been ignored.

I have read in the 'Witness' Mr. Coffin's letter on political partyism and your editorial reply.

It seems to me that every candidate should be sustained or rejected on account of his own private character and the principles he advocates, particularly in respect to moral questions. The man who is right in this regard has the force that works towards the welfare of the nation, and the election of such men will have the effect of forming a government such as they are by whatever name it may be designated.

I trust the Ontario branch of the Dominion Alliance will make their power felt by seeing that men of strong moral convictions are brought out in every constituency, so that the prohibition voter may not be disfranchised.

J. R. GOVENLOCK.

Seaforth, Ont.

THE THREE DAYS AND THREE NIGHTS' PUZZLE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—That 'a little learning is a dangerous thing' is nowhere more evident than in some people's knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, and the recent discussion about the period of time spent by our Saviour in Joseph's tomb goes to show that the lack of a thorough knowledge of the contents of the book of books often leads people astray in their religious beliefs. The late Dr. MacVicar used to say that there were many ministers who were seriously lacking in scriptural knowledge, even while they were well posted in other matters of much less importance to the successful prosecution of their calling. Although Christ more than one occasion stated plainly that he would rise again on the third day; also the Angel at the tomb on Easter morning made a similar statement to the women; and in addition the Apostle Paul stated the same fact in his letter to the Corinthian Church, yet some people are so blinded by prejudice, or something not much better, that they disregard these plain statements for one of the Saviour's parabolic utterances to the Jews, when he on another occasion, when his disciples asked him 'Why speakest thou unto them in parables?' in his answer made this startling statement: 'Because it is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of heaven, but to them it is not given.' Some of these parabolic statements made by the Jews by the Christ were not understood by even his disciples, even after his resurrection, as was the case when he said, 'Destroy this temple and

in three days I will raise it up.' A little common-sense consideration ought to show to any unprejudiced mind that the statement that the Son of Man should be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth could not be literally fulfilled when Jesus's body lay in Joseph's tomb. For as a matter of fact, his body was then more than half a mile further from the heart of the earth than it would have been if it were lying in the house of Zaccheus in Jericho. There is an aquatic creature commonly known as the devil fish, which, when pursued by his enemies, emits a dark fluid that so colors the surrounding waters that his pursuers lose sight of him, and this gives him a chance to make his escape. The statement to which you refer in the note at the end of one of the letters is of this darkening character, as is also the statement about two Sabbaths, after resting on the first of which the women bought the spices, and another Sabbath after they had prepared them.'

Now, Scriptures in several places call the fifteenth day of the month as being 'a holy convention,' but never speak of it as being 'a Sabbath,' much more do they not refer to it as being 'the Sabbath,' which title was applied only to the seventh day of the week. On the occasion when Christ was crucified, the day of holy convocation also fell on 'the Sabbath,' which led John to give it the title of 'an high day.'

That Jesus Christ was crucified on the preparation day immediately preceding the Sabbath, and that he arose from the tomb at the 'end of the Sabbath, and consequently was only two nights and but one whole day in the tomb, is as plainly proved in the gospels as is the fact that he was crucified at all.

Lastly, if we admit for the sake of argument that Christ was crucified on Thursday, and laid in the tomb on the evening of that day, he would then have been in the tomb only two days and three nights. Where then does the 'three days come in spoken of in the Jonah parable? Echo answers, 'Where?'

DAVID CURRIE.

## THE BALANCE OF PROBABILITY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Correspondence on the subject of our Lord's reference to Jonah is, no doubt, becoming tiresome both to yourself and to your readers, and my only excuse for writing again is that I may correct the erroneous impression which your correspondent, Mr. Bruce, has formed, and his letter conveyed, of the real basis of my opinion respecting Christ's reference to Jonah.

I regret that my name has been associated with a theory of interpretations of Matt. xii., 40, absurd and impossible to a degree. Had your correspondent read my letter of March 25th he would have found set forth therein the real basis of my opinion. My basis was placed on the correct interpretation of the phrase 'in the heart of the earth'—according to Semitic modes of thought—merely because it gave greater probability to a theory arrived at from quite independent data. But in assuming that to be the foundation of my opinion, your correspondent has, indeed, found a mare's nest. I am only sorry that he did not suspend his judgment until he had clearly ascertained my real standpoint.

His suggested explanation is interesting and ingenious, but it is not new. Although both Matthew and Luke relate that our Lord, on possibly more than one occasion, referred to a 'sign of Jonah,' the exact nature of that sign is given by Matthew alone. Accordingly, certain modern scholars have supposed that Matt. xii., 40, is not the utterance of Jesus, but has been added by the evangelist himself, or some scribe, by way of explanation. This supposition is not impossible in itself, for it is at times difficult—notably in John's Gospel—to discover where the words of our Lord end, and the comment of the evangelist or scribe begins. But in the present instance there is a great difficulty in such a view, for it is quite clear that if verse 40 had been added by some scribe by way of explanation of the sign of Jonah, it would have been in accordance with the common belief of his time on the subject of our Lord's history. But, as I have before remarked, at no time did any uncertainty exist among the Apostles and their followers as to the precise period of Jesus' lying in the tomb. The very fact, therefore, that the sign of Jonah, as given by our Lord, according to the narrative, is in glaring contradiction to the statement that He rose the third day, makes it extremely probable that it was spoken by our Lord Himself. A commentator would never have added, by way of explanation, a statement so obviously at variance with the common belief of the Church.

The similarity of the setting of both passages would suggest that they refer to the same occasion, although certain differences exist in the circumstances under which they were spoken, and in their substance. But this does not permit us to infer that verse 40 is an interpolation; it might with as much, or more, probability, be an omission from Luke. For even supposing verse 40 to be removed from Matthew xii., what follows—relating to Jonah—would provide no obvious explanation of the sign. And this may also be said of the verses following Luke xi., 30. The succeeding verses, in both cases, represent a further development of the thought, the application of another lesson from the story of Jonah. There are clearly two applications, I believe, but they are not diverse. The objection to the presence of Matthew xii., 40, that it would be quite unintelligible to the Apostles, has no adequate support. It is true that they misunderstood Jesus in many essential points, and several of His teachings took no definite shape in their minds until after His resurrection. But in the present instance the Book of Jonah was known to every Jew as allegory—taught as such by the Rabbis—and assumed no historical value. They would have been, therefore, in no danger of giving that interpretation to verse 40—supposing it to have been spoken by Jesus—which has been the cause of all our difficulty, whatever else they might have conceived it to mean. I feel sure that if your correspondent will but read my letter of March 25th, he will find the balance of probability strongly favoring the allegory theory as an, not necessarily the, explanation of our Lord's reference to Jonah.

T. J. McVITIE.

Montreal, April 13, 1911.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the 'Witness' of March 28 I notice a letter by Geo. Crombie, and while I quite agree with Bro. Crombie that Jesus meant what he said when he stated that the Son of Man would be three days in the heart of the earth, I think the Scripture will prove his statement correct. Most all Bible students agree that there is one day in the last week of the life of our Saviour that they cannot account for his doings in order to bring the crucifixion of our Saviour on Friday. I think that is where they make their mistake. We learn in John xviii., 28, that on the morning of the trial of Jesus the Jews had not eaten of the Passover, so his crucifixion took place before the Passover really commenced; we also learn in Leviticus xxiii., 7, that the first day of the feast of the Passover was to be kept as a holy convocation, no servile work to be done on that day, thus regarded as a Sabbath day; and we see that the Apostle St. John speaks of it in the same light, in John xix., 31, we read: 'For that Sabbath was an high day,' thus if the first day of the feast fell on Friday, which they regarded as a high day or Sabbath day, it would bring two Sabbath days together, as Saturday was their regular Sabbath, that would account for the doings of Jesus for every day of the last week, and also prove his words true. Matthew xii., 40: 'For as Jonas was three days and three nights in the whale's belly, so shall the Son of Man be three days and three nights in the heart of the earth.'

This, of course, would bring the crucifixion on Thursday, which would upset man's preconceived ideas; but I would say, with the Apostle Paul, 'Let God be true, but every man a liar.'

Wishing you renewed prosperity in your work of uplifting the masses.

T. J. WIGGINTON.

Bridgetown, P.E.I., April 11, 1911.

Note—We must now regard this subject as closed.

## FATHER BURKE ON FREEMASONRY.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—He again affirmed 'Masonic bodies ignore Christianity.' But 'Ancient Free and Accepted Masonry' is older than Christianity in its basal principles. Its genesis was in the Mysteries of the Babylonian Hebrews and Eleusinian of Greece—all before Christ, and could not contain any teachings from Him. In visiting Egypt and Palestine I learned of working lodges of Masons among the Moslems and Moors, who are eligible to membership in symbolic Masonry (first three degrees), as they professedly believe in one God, the architect and ruler of the universe, the Koran being their sacred book. Jewish lodges use the Old Testament. Symbolic Masonry is a bond of unity and cooperation among all moral and upright men, who thus believe and definitely seek light and knowledge. And in English-speaking countries its moral atmosphere is better than that of some so-called churches. And we are not driven into opposition against civil and church governments, as they are not tyrannical and unjust where true Christianity prevails. In Latin countries some Freemasons felt they were forced into opposition.

The higher degrees of Masonry are Christian in origin and working, and were related to Templarism.

W. HENDERSON.

## FEDERATION OF THE EMPIRE.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The federation of this Empire is an obvious business necessity. I will not enlarge on that assertion; it must be obvious to every business man. Without it, and unless we have it soon, the Empire must, and should, be shattered. Possibly there may be a change here, but the leader is yet unknown. The people, I am convinced, are ready for that change and seriously questioning the wisdom of their ancient system and their theoretically, commercially inexperienced, leaders. A man above party is wanted. An imperialist greater than self, and greater than the things of custom or fashion. He must be a creative genius. And awaiting him is a host of followers in all parts of the Empire—the best men of the Empire—who intelligently honor the Crown because it is now necessary, and who sick of parochial parties, would follow such an imperialist for the larger, broader, more intelligent, and even selfishly racial, ideals. Imperialism is damned by only party intervention. It is only an Empire question, and can only be determined by a free and equal co-operation of the people of the motherland and her equal sons of Canada, Australasia, and South Africa. But unfortunately the caste who rule in Britain have a monopoly in India. Empire to them does not mean the Empire governed by and for the race, but the Empire of crown-colonies, of which is India, and in which that caste discovers 'great' names and 'great' reputations—for which the unsharing people pay. For after all the wars of Britain, since the Crimea, cannot be dissociated from that great eastern dependency, and every tax must ultimately strike hardest at the officially untaxed and lesser taxed.

I know of no paper in Britain that would publish these views. I know of no party that would support them. Every so-called non-party imperial league or association in this country is, officially or otherwise, connected with a political party and existing to make capital for that party.

Have you a non-party imperialist association in Canada yet? My intention is to start such a movement in this country. To that purpose I have spent the last twelve months and am ready to proceed here. It is an uphill fight against prejudice and selfish interests. My object, sir, in writing to you is to gain your support, and to particularly beg that those of your readers who favor, or might favor, this Empire movement will correspond, either directly or through the 'Witness,' with me, to the end that we may at last inaugurate a movement that, I have every confidence, will appeal to our people over all the world. You, sir, must determine whether to publish my name or not. I enclose my card, and for your personal information something of my record. For the purposes of this movement I can spare about twenty-four hours of each day, and my voice and pen.

A. G. CRAFTER.

Seward's End, Saffron Walden, England.

## WORKING BOYS' CLUB AND CAMP.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Apropos of your article on the Child's Welfare Exhibition in last Saturday's 'Witness,' one cannot walk the streets of Montreal—particularly those south of Dorchester—without realizing that there is urgent need for organized effort to provide a suitable club house for the boys whose social position and lack of means debars from existing institutions, while if physical training and moral guidance are necessary in the case of the youth in the class for whom the Y. M. C. A. cater, they are infinitely more so for those whose surroundings are such as almost to compel them to seek the streets, the choice between more or less uncomfortable homes, the low class poolroom or the street-corner being all that is open. That later in life (and not much later at that) they gravitate to the saloon, subsequently becoming confirmed street corner 'bums,' is perhaps less their fault than misfortune. Fifteen or eighteen years ago clubs for working boys were inaugurated in the poor districts of the larger English cities, and have long passed the experimental stage, the incalculable good they have done not only to the thousands of boys who have passed through them, but also to the localities in which they are situated, being fully recognized.

For some years the writer has been trying to get something of the kind going, and does not doubt that eventually it will be done, though the means are less obvious than the need, but in this rapidly growing rich city, there are men to whom the initial outlay on such an undertaking and the partial upkeep until self-supporting, will seem small in comparison with the good gained, one or more of whom will invest in the proposition. In the meantime it has been suggested to the writer, and several others interested in this working boy problem, that it might be feasible to run a summer camp with a five cent fare of the city, to which working boys could go each evening and week-ends and obtain the healthful experience of sleeping under canvas through part of the hot months of June, July and August, at a nominal per capita charge of two dollars a week, this amount to include the cost of breakfast and supper each day, and all meals on Sundays.

The camp would consist of twenty tents, each sleeping six, thus allowing that each boy remains a month, accommodating through the three months, three hundred and sixty.

Two things are essential to the carrying out of the project. First. That the deficit between what the boys would pay and the actual cost of maintenance is forthcoming. This has been calculated at $1,800 to $2,000. Second. That a suitable site can be found near enough the river to permit bathing and boating, and with sufficient land adjoining for field games. With regard to the former, letters will be addressed to a few of the wealthier citizens, and subject to favorable replies being received, an effort will at once be made to find a suitable location.

LEONARD G. NORRIS.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—In the letter in your issue of April 15, 'Who is to blame—pastor or evangelist?' the writer is inclined to throw the blame on the pastor. I wish to put the blame where it justly belongs. I admit that some pastors are to blame; some do not care what happens as long as they get their salary; but pastors are not all built that way. There are pastors to-day whose hearts and souls are burning with desire for the salvation of their flocks. Every time they enter the pulpit and look down at their congregations they gaze upon souls for whom Christ died. They pray earnestly for a message that will touch men's hearts; and awaken men to the fact that God loves them. Here is a pastor in the pulpit. He looks down one side of his church, and in yonder back pew he sees a young man, just breaking into manhood, and his heart yearns for his salvation. He glances on the other side, and sees a beautiful young girl, blooming into womanhood, he prays in his heart that she may be kept pure. He glances his eyes into the centre of his church and there he sees a father with his little brood. Oh, if he could only win that father to Christ. That young girl. Or that young man. What can he do? He has spoken to each individual case. He wonders if he should have a revival. He mentions it to the members of his church, but they are opposed to revivals. They have seen special services. They have seen men and women converted and their lives were greatly changed, and for a while they did run the Christian race well. But a few weeks or months after the revival services they were not so faithful or true to God. They did not go to church so regularly. Their conduct and manner of speech were not so good and sweet, and at last they dropped everything that was good and Christianlike and went back to their old life of sin. Now the question, who is to blame for these conditions in the church? Blame your pastor if you will. But, what about the leading members of the Church?

Christ, the greatest preacher the world ever knew, could not do the work God gave him to do alone. Did he not choose men to help him carry on his great work of saving the world? Yes, and in the darkest hour of his life, in yonder garden, the chosen men he took with him in that awful conflict failed him when he needed their help and assistance; they were asleep. Listen to the broken-hearted cry: Could ye not watch with me one hour. Watch and pray. When Christ felt the need of human help, do not the pastors of our churches feel the need of help from their members. Yes, the pastors are only human, and they can only do their own work. And why should the members of our churches sleep and expect the pastor to do all the work? Just because he is paid? What the churches need to-day is the old-time revivals. We need the spirit of Pentecost in the valley of dry bones. That the slain may live. We need more Knoxes, with 'Give me Scotland or I die'; more Wesleys, Finneys, Spurgeons and Hadleys. Yes, we need business men and lawyers, and working men who can lead men to Christ and hold up the pastor's hands when they are heavy and ready to fall. And thank God we have some of these men to-day. Oh, for more good men to help the weak and struggling. This is what the Church needs. This is what she must have. Men and women of power.

A YOUNG CONVERT.

Lachute, Que.

## FIVE YEARS AND $1,000 FINE.

### Sentenced Imposed Upon Black Hand Member in Chicago.

Chicago, April 22.—Giana Alongi, who was charged with being a member of the 'Black Hand' Society, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth Penitentiary, and ordered to pay a fine of $1,000, by Judge Landis, here yesterday.

Alongi was found guilty of sending threatening letters through the mails.


# HAVE YOU A RICH AUNT?

If your expenses are greater than your receipts, you will soon go bankrupt, unless you have a rich aunt to fall back on.

This idea applies to nerve force as well as to money. Many who are rich in money are low on nerve force and vice-versa. It matters not whether nerve force is consumed in the social whirl, in housework and worry, or in the factory. The result will ultimately be the same—physical bankruptcy.

Why not let Dr. Chase's Nerve Food be your rich aunt in this case. By supplying directly to the blood stream the elements from which Nature forms new, rich blood and new nerve force, this great food cure will put you on your feet again.

Your digestive system has failed to keep the blood rich and healthy. The nerves are starved and weak. You know this from the nervous headaches, the irritability, the spells of weakness and discouragement. Your inability to rest and sleep adds further to your suffering, and you readily see that you are losing health and strength.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is intended for just such cases as yours. It has proven to be a rich aunt to many a person who saw physical bankruptcy staring him in the face and did not know which way to turn for help.



## NERVOUS PROSTRATION

"My wife had been ill for some time with nervous prostration and we had two of the best doctors we could get, but neither of them did her any good. She gradually became worse and worse, could not sleep, and lost energy and interest in life. She was almost giving up in despair when a friend advised a trial of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"From the first box of this preparation my wife used we noticed an improvement, and after using six boxes she is completely cured and as well as she ever was, eats well, sleeps well, and feels fully restored. I cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine and am satisfied that my wife owes her life to the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."—Mr. Wm. Graham, Atwood, Ont.

This cure is certified to by Mr. C. H. McFarlane, druggist, Atwood, Ont.

# DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

Is natural and gentle in its action on the human system and highly prized by women who feel the need of a food-tonic to strengthen and build up the system. Particularly at this time of year, when nearly everybody needs some treatment to enrich the blood. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is in great demand. Because it cures in nature's way by building up the system you can be certain that each dose is of some help to you, and that the benefits will be lasting.

50 CTS. A BOX, AT ALL DEALERS, OR EDMANSON, BATES, AND CO., TORONTO.


## CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

### SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

This week we are publishing an address on 'Our responsibility as senior Endeavorers to our Junior Endeavorers,' given by Miss Lynch, now Mrs. C. E. Amaron, wife of the Rev. C. E. Amaron, who was at that time the junior superintendent of our C. E. Union. This address was delivered in Emmanuel Congregational Church, some years ago. It was given to your secretary a few days ago by a former president of this union, and as the message it contains applies to us as much to-day as it did when delivered, we are passing it on, with the hope that our Endeavorers will profit by it.

### OUR JUNIORS.

My remarks will be addressed principally to those who are not actively engaged in junior work. We have still a number of senior societies who, for various reasons, are doing nothing for the junior cause. When asked to give their reasons we sometimes hear: 'No one to do the work,' 'Too busy,' 'Our workers are already over-burdened,' and we sometimes get even this reply: 'Our pastor does not believe in it.'

Dear fellow-workers, do you suppose when we meet Christ face to face and he points to the wrecks of his loved ones, that we will be able to say: 'I did not have time?' Do you suppose the fact that because Sunday afternoon was the only time you had in the week for yourself you will feel excused for not devoting that opportunity to his service?

Christ might say that was the time you might have saved my children. You know how many knocks and tumbles you have had, how many times you yielded to temptation. Are you willing these little ones should suffer the same mishaps, when you have the power to help to save them? Do you see that old man reeling down the street? Ah! look into his face. Can you trace any resemblance to the curly-haired boy you once knew? Poor man! He tried to do right; there seemed to be no one to help him; father, mother, didn't know Christ! there was no one years ago to tell him where the pitfalls were. Some one 'didn't have time.'

Friends, you who do nothing to save the children, can scarce condemn the man. There are boys and girls in our Sunday-schools to-day who will not be there in a few years. Satan believes in junior work. He has workers for all ages; there is no division of labor among his followers; they serve one master. Have you not seen a man you were sorry for, a woman you pitied? These same boys and girls may soon be the object of a like pity. You can help to save them if you will. It may rest with you where they will be in ten years hence. You who have no societies, will you not go home and organize them?

Choose your best workers, relieve them, if necessary, of their duties, give them good helpers. If you cannot find any one to take the work, take it yourself.

Be kind to the children,
They'll love you the more;
God seeks for them now,
Who will open the door?

May God show us our duty! May he help us to do it.

How soon should we begin to train these little ones for Jesus? Froebel, the great educator, claimed that the education of children should begin when the babe is in its mother's arms. You can purchase in some of the shops where they sell Froebel's gifts, three colored balls on a rubber string. These are designed to attract the child's notice, and teach it form and color while still the little hands are feebly putting out to find something that they can lay hold upon. We want to take these little hands as they are being stretched out, and give them, as their first gift, the cross of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. We will train them from earliest childhood in the name of our blessed Master.

There is a redemptive work, but let us emphasize the preventives: There is a work of reformation, but formation is better.

The Junior Society of Christian Endeavor comes to us to-day intended to be used in gathering, saving and educating the children for Christ and the Church. Do not plead the Sunday-school is sufficient. We had Bible-classes and Young Men's Christian Associations before the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. If on that account we had refused to accept this noble organization, what a blessing we should have missed. The Junior Society is not here to take the place of any other society; it is here to help all others along.

To-day, as we look around us and see promising young men and women, going the wrong road, we lament, and do all in our power to save them, and would it not be nobler, would it not be wiser, to put out our hands at the beginning of their journey, and turn their feet into the right road, than allow them to choose and follow the wrong path, and then try to reclaim them? As Ellis Hopkins says, 'It is better to have a fence at the top of the precipice than an ambulance at the foot.'

A mother came to me at one time and asked me to plead with her boy to attend the C.E. prayer-meetings. He was only fifteen years old, and yet he had started on the downward path. She knew that if he were brought into the society, he would have different companions and be surrounded by a healthy atmosphere.

Last week I knelt by the bedside of a dying friend. She committed her little sister to my care saying, 'Take her and start her right; don't let her live as I have done. Oh, if I had only given myself to Jesus when I was young!' Friends, as I listened to those words and received that charge, I felt that no effort could be too great to save that little one. But has not the friend of all, entrusted to us His children? Have we been faithful to this trust? Oh, if there is anything we can do to save the young, let us do it. Jesus never refused the children. It was a little child He took and set in the midst of His disciples, saying, 'Except ye become as a little child, ye cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven.' And again He said, 'Of such is the kingdom of Heaven.' And yet again, 'Take heed, that ye despise not one of these little ones.' In a Sunday school where all the children were expected to repeat a verse of scripture, a very small boy chose for his verse, 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' Through embarrassment, he could only say the first four words; he started again, and was only able to add the word 'come.' The third time he began with more energy and ended as follows: 'Suffer the little children to come unto me, for Jesus wants 'em all to come, and don't any of you big fellows stop 'em.'

To say the least, the little fellow had the true idea of the passage, though he expressed it somewhat roughly. If the great shepherd of the fold loved the lambs and cared for them, so tenderly, surely we will not neglect them.

Now, if you have a Junior Society, visit it. Your work is not done when you appoint your superintendent, or even a junior committee. Get acquainted with your younger sister society, encourage the juniors and superintendent by your presence, and do all you can to keep them. They need your warmest sympathy, and tenderest love and care. To you they look for an example of what a true Christian ought to be. See to it that these little ones are not led astray by trying to follow in your footsteps. Guard well your actions; remember these children see far more than you realize. Choose your pleasures with the greatest care; some pleasures seem almost a necessity now, but where would be the pleasure should we find later, that by our self-indulgences, one of the little ones should be lost? Think well over these words of Christ, 'Whosoever offends or causes to stumble one of these little ones, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and he be cast into the sea.' Rest assured of this fact, where you lead, your juniors will follow.

If Christ the Lord should come to-day
As once to Peter by the sea,
And low and tenderly should say,
Oh! my disciple, lovest thou me?
To thee and me,—
What would your answer be?

I doubt not but every one of us would reply,
'Yea, Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee.'

Then He would say, 'Feed my lambs.'

We have these little lives to mould for the Master's service. The work is not for the superintendent only. The juniors look to her for assistance, she looks to the senior society for her assistance, and thus indirectly you help the junior society. You remember in the story of Pilgrim's Progress, that Greatheart was appointed to lead the pilgrims to the celestial city, and you remember he led, not only Christiana, but also her four boys all the way, never leaving them until he had conducted them safely to the very borders of the heavenly country.

Christian Endeavorers, we ought all to be Greathearts, travelling to a better land, guiding other pilgrims on the way, and always ready to lend a hand to help the little pilgrims over all the hard places, and to do all that we can, both by word and example, to lead them safely to the celestial city. If we think of this as a part of our work for Christ, and the church, and pray for guidance, we shall find many ways of helping these little brothers and sisters of ours, remembering Christ's own words, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these, ye have done it unto me.'

## TOM PURDIE.

(From the London 'Globe.')

The funeral took place in Melrose Abbey Churchyard on Saturday of James Howden, Darnick, who had reached the age of 89 and who remembered the time when Sir Walter Scott was a familiar figure in Darnick. He could tell of an occasion when Scott went to Darnick one night in search of Tom Purdie and having found that worthy in the village inn took him back to Abbotsford in his gig.

Who was Tom Purdie, some will ask. Tom's introduction to Sir Walter was in connection with a poaching charge. Tom being either defender or panel, according to the stage the charge had reached. Sir Walter with his kneen knowledge of men and things perceived that in Tom was material which could be moulded, and the poacher became shepherd. Later Tom constituted himself librarian at Abbotsford and claimed a sort of joint authorship in the novels, inasmuch as he used to refer to them as 'our books.' Sir Walter's testimony as to Tom's sterling character, as far as the writer remembers, was in these words: 'You could trust Tom with untold gold, but not unmeasured whiskey.'

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The treasurer of the Protestant Hospital for the Insane acknowledges with thanks the following legacies and subscriptions:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Estate Rev. Canon Empson, per Dr. H. B. Carmichael | $250.00 |
| Estate Mary Moir, Toronto | 205.40 |
| John Auld | 25.00 |
| Miss Jessie Dow | 100.00 |
| D. S. Friedman | 50.00 |
| Duncan Gordon | 50.00 |
| Preble Macintosh | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Helen M. McLeod | 5.00 |
| Miss E. Northwood, London, England | 10.96 |
| Edward Rawlings | 10.00 |
| Verdun Cricket Club, per E. J. Houldsworth, Secretary | 46.00 |
| Mrs. R. Wilson, Sr. | 50.00 |





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Pure Fruit Jams, Jellies,
AND PRESERVES!

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MONTREAL.



## Caught a Heavy Cold.

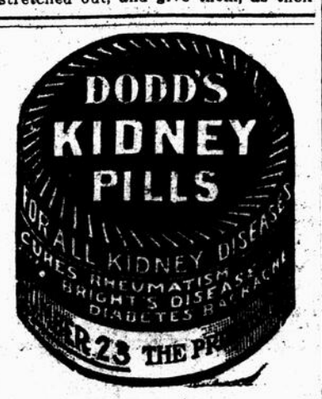
### It Left Him with a Hacking Cough.

Mr. J. H. Richards, 1852 Second Ave. East, Vancouver, B.C., writes:—"Allow me to write a few lines in praise of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Last fall I contracted a heavy cold which left me with a hacking cough, and every time I would get a little more cold this hacking cough would become a lung splitting one. I kept on getting worse and I kept on spending money buying different cough remedies until a friend asked me if I had ever tried Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. I told him I was willing to try anything I thought would cure, and on the same day bought two bottles. Before half the first one was used my cough began to get much easier, and by the time I had used a bottle and a half my cough was gone. I am keeping the other half bottle in case it should come again but I am quite sure I have a positive cure. Let me recommend Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup to all who suffer from a cough or throat irritation of any kind."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees is trade mark; price 25 cents.

Manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.








## Is What Canon Roy Says Correct?

In his pronouncement on the right of the Church of Rome to declare marriages by Protestant ministers to be no marriages at all, the Rev. Canon Roy, doctor of Canon Law and Chancellor of the Archdiocese of Montreal, declares his church in so doing is exercising rights conferred by treaty and Constitutions. What privileges were conferred by treaty and constitutions on the Church of Rome in Canada are described in

## The Tragedy of Quebec

with details as to Canon Law and decisions by Canonical Courts. This book also brings to light, for the first time, the status of the Church of Rome in Canada, under the Kings of France. If your bookseller has not the book on hand, enclose a dollar with your address to Watson Sellar, Huntingdon, Que., and receive a copy by return mail.

## 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 funeral 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 50c per line extra, prepaid.

Annual subscribers, whose names appear on our lists, may have announcements of birth, marriages and deaths (without extended obituary or verses) occurring in their immediate families, free of charge, in which case name and address of subscribers should invariably be given.

### MARRIED.

ADAMSON — BANWELL — On April 18, 1911, at the Church of St. Stephen, Toronto, by the Rev. Jas. S. Brougham, Arthur Murray, son of the late Alfred Adamson, Esq., of Erindale, to Gladys Colclough, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Banwell.

CHARLES — POWELL — On April 20, 1911, in Christ Church Cathedral, Ottawa, by the Rev. Canon Hannington, assisted by the Rev. Canon Kittson, Captain Eric Montague Seton Charles, Royal Engineers, to Lola Beatrice, third daughter of the late W. F. Powell and Mrs. Powell.

SHIRBURNE — BAILEY — At the Congregational Parsonage, Chichester, N.H., by the Rev. George Skinner, on April 19, 1911, Arthur Shirburne, of Epsom, N.H., to Hazel V. Bailey, of Chichester, N.H.

### DIED.

CARPENTER — At Montreal, on Friday, April 21, 1911, Alexander Carpenter, formerly of Cornwall, eldest son of the late Philip A. Carpenter. Funeral private. Interment at Cornwall, on Sunday, April 23rd, on arrival of 10.20 train.

CAMPION—At 33 Papineau Square, on the 20th April, 1911, James Joshua, infant son of Wm. and Edith Campion, aged 2 months 23 days.

EWING—At 24 Henderson Row, Edinburgh, Scotland, on the 10th inst., Archibald Ewing, late of Ewing Bros., Montreal.

MACLEAN — Suddenly, at Donlands, Toronto, on April 10, 1911, Catherine Gwynne Lewis, wife of W. F. Maclean, in her 52nd year.

STEPHENS — On March 30, 1911, at her late residence, Vankleek Hill, of pneumonia, Elizabeth McLaurin, widow of the late Samuel Stephens, passed peacefully away in her 73rd year.

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


TEES & CO., Funeral Directors
912 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1022. (Note change of Address)

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LOTS AND PROPERTIES FOR SALE
IN
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TO LET
Two Heated Flats, in West End of city. Possession 1st of May.
BENJAMIN BURLAND,
Real Estate and Investments,
303 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING,
M. 3089. MONTREAL.


## SELECTED 'RALPH CONNOR.'

### The Rev. C. W. Gordon to Act in Miners' Strike.

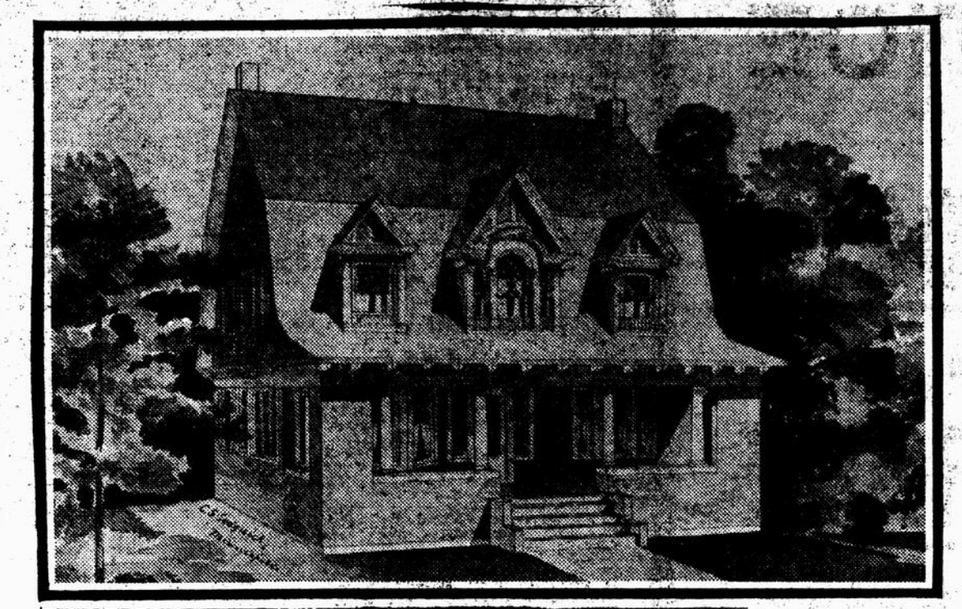
Ottawa, April 22.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Minister of Labor, has received a joint telegram from the representatives of the parties concerned in the existing dispute in the coal fields of British Columbia and Alberta, stating that they had met and agreed on asking him to name a chairman of the board of conciliation and investigation in this matter. The Minister of Labor accordingly telegraphed the Rev. Dr. C. W. Gordon, of Winnipeg, popularly known as 'Ralph Connor,' appointing him chairman of the board in question.

Dr. Gordon is a man who is thoroughly familiar with mining conditions, as he has studied the life of the miners, and, from books he has written, shows a sympathetic interest in their life and work.

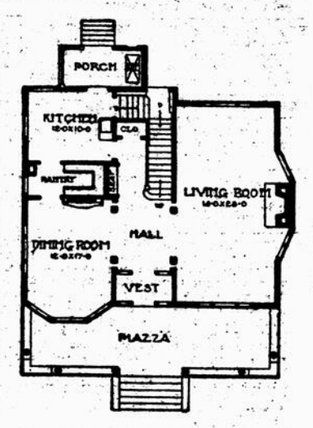
### NOTES AND NOTICES.

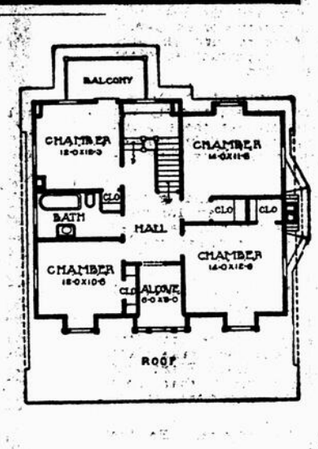
Excellent Used Pianos.—By Mason & Risch, Chickering, Karn, Steinway, Emerson, Nordheimer, Heintzman, etc., etc., all in first class order, at reasonable prices. Terms to suit. Layton Bros., 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

## A BROAD LOW ROOFED HOUSE.



The broad low-roofed house has many advantages over the high one. In general appearance it has more dignity, is quiet and homelike. It is not always convenient to adapt our house to such a plan, owing to the narrow width of lot or to the surrounding buildings. The design in this issue is that of a house 36 feet in width with the general depth of 36 feet, with a wide plazza across the front with gambrill treatment, and the first slope of roof carried out over the plazza. Dormer windows in front light the second story, the second story is lighted at each side with gable windows and with dormer windows in the rear. This is a liberal house in the inside arrangement, with side-lighted doors, a wide central hall opened with the long living room on the right 14 feet by 28 feet, and with the dining room on the left 12 feet by 17 feet. The kitchen connecting with the dining room through the pantry. The second story is well arranged with four good sized chambers, all of approximately the same size. The second story finish is soft wood and enamel and the first story in hard wood, all floors of hard wood and polished.




The basement is full and complete in all its appointments. This house can be erected as described for $4,200, exclusive of heating plant and plumbing. The roof is shingled and stained and the outside finished with cement stucco with a 'pebble dash.'

The cost of this series is estimated but, of course, will vary according to local conditions.

## SUBURBAN TRAINS.

The regular Spring time table change in Grand Trunk Suburban service will take effect to-morrow, and the usual excellent service is being put into operation. Changes are as follows:

MONTREAL-VAUDREUIL.

Train now leaving Montreal for Lachine wharf will in future leave at 5.30 a.m. daily except Sunday, and run as far as Pointe Claire, making intermediate stops.

A new train will leave Montreal at 6.20 a.m. daily except Sunday for Vaudreuil and intermediate points.

A new train will leave Montreal at 7.15 a.m. daily except Sunday for Pt. Claire and intermediate points.

A new train will leave Montreal at 7.24 a.m. for Dixie and Dorval.

A new train will leave Montreal at 11.45 a.m. Saturday only for Lachine wharf.

Train now leaving Montreal for Vaudreuil at 12.10 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday has been cancelled.

Train now leaving Montreal at 12.10 p.m. Saturday only for Pointe Claire will run daily except Sunday at same hour as in the past.

Train now leaving Montreal at 1.30 p.m. Saturday only will leave in future at 1.20 p.m., arriving Vaudreuil at 2.05 p.m.

New train will leave Montreal at 1.30 p.m. Saturday only, arriving at Vaudreuil 2.20 p.m., making intermediate stops.

New train will leave Montreal at 1.30 a.m. daily except Saturday, arriving at Vaudreuil 2.30 p.m.

New train will leave Montreal 1.46 p.m. Saturday only for Lachine Wharf, making intermediate stops.

New train will leave Montreal at 2.15 p.m. Saturday only for Vaudreuil and intermediate points.

New train will leave Montreal 2.15 p.m. Sunday only for Pointe Claire and intermediate points.

New train will leave Montreal at 4.15 p.m. for Dixie, Lakeside and Pt. Claire daily except Sunday.

New train will leave Montreal at 5.45 p.m. daily except Sunday for Vaudreuil and intermediate points.

New train will leave Montreal at 9.00 p.m. daily for Vaudreuil and all intermediate points.

Train now leaving Montreal at 11.25 p.m. daily for Vaudreuil and all intermediate points, will run daily except on Saturday at same hour.

New train will leave Montreal at 11.55 p.m. Saturday only for Vaudreuil and all intermediate points, reaching Vaudreuil at 12.50 a.m.

VAUDREUIL—MONTREAL.

Train now leaving Lachine Wharf at 5.53 a.m. for Montreal will be cancelled.

New train will leave Pointe Claire at 6.10 a.m. daily except Sunday, making all intermediate stops, arriving Montreal 6.45 a.m.

New train will leave Vaudreuil at 7.10 a.m. daily except Sunday, making intermediate stops, arriving Montreal 8.10 a.m.

New train will leave Dorval at 7.55 a.m. daily except Sunday, making intermediate stops, arriving Montreal at 8.23 a.m.

New train will leave Pointe Claire at 7.55 a.m. daily except Sunday, making intermediate stops, arriving Montreal at 8.33 a.m.

New train will leave Vaudreuil at 7.45 a.m. Sunday only, making all intermediate stops, arriving Montreal at 8.45 a.m.

Train now leaving Vaudreuil at 7.50 a.m. daily will leave in future at 8 o'clock daily except Sunday, arriving in Montreal 8.42 a.m.

New train will leave Lachine Wharf at 12.10 p.m. Saturday only for Montreal, arriving 12.35 p.m.

Train now leaving Pointe Claire at 12.58 p.m. Saturday only will run daily except Sunday, arriving Montreal at 1.36 p.m., same time as at present.

New train will leave Lachine Wharf 2.08 p.m. Saturday only, arriving Montreal 2.30 p.m.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 5.25 p.m. Sunday only arriving Montreal 6.25 p.m., making all intermediate stops.

New train will leave Pointe Claire at 6.15 p.m. daily except Sunday, stopping at Dorval and Dixie, arriving Montreal 6.40 p.m.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 9.05 p.m. daily except Sunday, arriving at Montreal 10.05 p.m., making all intermediate stops.

New Train will leave Vaudreuil 10.05 p.m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, arriving Montreal 11.05 p.m., making all intermediate stops.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 10.05 p.m. Sunday only, stopping at St. Annes, Baie d'Urfe, Beaurepaire, Beaconsfield, Pointe Claire and Dorval, arriving at Montreal at 10.55 p.m.

New train will leave Vaudreuil 10.45 p.m. Saturday only, arriving Montreal at 11.45 making all intermediate stops.

MONTREAL—VALLEYFIELD.

Train now leaving Montreal at 5.15 p.m. daily except Sunday for Vaudreuil will be extended to Valleyfield, reaching Valleyfield 7 p.m.

VALLEYFIELD—MONTREAL.

Train now running from Vaudreuil at 8.45 daily except Sunday will start from Valleyfield at 8 a.m., arriving Montreal 9.45 a.m.


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20% OFF KODAKS
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## GIRL GUIDES IN UNIFORM





THE SISTERS HICKS, TWO ENGLISH GIRL GUIDES.

A movement is starting in Canada to establish a corps of Girl Guides similar to those who are actively engaged in Great Britain. It could hardly be expected that with the large number of immigrants arriving in Canada almost daily from the Old Country that some of them should not have been in the Guides, and an effort will be made to get these together in the near future in order to form the nucleus of a local battalion. Amongst those who are in Montreal are the Misses Hicks, sisters of the Marathon runner. They are engaged as stenographers in the city, but are looking forward anxiously to the time when they can continue their classes in the movement which they consider one of the finest in the world.

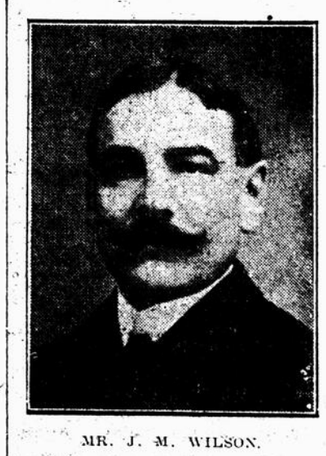
As will be seen, the uniform of the Girl Guides is extremely attractive, and the badges are worth wearing after they have been won. Miss Hicks has won badges for chemistry, cooking, sewing, and first aid, and looks back upon the days when she was a member of the guides as being amongst the happiest in her life.

If there are any other ex-guides or girls desirous of joining them they can be placed in communication with each other, and those who are hoping to start the movement by writing to the 'Witness' marking their envelopes 'Girl Guides.'

## CANDIDATES FOR S[illegible]RSHIP



MR. VICTOR GEOFFRION, K.C., M.P.



MR. J. M. WILSON.

The two gentlemen whose names are mentioned in connection with the sena[illegible]terably rendered vacant by the death of Senator L. J. Forget.

## VILLA MARIA CONVENT.

### Closing Exercises of Calisthenic Class.

An exhibition of gymnastic exercises took place Thursday afternoon at Villa Maria Convent under the directorship of Miss Rosa Baker-Edwards, when about 200 pupils took part in a varied drill of fancy steps, balls, barbells, dumbbells, hoops and clubs, all of which showed excellent work and faithful drill on the part of the pupils. At the end the pupils presented their teacher with a beautiful basket of pink roses in token of their esteem.



Miss Baker-Edwards.

The results of competitions in various divisions were as follows:—

JUNIOR DIVISION.

Second Course—Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Miss Adele Glares, queen; princesses, with silver pins, Miss M. Lodge, Zushai Blaine, Florence Morgan, Helen Tellier and Pauline Dorion.

Third Course—Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Grace Lodge, queen; princesses, with silver pins, Simonie Paquet, Jeanne Lecours, Juliette Lassard, Therese d'Armour.

Children's Class—Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Marie Anne Galarneau, queen, princesses with silver pins, Cecile Blanchet, Noemie Bastien, Adrienne Laurion, Germaine Cloutier.

SENIOR DIVISION.

Superior Course — Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Alice Marin, queen; princess pins, Eugenie Papineau, Stella Lynch, Marielle Hebert and Germain Prevost.

First Course—Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Therese Tellier, queen; princess pins, Loretta Beatty and Therese Lecours.

ADVANCED DIVISION.

After having passed a written examination in theory and obtaining over 85 percent in general work, certificates of merit were accorded to Miss Eugenie Saucier and Miss Winnifred Mendes.

Rev. Mother Superior's prize, Miss I. Macdonald, queen; princess pins, Miss Marguerite Smith, Miss Beatrice Saulnier, Miss Marjorie O'Brien.

Undergraduating course—Rev. Mother Superior's prize won by Miss Mary Callaghan, queen; princess pins awarded to Miss Irene O'Connell, Miss Jeanne Cloutier, Miss Mary Collins, Miss Jeanne Labadie, Miss Clare Hammill.

A teachers' certificate was awarded to Miss Edith Campbell, of Westmount.

## TYPHOID AND SMALLPOX.

### Less Fever in Past Year—Two New Cases of Smallpox.

The typhoid mortality rate in Montreal has decreased 33 percent since the installation of the sterilizing plant a year ago, according to the report of Mr. James O. Meadows, sanitary engineer of the province.

Two additional cases of smallpox, bringing the number to ten, were reported at the office of the Provincial Board of Health yesterday. Inspector Beaudry will leave soon to investigate conditions in Nicolet county.


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The 'Witness' is on sale, among others, at the following suburban agents :—

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MISS DAVIES, Post Office.
HECTOR BISSAILLON, St. Denis St.
J. MAXWELL, Victoria Avenue.

### LACHINE.

G. A. RANSOM, 370 St. Joseph St.
G. A. RABEAU, 217b St. Joseph St.

### MONTREAL WEST.

JOHN COULTER, Westminster Ave.
D. J. MUNRO, Decarie St.

### MONTREAL SOUTH.

MR. SLATER, Lafayette Ave.

### VERDUN.

J. W. MATTHEWS, 103 Church Ave.
MR. WILLIAMS, Galt Ave.

If your dealer does not sell the 'Witness,' notify us and we will see that he is supplied at once.

CIRCULATION DEPT., MAIN 4090.

## MEETING AT CORNWALL

### Hon. Wm. Paterson Declares Railways Will Not Suffer by Reciprocity

Cornwall, Ont., April 22.—The Liberals of Stormont held a meeting in the Music Hall here last night to hear the reciprocity agreement discussed by the Hon. Wm. Paterson, minister of customs, and others. Mr. James W. McLeod, president of the Stormont Liberal Association, presided. The first speaker was Col. R. Smith, M.P. for Stormont, who explained why a drill hall and other public buildings were not erected here. Mr. J. E. Gladu, M.P. for Yamaska, Que., followed, and spoke for 40 minutes in French. Then came the speaker of the evening, the Hon. Mr. Paterson, who spoke for over an hour on the reciprocity agreement negotiated by himself and the Hon. Mr. Fielding. He claimed that the Government needed no mandate to seize such an opportunity. This pact was an agreement, not a treaty. It was now before the representatives of the two nations, and he was confident that both would approve of it. Both countries would always have the privilege of changing their fiscal policy. He claimed that the Conservatives asked for an appeal to the people when they did not want an appeal to the people. They wanted the House dissolved or anything to prevent the Liberals from accomplishing this splendid agreement. He accused the Conservatives of opposing everything the Liberals had done to improve the country, and compared the present prosperity of the country with the days of 15 or 20 years ago. He claimed that no matter how many lines Jim Hill might run into the North-west, the Canadian transcontinental lines would always have all the traffic they could handle, because they could handle it as cheaply as any one else. He had been nearly 40 years in the House, and when the reciprocity agreement was ratified he would feel that he had materially helped to improve the condition of the Canadian people.

MR. BORDEN ENDORSED.

Lucas, Ont., April 21.—Reciprocity and Niagara Power were discussed at a public meeting held here to-night, at which the speakers were the Hon. Adam Beck, James Doyle, M.P.P., and J. C. Carstairs, of Toronto. At the close of the speeches a resolution was passed endorsing the stand taken by Mr. Borden with respect to reciprocity and also endorsing the power policy of the Whitney Government. There was a large attendance.

## Sewers

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned City Surveyor has completed the Special Assessment Rolls for Sewers constructed in the undermentioned streets in the City of Montreal, viz.:

**PARTHENAIS STREET**, from Rachel street Southwards, to the old City limits.

**SHERBROOKE AVENUE**, from the end of existing sewer to a point 200 feet North of Comte street, and along Comte street, as far as Dufferin.

**GILFORD STREET**, from Christophe Colomb to a point about 160 feet East.

**ELM STREET**, from end of existing sewer, to the East end of abattoir property.

**BOYER STREET**, from the end of existing sewer, to a distance 2,250 feet Northwards.

**UNIVERSITY STREET**, from North of Milton street to South of Prince Arthur street, 240 feet.

and that they have been deposited in my office, in the City Hall, where they may be seen and examined by all parties interested until the 4th of May, 1911. That he will then and there hear and examine all complaints in relation to such special rolls of assessment before the amounts are delivered to the City Treasurer, in accordance with the law.

STUART HOWARD,
Superintendent of Sewers.

City Sewerage Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, April 21st, 1911.

## THE LINDMAN TRUSS ENDORSED BY U. S. PENSION BUREAU

The Lindman Truss appears to me as having nearly reached the acme of perfection for the treatment of hernia. I shall use it in my practice; also recommend its employment for the treatment of ruptured pensioners.

John S. Jamieson, M.D.
Pres't of the U.S. Examining Board of Pensions.
Hornellsville, N.Y.

Call or write for particulars. Consultations free.

E. LINDMAN, Reg'd.
16 McGill College Ave., Montreal.

## Special Sunday Excursions to Valleyfield and Intermediate Stations.

On Sunday, April 23rd, and Sunday April 30th, the Grand Trunk Railway System will issue tickets at rate of $1.15, from Montreal to Ste. Anne de Vaudreuil, Valleyfield and return; at proportionately low rates will apply from Montreal to Intermediate Points. Good going and returning date of issue only.

Commencing Sunday, April 23rd, a new Sunday train will go into service between Montreal and Valleyfield, leaving Montreal at 9.10 a.m. and returning leaving Valleyfield at 7.30 p.m. Montreal. Through coaches.

## MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY

### The Rev. Dr. B. C. Borden Appointed President.

Halifax, N.S., April 22.—The Rev. Dr. B. C. Borden, who for many years was principal of Mount Allison Ladies' College, Sackville, N.B., has been appointed president of the Mount Allison University in succession to Dr. David Allison, who resigned a year ago.

## FAVORS ARBITRATION

### Resolution of Approval Adopted by London Chamber of Commerce

London, April 22.—The Council of the London Chamber of Commerce last night passed a resolution in accordance to the request of the New York Chamber of Commerce to co-operate with it to bring about a treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and the United States, as proposed by President Taft.

# IMPORTANT NOTICE
## RE
# DORVAL BAY GARDENS
## And Our Properties at
# NOTRE DAME DE GRACE

**THREE-QUARTERS OF THE PLOTS AT DORVAL BAY GARDENS HAVE BEEN SOLD.** On Monday next, the 24th instant, we will withdraw this property from the market pending the completion of the improvements which we promised our purchasers we would undertake. On and after Monday next, therefore, we will discontinue the sale of plots at Dorval Bay Gardens; but before we do so, we wish to state emphatically and without fear of contradiction, that never before has such an enterprise as Dorval Bay Gardens been dared, and the record of sales here can only be characterized by one word—**PHENOMENAL.**

Dorval Bay Gardens has established a record in number of plots sold, and we now thank that section of the investing public who have shown their appreciation of our efforts to set up a new standard, a somewhat different plan of subdivision— by purchasing plots in the most beautiful and most artistic of all spots—**DORVAL BAY GARDENS**—the rapid transit suburb.

Those who have not yet turned over their purchases can confidently look forward to the installation of the improvements, an accomplishment which will advance values on this property from twenty-five to thirty percent.

While tendering thanks, we wish also to draw your attention to our city properties, **MONTCLAIR, NEW WESTMOUNT, AND PARKDALE,** in Notre Dame de Grace Ward.

**THE YEAR 1911 IS TO BE THE BANNER YEAR FOR NOTRE DAME DE GRACE.** The City of Montreal, in addition to the regular appropriation for improvements and developments of water and sewers, have made an extraordinary appropriation of $333,333.33 for the making and improving of streets and sidewalks, and a further $25,000 for laying out and embellishing parks in Notre Dame de Grace Ward.

**TRENHOLME PARK,** which is situated on our **NEW WESTMOUNT** property, will receive a large share of this park appropriation; and we want you to know that this park is valued by the City assessors at $120,000.00, which makes it the fourth most valuable park the City owns.

Can't you realize what the spending of all this money means to **MONTCLAIR, NEW WESTMOUNT AND PARKDALE?**

Mind you, these properties are already improved with **WATER, SEWERS, ROADS, SIDEWALKS, STREET ENTRANCES, STREET CARS, TELEPHONES AND ELECTRIC LIGHT,** but on top of these come the improvements and developments that will result from the extra expenditure by the city of something over half a million dollars in this ward.

**MONTCLAIR, NEW WESTMOUNT and PARKDALE** are the most highly restricted properties as to building regulations on the Island of Montreal. They are the best of all sub-divisions IN the city, and the man who is looking for a homesite or an investment, cannot afford to turn his back on the exceptional opportunities which these properties offer.

You owe it to yourself to investigate our claims and statements, and you should certainly see these grand properties in order to satisfy yourself that our claims on behalf of them are justified.

The present prices of building plots will obtain only until May 1st next, when a new price list will be issued and the per foot price raised two or three cents.

**CLEARLY THEN, YOU SHOULD BUY NOW.**

We have a few choice lots left, and in view of what will take place in Notre Dame de Grace Ward this spring, we do not expect that these few lots will be sufficient to go round.

First come, first choice. Be the first yourself.

Our offices at Montclair, New Westmount and Parkdale are open every week end from 1 to 6 p.m., and our courteous and willing men will place all their information and assistance at your command.

We will send, on request, a copy of our folder dealing with these properties, giving plan, prices and a series of 'Time-saving Answers to Very Frequent Questions.' Fill in the coupon and mail it to-day.

## To Reach Montclair, Etc.

Take any city car: deposit five-cent silver fare: ask for Notre Dame de Grace transfer: change at Victoria avenue, Westmount, and take Notre Dame de Grace car to King Edward avenue—on the property.

**GEORGE MARCIL & CO.,**
180 *St. James Street.*

*Please send me your folder on your Notre Dame de Grace property.*

*Name* .....

*Address* ..... (W)

**Phone :**
**Main 3791**
**EVENINGS AND SUNDAYS**
**St. Louis 1008**

## WELL BUILT RESIDENCE FOR SALE

On the South Side of Sherbrooke Street—just West of Guy Street—Comfortable family residence for sale, in good state of repair throughout. Very nicely situated, being within easy walking distance of the uptown shopping district, and just off the car lines connecting with the business centre of the City. House has 7 bedrooms, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bath Room, Kitchen. Also Maid's Dining Room, Furnace, etc., in the basement. Gas, Electric Light, Hot Water Heating, Open Plumbing.

**THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY** (Business Established 1879).
205 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL

## Houses for Sale

**$8,500.00.** Self contained house on Sherbrooke St., Westmount. Solid brick and concrete construction, hardwood floors throughout, and every modern convenience. Tiled bathroom and lavatory. One of the best houses in Westmount. I have another of similar construction on Prince Albert Ave., but with different plan of rooms.

## To Let

Suite of six rooms in Bishop Court Apartments to rent from May 1st. This suite is on the ground floor, facing Bishop Street.

## To Carpenters and Builders

FOR SALE—On Hillside Ave., Westmount, a fine sash and door factory. Good terms given.

## J. BIRCHENOUGH,

**Main 7979** **210 Quebec Bank Building**

## MANUFACTURING PREMISES FOR SALE

15,167 square feet on Durocher street, Outremont, near C.P.R. Round House. Solid brick factory and out buildings. Well equipped with machinery, etc. Railway siding runs alongside works. Splendid situation for manufacturing business. Land rapidly increasing in value.

## BUILDING LOTS

Two lots corner First Avenue and Lafontaine street. 50 feet front on Lafontaine by 100 feet front on First Avenue. Street cars pass property. For prompt sale low price will be accepted. These are two very desirable lots—near the church.

## A. W. D. HOWELL, 212 St. James st.

## WESTMOUNT RESIDENCE

**Above Sherbrooke Street—For Sale**

Pressed brick house with sandstone trimmings for sale on Roslyn Avenue. Situated in a fashionable residential quarter of Westmount. House is in good order throughout and has all modern improvements. Concrete basement, stationary wash tubs, store room, furnace and toilet room. First floor has parlor, dining room, kitchen, pantry and large hall used as sitting room. Second floor has 4 bedrooms, bath and toilet. Third floor has 4 bedrooms and hall. Gas, Electric light, hot water heating, open plumbing.

**The Cradock Simpson Company** (Business Established 1879).
205 ST. JAMES STREET - MONTREAL

## TO LET

Two well lighted and centrally located flats suitable for Manufacturer's Agents, Offices and Sample Rooms, heated and all modern conveniences, rent reasonable, immediate possession.

Apply,

E. W. Gillett Company Limited,
2 St. Antoine Street.

## GLENCOE APARTMENTS

**UNION AVENUE**

We have one or two very desirable bachelor apartments to rent; possession at once. Rents reasonable.

Apply to

## COLONIAL REAL ESTATE CO.

**13 BEAVER HALL HILL**
**MAIN 2669**

## GROUND FLOOR OFFICE

**ON ST. JAMES STREET.**

AREA, 1,925 SQ. FT. VAULT, 91 SQ. FT.

—ALSO—

## SPLENDID BASEMENT OFFICES

IN A NEW MODERN BUILDING.
**READY FOR OCCUPATION.**

## TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CANADA

**30 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.**

### COTTAGE TO LET.

LAKE ST. LOUIS. — TO LET, FOR summer months, Cottage, on lawn, surrounded by trees, and sloping from house to water's edge; solidly built, and plastered throughout; furnished; has large gallery, and use of boathouse. Ten minutes' walk from Lakeside station, G.T.R. or C.P.R. May be seen at any time. Apply to Miss GUNN, 'Witness' Office, or Lakeside.

## LITTLE METIS

Millwood Cottage To Let, furnished. Besides large sitting-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen, there are seven or eight bedrooms, bathroom and w.c. on bedroom floor, modern plumbing, hot and cold water at kitchen sink and in bathroom; splendid water from spring above the cottage level, providing water pressure. Modern cooking range, wide verandahs, beautiful view, and large grounds, including pine grove and fine, clean beach. For further particulars, address, MR. McGLAUGHLIN, 'Witness' Office, or Telephone Main 4098.

## ASHES

**Given away Free. Apply Engineer Witness Office. Easy of access.**

### ROOMS TO LET.

ROOM-MATE — YOUNG FRENCHMAN wishes to share room, on Sherbrooke West, near Bleury, with well educated young Englishman. References given and required. Box 85, 'Witness' Office.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SALVATION ARMY — THE ARMY'S Industrial and Relief Dept. can always utilize good magazines, cast-off clothing, carpets, furniture, etc., in its work among the needy. Phone Up 4569 will bring our waggon to your door.

TYPEWRITERS—INVESTIGATE Remanufactured Typewriters. Typewriters repaired, rented, exchanged. Highest grade. Ribbons, Carbon, Papers, etc. CHAS. B. WALSH & CO., 30 St. John Street, Montreal.

ANYONE NOT BEING ABLE TO GET a 'Witness' at his newsdealers will oblige the publishers by notifying the Subscription Department by telephone, Main 7740, or by postcard, JOHN DOUGALL & SON, 'Witness' Building, Montreal.

### VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR all kinds of Veteran Land Grants, located or unlocated. LEO L. LEST, 146 St. James street, Montreal.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. MULHOLLAND & CO., Toronto.

### FOR SALE.

KINDLING WOOD FOR THE MILLION—Kindling, $2.00; Cut Hardwood, $6.00; Mill Blocks, $1.75 per load. J. C. MACDIARMID, 402 William street. Tel. M. 462.

FOR SALE — BEGINNERS' PIANO, small size, good order and tone. May be exchanged within three years for new piano. Bargain $55. Easy terms. LAYTON BROS.

FOR SALE—SHOP FIXTURES, WALL cases, show cases, photo supply stock. Must be sold before May 1st. Apply 150 Peel Street.

ORIGINAL ISSUES OF THE 'PUBLIC Advertiser' (1750), and 'The Times' (1816), in good state of preservation, for sale. Offers invited. Apply to A. T. P., 96 Union avenue, Montreal.

FOR SALE, VERY LARGE REFRIGerator; size 7 x 8 x 2, in perfect order. A great bargain. Apply, S. S. BAIN, 463 St. Catherine street W.

FOR SALE—ORGAN CHAPEL STYLE, walnut case, 7 stops. In perfect order, $35. Payable $5 cash and $3 a month. LAYTON BROS.

FOR SALE CHEAP, QUEBEC HEATer, No. 5; also about 50 lengths of stove-pipe and 5 elbows. Apply, S. S. BAIN, 463 St. Catherine street W.

THREE MODERN SHOW CASES; safe; gasoliers; also general outfit of drug store, HENRI LANCTOT, corner St. Denis and St. Catherine.

FOR SALE, GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK, in perfect order, cheap. Apply 1291 City Hall Ave.

FOR SALE, SPLENDID GAS BROILer, with oven on top, suitable for light housekeeping; also a few gas fittings, in excellent condition. 208 Bloomfield avenue, Outremont.

FOR SALE—KARN UPRIGHT PIANO, mahogany case, 7 1-3 octaves, latest improvements. Lovely tone. Was $500. For $260. Payable $15 cash and $6 a month. LAYTON BROS.

FOR SALE, TWO SEPARATE Graves in central portion of Mount Royal Cemetery, Sections B and G. Apply, in person, after 6 p.m., or by letter, to 111 Champlain street.

FOR SALE — CLENDENNING LEADer Round Pot, No. 8, Stove in good order, for sale cheap. Address, R.J. 90, 'Witness' Office.

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.—Owing to changes in our plant we have the following machines for sale:—1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams; 1 three spindle drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres; 1 two spindle drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres; 2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables, 1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table; 1 4-foot speed lathe; 1 18-inch Lap Wheel. These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

FOR SALE — PICTURES FOR WEDding Presents. Large assortment at reasonable prices. There is nothing that will give so much lasting pleasure and satisfaction to your friends. HEASLEY'S ART STORE, 315 Bleury street, corner St. Catherine.

FOR SALE, OXFORD GAS STOVE, Second hand, in first class order. A snap at $7.00. 3326 Waverley street, Annex.

## MACHINE TOOLS FOR SALE.

Owing to changes in our plant, we have the following machines for sale:—

1 Automatic screw machine, taking up to 2-8 inch stock, with collets and cams.
1 three Spindle Drill, 24 inch table, 6 inch centres.
1 Two Spindle Drill, 18 inch table, 6 inch centres.
2 Garvin Millers, 30 inch tables.
1 Garvin Miller, 18 inch table.
1 4-Foot Speed Lathe.
1 18 inch Lap Wheel.

These machines are all in first class condition, and may be seen at any time. Address, THE MANAGER, P.O. Box 2234, Montreal.

### PROPERTY FOR SALE.

MANCE STREET, 3 FLATS, SOLID, $9,000, pays 10 percent; Mance street, 4 flats, solid, $15,000, pays 7 percent; Waverly street, cottage, solid, $5,000; Waverly street, 2 flats, solid, $5,400; Waverly street, 2 flats, solid, $6,000; Viateur avenue, cottage, frame, $2,500. GEO. L. LE BEAU CO., First Mortgage Loans, Real Estate and Insurance, 40 Hospital street. Main 571, St. Louis 123.

$3,500—HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO Let, 747 Wellington street, 25 x 115; opposite St. Charles school; fine locality; with beautiful tall tree in the yard. Possession May 1st, 1911. Cash. Apply J. B. A. LANCTOT, 212 St. Lawrence Boulevard. Tel. Main 3187.

FOR SALE, COUNTRY HOME, IN pretty village. House contains 14 rooms, large and airy, verandah on 3 sides, stable, carriage house, woodshed; 1½ acres for garden and lawn. Can be bought at a bargain. Also, to let, for summer months. For further particulars, apply to J.M., Ulverton, Que.

$285.00, TAKES THIS NICE LOT, Situated at Montreal West; contains 3575 feet; one minute from car line. Call 4113 St. Catherine street West.

FOR SALE, IN MONTREAL WEST, 2 splendid lots, having frontage of 120 feet on each of two avenues. Could be subdivided into a number of smaller lots. A bargain. Address, F.S., 'Witness' Office.

FOR SALE, SELF CONTAINED House, on one of the best streets of the city; every modern convenience. Box 45, 'Witness' Office.

### FLATS TO LET.

COLONIAL AVENUE, 128 — NICE, bright upper flat; has furnace; gas; electric light; gas grate; bay window balconies; stationary wash tubs, etc. Apply at 107 Colonial avenue. Tel. East 213.

HEATED FLATS TO LET — Beautiful 8 and 9 rooms flat, 1 lower and 1 middle flat, heated by the proprietor; hot water all the year; gas stoves, electric fixtures; nicely papered; hardwood floors. Price $40.00 a month; Nos. 1835 and 1837 Park avenue. Apply at N. NOLIN, 1759 Park avenue.

HEATED FLATS TO LET, TUPPER street, No. 967 (near Fort Street), well appointed 7 room flats, large bright rooms, newly decorated and papered throughout; continuous hot water, and janitor service. For further particulars telephone Main 3248, or apply at Room No. 12, Royal Insurance Building, 2 Place d'Armes square.

TO RENT, ON GREENE AVENUE, City, top flat, six bright rooms, hot and cold water, bath and w.c.; all in good order. Apply to 534 Greene avenue.

BOULEVARD ST. JOSEPH WEST, 42, fine flat to let; seven rooms; well lighted; gas, electricity; hot water furnace. Apply, ARTHUR GRAVEL, 28 St. George. Main 1632; evening, 1148 St. Urbain. St. Louis 1977.

### TO LET

Middle Flat, 236A Wood Avenue. 7 rooms and bath. Rent $36.50.
Lower Flat, 238 Wood Avenue. 7 rooms and bath. Rent $31.00.

**HEATED FLATS.**

The Mansfield, Mansfield street, near Sherbrooke.
Lower Flat, 166B Mansfield street, 6 rooms and bath. Rent $32.50. Free of water tax.
Apply, 309 St. James street.

### SUMMER RESIDENCE TO LET

TO LET — SUMMER COTTAGE AT Little Metis, well situated by the water's edge, seven bedrooms, icehouse, boat, piano, etc. Apply to PROF. ARMSTRONG, 58 Westmount avenue, Montreal.

TO LET, FOR SUMMER, A LARGE furnished house on the shore of Ottawa River, 60 miles from Montreal. For particulars 'phone Main 7454.

### TEACHERS WANTED.

WANTED BY THE VERDUN SCHOOL trustees, male and female teachers, holding Model School or Academy Diplomas. Applicants must be competent to teach Oral French, and Tonic Sol fa. Salaries $600, $400 and $350 per annum, according to appointment. Apply stating grade and date of diploma, and enclosing copies of testimonials to ERNEST SMITH, Bannantyne Ave. School, Verdun, P.Q.

WANTED FOR RAWDON MODEL School, a principal. Salary $35 a month; also a teacher for the elementary department. Salary $25 a month. Apply to DR. SMILEY, Rawdon, Que.

TEACHERS WANTED — WANTED, 2 Lady Teachers (Protestant) for the Cote St. Paul Protestant school, one as Lady Principal and one for Elementary grades. Apply, enclosing references, stating diploma and salary expected. All applications must be in by Tuesday, the 2nd of May. W. C. FRAAS, Secretary-Treasurer, 12 Workman ave., Cote St. Paul.

WANTED—THE SCHOOL COMMISsioners of the City of Westmount require a man teacher holding a University Degree, duties to commence September next. Applicants must be experienced in teaching Science and Mathematics. Written applications must be accompanied with testimonials and qualifications, and addressed to MR. E. W. T. RADDON, Secretary, Westmont.

WANTED FOR THE HIGH SCHOOL, Granby, a Teacher as Principal's Assistant, with Academy diploma; salary $600 per annum, and a teacher for the Model Department with Model diploma; salary $425 per annum. Apply at once, with testimonials, to J. A. TOMKINS, Sec.-Treasurer, School Commissioners, Granby, P.Q.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR NEXT scholastic year by the Protestant Dissentient School Municipality of the Parish of St. Louis de Gonzague, Co. of Beauharnois, of 2 teachers for the Elementary school Nos. 1-4. Salary $220.00 for 10 months. Applications will be received until the sixth day of May next, and should be addressed to W. MARTIN, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Louis de Gonzague, County Beauharnois, P.Q. April 11th, 1911.

THREE TEACHERS WANTED.—ONE for a summer school near Selby Lake, to begin on or before the 1st of May, and to run for six or seven months, at $23.00 per month; two others to begin on the 1st of September, and run eight months, one at $25.00 and the other at $24.00 per month. Apply, P. C. DUBOYCE, Secretary-Treasurer, Dunham.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR ELEMENtary department of Knowlton Academy, capable of teaching French in Model Grades as well. Must speak French fluently. Apply, stating salary expected, to J. E. FAY, Knowlton, P.Q.

WANTED—PROTESTANT TEACHER holding Model Diploma for school Grenville No. 2. Term 10 months, commencing Sept. 5th, 1911. Salary $300.00. Apply with testimonials to N. LOUGHREN, Sec.-Treas., Grenville, P.Q.

LADY PRINCIPAL WANTED FOR ST. George's Elementary School, Town of Montcalm; Protestant, holding satisfactory diploma; salary $400. Applications received up to 25th instant, by P. W. LANGLOIS, Secretary, 78 Peter Street, Quebec.

TEACHER WANTED, FOR KINGSbury Village Protestant Elementary School. Duties to commence Sept. 1st. Apply before May 1st, enclosing testimonials and stating grade of diploma, experience and salary. H. A. CRACK, Secretary-Treasurer.

WANTED FOR SOUTH DURHAM Model School, two teachers, one with Model School Diploma and one with Elementary Diploma. Apply to JOHN ALEXANDER, Secretary-Treasurer, South Durham, P.Q.

WANTED, A LADY TEACHER FOR St. Lambert Academy, holding a Model school diploma. Salary $400.00. Address, giving references and experience. J. R. BEATTY, Secretary-Treasurer, St. Lambert, Montreal.

TEACHER WANTED — ONE PROTESTant female teacher, holding an advanced Elementary or Model diploma, for St. Chrysostome Village School, to begin September next, for 10 months; average of scholars, 12; salary $300. Apply to THOMAS R. MOORE.

WANTED, FOR PORTNEUF PROTESTant school, two teachers, one with Model school diploma and one with Elementary diploma. Apply to JOHN FORD, Chairman of Trustees, Portneuf Station, Quebec, Canada.

### WANTED TO PURCHASE.

WANTED TO PURCHASE ALL CASToff Clothing, Furniture, Silverware, Plated Ware, Old Gold, Pawn Tickets. Above everybody else's prices paid by MAX FRANK, 15 East Craig street. Tel. East 3067.

### TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET, WESTMOUNT PLAteau. Highland avenue, above and near Sherbrooke street; hardwood finish and floors; five bedrooms; electric fixtures; $420 rent. Phone West 1583.

ST. ANDREW'S EAST TO LET—A large 2½ stories brick house on river bank, near wharf, double verandahs, fine views, good well. House suitable for boarding house or for private families. Apply to P. O. Box 130.

TO LET, A BRIGHT COTTAGE, 540 Maplewood avenue, 7 rooms, bath, garden, fruit trees. Beautiful situation, close to cars. For particulars, apply Manager, 344 Notre Dame street W.

## Corner Store To Let

Fine Corner Store To Let—With basement and upper flat.
Apply to Manager,
'Witness' Office.

## The 'Witness' Block

ACCOMMODATION for one or two tenants—offices or shop. Apply to the MANAGER, 143 St. Peter street.

### APARTMENTS TO LET.

OUTREMONT, UPPER APARTMENT, of 2-story building, 7 rooms, heated, decorated, electric and gas fixtures, gas stove, refrigerator, hot and cold water. No taxes. Choice location. Rent reasonable. 1122 St. Viateur St. Tel. Uptown 1721 or Westmount 1920.

MONTEBELLO APARTMENTS, 344 Mountain street, splendid new apartment house, only a few more to be disposed of; equipped with best automatic fire protection alarm, connected with fire department. Each apartment separated by solid brick walls, contains 8 rooms, walls papered and decorated; heated; permanent hot water service; tiled bathroom; gas stove, electric fixtures, refrigerator, ice, vacuum cleaner, fire escape; fireproof wall safe; hardwood floors; janitor; telephone service; no taxes. Apply on premises, or JOS. SAWYER, Architect, 407 Guy street. Telephone Up 2187.

### ROOMS AND BOARD.

**THE CATHCART LODGE.**
(24 Cathcart Street, Montreal.)
**HOMELIKE ACCOMMODATION FOR YOUNG WOMEN.**

**Splendid Rooms With or Without Board.**
Reception, Reading, Sitting Rooms. Use of Private Baths, etc.

This 'Lodge' is under the direction of the S. A. Immigration Department, and besides providing a Home for the Reception of New Arrivals from the Old Country, offers splendid accommodation for Young Women, who are in business positions, also for Domestics who may be changing situations.

Meals provided at nominal cost when Domestics desire to spend free afternoons and evenings at the 'Lodge.'

ABSOLUTELY RELIABLE.
REASONABLE RATES.

### SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE, EIGHTY YOUNG men with courage and nerve, to learn to fly. Special course to out-of-town students. We have our own factory, assembling rooms and aviation fields. We must have aviators and mechanics, for we have booked exhibitions all over the country this coming summer. If you want to learn aviation, and place yourself in position to demand unlimited salary, write or wire us to reserve place for you. Here is the opportunity you have been waiting for. Positions secured competent aviators. Free booklet upon request. CHICAGO SCHOOL OF AVIATION, Dept. 312, No. 2224 to 40 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK WITH TWO or three years' experience. Apply Box 156, Belleville, Ont.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER TO WORK days and live in her own home. Good wages. Protestant preferred. Apply after six-thirty, 148 Elgin Street.

WANTED, CAPABLE GIRL FOR General housework; must have good references, and be willing to go to the country. Comfortable place, best wages. Apply, 456 Mountain street.

WANTED, GENERAL SERVANT. Apply after 6.30 p.m., at No. 12A Grosvenor Apartments.

WOMEN WANTED TO TAKE ORders in spare time. No experience necessary. Our lines especially used by mothers and girls. Apply Dept. A., BRITISH CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, 228 Albert street, Ottawa.

WANTED, OFFICE BOY FOR LARGE wholesale company. Apply to C.W., 'Witness' Office.

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493 St. Catherine St. W.
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## ANIMAL KINGDOM IN COURT.

### Cases of a Fish, a Monkey, Hens, an Eagle and a Goose.

(From 'Care and Comment.')

Animals of various kinds have been having their day in court. That no fish were on the ark, and that therefore the creature is not an animal, was the position taken by a St. Louis city attorney in a case against a pedler accused of cruelty to animals.

The case was dismissed over the emphatic protest of Judge Pollard, who argued that the dictionary defined a fish as an animal. The pedler was charged with advertising his fish by displaying a live animal from a string on his cart, that its flopping might attract the eyes of prospective purchasers.

There can be no doubt, however, that a monkey is an animal of high degree. A five-pound Simian slumbered peacefully in his cage at the Kentucky State Fair grounds a few months ago, while four attorneys fought a wordy battle in the Magistrate Court as to whether state fair visitors should be permitted to amuse themselves by throwing balls at the monkey.

To champion his cause and see that justice was done to little Jocko, half a dozen Louisville club women were present. After an hour and a half of testimony and legal oratory about Darwin, 'monkey prostration,' 'nervous fatigue' and other things that the ordinary layman would not believe a monkey was heir to, the magistrate decided that the owner should pay a fine of twenty-five for letting the visitors at the fair make his monkey a target for rubber balls.

That it is against the Ohio law to hold bald eagles in captivity was the ruling receives from Attorney-General Hogan by Elmer Fawcett, a Logan county farmer. Fawcett had one of the birds, and the Attorney-General ordered its release. The eagle was taken after a fierce fight several weeks ago. Fawcett discovered it with its talons fastened in the woolly back of a lamb, seized a pitchfork and captured the bird after a lively struggle. The Attorney-General holds that a native eagle cannot be held captive in Ohio.

The much disputed question "Is a hen a bird?' which the Treasury officials passed up as too complex for them has been presented to the new Court of Customs Appeals. The present form of the problem is this: 'If birds' eggs are free under the tariff and hens' eggs are taxed five cents a dozen, why isn't a hen a bird?' An importer who paid the duty wants to know.

Also there is a goose case now pending. In a certain barnyard an agent of a North Carolina S. P. C. A. discovered a goose whose webbed feet were nailed to a board at one stage in the process to make its liver become pate de foie gras.

A meeting of the society was held to consider the case, and the president, who had been in consultation with encylopedists, doctors, lawyers, humanitarians and others, insisted that in addition to the bodily injury there was also the question of mental anguish on the part of the goose. Accordingly the society voted to hale the goose's owner to court.

### NEW LIFE GOVERNORS.

The following gentlemen have been nominated as life governors of the Western Hospital: Mr. G. B. Fraser, Mr. S. F. Rutherford, Mr. W. E. Weegan, Mr H. W Dorken, Ald. Jos. Ward.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 Peter Street, in the City of Montreal, by John Redpath Dougall and Frederick Eugene Dougall, both of Montreal.

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


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*Minister of Agriculture.*

The 'Witness' is a clean and reliable newspaper.

*—Toronto Star.*


# The MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY 1911

*"ORDER IS HEAVEN'S FIRST LAW."*

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McCurdy, F. B., & Co., 119 St. Fran.-Xav. M. 7140.
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RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LTD., 740 W. St. Catherine St. Up. 681.

#### HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

CITY HOUSE FUR. CO., 1332 St. Law. E. 3298

#### OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. Jas. M. 1691.

#### UPHOLSTERING.

McAndrew, D., 262 Dorchester W. M. 1414.

### DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

#### DEPARTMENT STORES.

Lemire, O., & Co., 204 St. Denis St. E. 2624.
Morgan, Henry & Co., Ltd., Phillips Sq. Up. 2651.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Catherine St. W. Up. 6010.
Vallieres, 606 St. Catherine St. E. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

#### DRY GOODS—(Retail).

HAMILTON CO., THE, St. Catherine St., between Drummond and Mountain Sts.
OGILVY, JAS. A., & SONS, cor. St. Catherine and Mountain Sts. Up. 3305.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

Ames & Holden, Ltd., 189-207 Inspector. M. 5440.
Daoust, Lalonde & Co., 49 Victoria. M. 4742.
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

#### BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

Bernier, Octave, 62 Notre Dame St. E.
Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up. 2604.
Ronayne Bros., 485 Notre Dame W. M. 472.
Sloan Bros., 633 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 917.

#### BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill St. M. 344.

#### GLOVES AND CORSETS.

Paris Kid Glove Store 140 Peel St. Up. 1068.

#### HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

GRACE, GEO. A., 467 Bleury Street. Up. 71.

#### LADIES' TAILORING.

N.Y. LADIES' TAILORING CO., 867 St. Catherine Street West. Up. 3819.

#### BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., 492 William Street. M. 3289.

#### TRUNKS AND BAGS—(Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J., & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 488.

#### TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LTD. 'Phone M. 413. Notre Dame Street, Balmoral Block.

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#### AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., LTD., 76 Bleury St. M. 731, and Merchants 52.

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BANANAS all the year round at JOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 and 30 Youville Square. M. 4095-4096.

#### BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Avenue, Mount 106 and 107.

#### BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M. 1625
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Up. 1133.
SMITH, GEORGE, 456 Guy St. Up. 2535.
Harrison, Dent, 317-327 Pr. Albert Ave. W. 386
STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard. St. Louis 108.
WYLIE, W., & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up. 1409.

#### CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO. (THE), 100 Brewster Ave. Mt. 106 and 107.

#### CONFECTIONERS.

Logan, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke W., cor. Bleury. Up. 1792.

#### EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King St. M. 710.

#### FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville Sq. M. 4446-7-8

#### GENERAL PRODUCE.

Ward, Joseph & Co., 115D Youville Sq. M. 4083

#### GROCERS—(Wholesale).

LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., LTD., 562-568 St. Paul. M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill St. M. 3688

#### GROCERS—(Retail).

Beaulieu, 63 Osborne St. Up. 5172.
Brown, W. J., 888 St. Cath. W. Up 2900 & 2901
Desaulniers, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
DIONNE, A., SON & CO., 581 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 2200-1.
English Provision Co., 681 St. Cath. W. Up 2416
Geddes, S. J., 705 St. Cath. W. Up. 934 & 935.
GRAHAM, GEO., 572 St. Cath. W. Up 1347-Up. 3486.
Strong & Strong, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine St. E. E. 3332. M. 3101.

#### ICE MERCHANTS.

ARCHAMBAULT, NAP., 806 Colonial Avenue. St. Louis 843; Mt. 95.
THE CITY ICE CO., LTD., 395 Craig St. W. M. 3957, 3958.

#### PROVISION MERCHANTS.

THE STANFORD MARKET, 438 St. Catherine Street West. Up. 1644-5-6.

#### COAL.

COHEN, L., & SON, 36 Prince St. M. 881.
Robertson, F., 206 St. James St. M. 4610.

#### WOOD AND COAL.

BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill St. M. 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James St. M. 5364. Mt. 79.

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Hatton, D., Coy. Established 1874. M. 1248.

### ART AND MUSIC.

#### ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 4412.
McArthur & Co., 7 Phillips Square. Up. 1580.
WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

#### ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel Street.

#### BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS.

Hardy, Edmond, 38 Notre Dame W. M. 2466.
Lavallee, Chas., 35 St. Law. Blvd. M. 554.

#### PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

DIES, GEO. E., 316 St. Cath. E. E. 1718.
The Leach Piano Co., Ltd., 560 St. Catherine St. W. Up. 998.

#### PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Catherine Street West. Up. 1080.

#### PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

Dougall, John, & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 10 Cote St. M. 737.

#### PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine St. E. (near Sanguinet). E. 556.

#### PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

Hogg, The D. H. Co., 160 Craig W. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel St. Up. 3634.
Smith, R. F., 116 Notre Dame W. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, LTD., 132 St. Peter St. M. 453.

### PRINTING, PAPER AND STATIONERY.

#### BILL POSTING AND NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

THE CANADIAN ADVERTISING AGENCY, LTD., 107 St. James Street. M. 814.

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Borrie, J., 91 Lagauchetiere St. W. M. 1812.

#### BOOKBINDERS AND PRINTERS.

JOHN LOVELL & SON, LTD., 23 St. Nicholas Street. M. 230.

#### BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

Ashford, C., 340 Dorchester St. W. Up. 1243.
Chapman, A. T., 513 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 927.
Phelan, F. E., 437 St. Catherine W. Up. 1490.
Miss Poole, 45 McGill College Ave. Up. 210.

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COLE, E. A., & CO., 311 St. Paul. M. 2024.

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THE BENALLACK LITHO. & PRINTING CO., LTD., 80-84 Victoria Square. M. 3396
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#### PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

Atlas Eng. & P'tg Co., 253 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & N. Dame. 444-5.
Dougall, John & Son, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McAllister, A., & Co., 14 Hospital. M. 2157.

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Edwin Crabtree & Sons, Crabtree Mills, Que.
Little, T. B., & Co., 130 Craig W. M. 3069.
The Northern Mills Co., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444

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LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury St. M. 2458.
Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. M. 1484.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N.D. & McGill. M. 775

#### SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

Morgan, Fred., Crescent & St. Cath. Up. 2702

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DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester St. W. M. 4414.

#### DYERS AND CLEANERS.

BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., 215 McGill St. M. 774.
Dechaux Dye Works, 62 St. Cath. E. E. 51.
Royal Dye Works, 445 Guy St. Up. 644.

#### STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Cath. W. Mt. 1059
Household Washing Co., 75 William. M. 3559.
N. Y. Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario St. W. E. 1372
The Globe Laundry Co., 33 Laurier Ave. E. St. Louis 469.
Toilet Laundry Co., Ltd., 425 Richmond St. Up. 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. M. 3644.

#### LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J., & SON, LTD., 103-5-7 Notre Dame Street West. M. 391.

#### LADIES' HAIRDRESSERS AND WIG MAKERS.

Asselin, Madame, 260 St. Cath. St. W. Up 4152.
Palmer, J., & Son, Ltd., 441 St. Cath. W. Up. 4307.

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DOWNES, A., 120 Inspector St. Main 5365.
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U. Bourgie, 1420 Notre Dame W. M. 7977.
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TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up. 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University St. Up. 2667.

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BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Cath. St. W. Up. 2466
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#### OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up. 1135.
Noury, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402.

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Open all night and every day.

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CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel St. Up 4141

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GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.), 241 Notre Dame W. M. 6141.
Hotel Carslake, 571-577 St. James St. M. 6[illegible]
Place Viger, Craig St. (opp. Viger Sq.) M. 3[illegible]
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James St. M. [illegible]
Victoria Hotel, Windsor & St. James. M. [illegible]
Wilhelmina Private House, 30 Fort. Up. [illegible]