DAILY WITNESS

FAIR AND WARM

Vol. LI., No. 152. MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910. PRICE ONE CENT.

AEROPLANE RACED AUTOMOBILE.

Brookins Broke Endurance Record and Reached Height of 3222 Feet.

ACCIDENT TO A WRIGHT MACHINE.

Count de Lesseps May Fly to Toronto on His Big Machine.

(Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Aviation Park, July 1.—An extraordinarily skilful exhibition in its three-sided character was given here to-day by Walter Brookins, one of the Wright Bros. team of aviators.

On his third ascent during the afternoon Brookins first raced two lengths of the course against an automobile carrying members of the committee, then slipped up into space and reached an altitude of 3222 feet, and only came down again after he had made a Canadian record for endurance of 45 minutes 21 4-5 secs., beating the previous record, made last Tuesday by his confrere, Ralph Johnstone, by 16 4-5 secs. Considered in all its three differing sections, this was a great performance.

Another feature of yesterday's aviation, as exciting, though not of so pleasing a nature, was the falling of the Wright machine carrying Ralph Johnstone on his second ascent of the afternoon, the motor failing when at a height of about 150 feet, and gliding to a rest on a field a quarter of a mile off the course. Johnstone was unhurt, and the damage can be remedied by this afternoon.

During the day there were ten ascents, Walter Brookins going up singly three times, and once with Frank Coffyn, Ralph Johnstone made two ascents, and Frank Coffyn and Duval Lachapelle, one apiece. The Count de Lesseps gave three superb exhibition flights, on the last of which he threw down right on to the stand souvenirs in the shape of a bursting shower of carnations, which was a typically French compliment, the people making haste to secure the remembrances.

Certainly the biggest crowd of the meeting turned out to view the aerial wonders to-day, and the largest-priced portion of the grand stand was crammed, while the general enclosure was well filled. The weather was all that could be desired for a Dominion Day holiday anywhere and everywhere, and many of Montreal's most prominent citizens present, and thousands of ladies who formed a brave contingent of the crowd were present to encourage. Amongst those present were many keen enthusiasts who followed the flights with rapt attention, which, however, was not exceeded by the interest shown by country people who perhaps had before the meeting never heard of much less had seen an aeroplane. To all of them the afternoon was one of delightful and sensational excitement.

Before the afternoon aviatic commenced it was found that three out of the four Wright machines were suffering from mechanical complaints that were apparent but not easy to locate and cure. Mr. Knabenshue was very doubtful and rather doleful at the prospect of being able to use only one of the machines and started in in the grimest earnest to get them all in order. 'This is a specimen of what we have to put up with in aviation,' he said, and there is no room for it but that the aeroplane is a most delicate thing to keep in condition. Happily, during the afternoon, three of the machines were got right, and were taken up into the air.

Two on One Aeroplane.

With the laudable desire to keep the course free from the public, instructions were given to allow no one to go on but those whose duty required their presence. With curious discrimination this was interpreted to refer also to the keeping out of bona fide newspaper men, and Mr. Carrington, who is in charge of the ground, stated they also must stay off the course. He was informed that the newspaper men actually at work there had no desire to get in the way of any airship, as they were quite convinced that the airship was mightier in such circumstances than the pen, and that they went on the course not for fun but for work. They also ventured to suggest that if they had to sit at the Press table all day there would be mighty little to put in the papers, and, therefore, the public not present would get but little information.

That it was a ridiculous restriction seemed rapidly to dawn on the minds of the officials, and the veto was quickly withdrawn, but it was very apparent that less necessary members of the public were somehow also permitted to go on the course, and a bunch of ladies were at one time to be seen around the starting rail of the Wright machines. As the object of the proposed and very necessary restriction was in the interests of public safety, it is difficult to see why the ladies, let alone some other people, were allowed on the ground. How would they get out of the way of a descending airship?

Attempt to Hamper the Press.

The famous Walter Brookins, whose reputation has gone up by leaps and bounds as easily as his machine has done so by graceful flights, was again the first to start, accompanied by Frank Coffyn. They were followed immediately after by F. J. Owens, who was come out for the first time with his dirigible balloon, and circled the full course, traversed it from east to west, made a short turn and repeated the flight in the opposite direction. They descended after being in the air eight minutes and two seconds.

Sir William Macdonald There.

Before the next ascent Sir William Macdonald came over to inspect the machine, and examined it with great care, going to the trouble of getting down on his hands and knees, notwithstanding his broadcloth and silk hat, to get under the right wing. In connection with Professor McLeod, of McGill, he showed that he had assimilated the idea of the plane, confessing that until the present time he had not been able to tell which end was the front or how the machines were driven. It was said that a little while ago Sir William had been asked to subscribe $1,000 to the committee's fund, and that he had replied that he would rather give $1,000 to keep the machines from flying. In the expressive vernacular, it is believed that Sir William is now tickled to death with aeroplanes.

During this time Owens' dirigible was hovering overhead, and at 4.45 the Count de Lesseps was seen making ready for an ascent. In this flight the Count was taking a decided chance, as an odd accumulator, and not the regular one, was used, and in the event of the Bleriot coming down out of the course, where the ground was very rough, it might mean disaster.

Nothing of the sort happened, however. The Count, starting from west in front of the stand, flew high the length of the fields, and, returning, pointed for the stand, easing to the left and flying again a shorter round of the same course, but higher. After a circular transit had been indulged in, he gave a very successful exhibition of his skill, until, cutting down in along a swift drive with power on, he came to a perfect landing in front of the stand, to the delight of delighted admirers. He was up 6 minutes 47 4-5 seconds.

Close to Ground Flight.

It is difficult to say whether the Count or Walter Brookins is the leading favorite. The latter now announced he would make a close to the ground flight. At the end of his first round he came past the grand stand not more than four feet above the ground, rose and flew off in the direction of the sun. Turning in a short circle, he skimmed by again at up higher level than before, and soared away to the northeast, to return and repeat the long, low, continuous dive almost apparently touching the ground, but yet free from it.

After some further evolutions, during which time Benjamin Prince was being taken up in his balloon for a parachute drop, Brookins returned and passed under the balloon, going away to the northeast as the signal shot was fired for Prince to let loose the parachute. Prince and the disgorged balloon both dropped behind the grand stand, and after Brookins had cut some marvellous figure eights at such acute curves that the airship seemed entering on its side, which he repeated as the machine got closer to the ground, he came to a stop in the middle of the course. Time, 14 minutes 37 seconds.

At 5.25 the Count again soared away in his beautiful Bleriot, circled, and came straight back to the centre of the track. Turning, he drove to the west, buzzed along the straight, and back again, and shutting the power off came to earth with the wheels ringing out metallically as he touched the ground. Time, 4 minutes 52 4-5 secs.

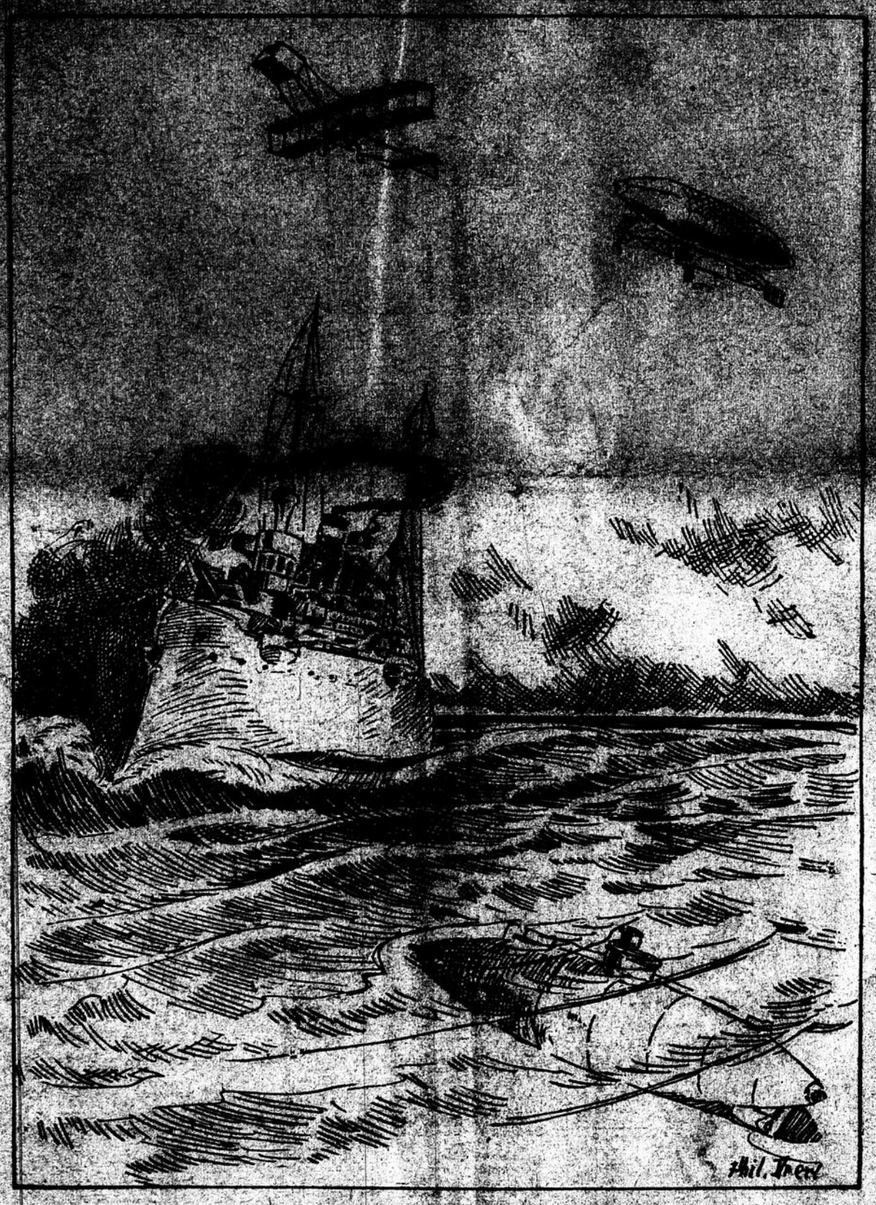
Ralph Johnstone followed. After one circle round when running past the course close to the ground, he stopped. It could be heard that the propeller was missing in regularity, and it was found the motor had failed. He was only up 2 minutes 3 1-5 secs.

Johnstone's Accident.

After a little delay, he again ascended in the same machine. It was a fateful journey. He flew round the course several times, going low, while Walter Brookins, who had again gone up, passed so high above him that the machines, though exactly alike, seemed totally dissimilar. Suddenly he disappeared from sight, and a rush of those on the field was made to the dividing fence, from where it could be seen that the machine had come down, nearly under a tree, in a field a quarter of a mile away, close by one of the marking pylons.

Men were despatched, and the machine was placed over the wheels and pushed to the course. The big plane was smashed, and also the uprights of the superior planes. Johnstone was uninjured.

Speaking of the event Johnstone said that during the earlier part of the flight he could not get the machine to rise properly. He insisted on pointing [illegible] he laughed, as he alighted. His time was 3 minutes 6 1-5 seconds.



CAN IT LONGER BE CALLED 'DREADNOUGHT'!

During this time Walter Brooking had been again busy. He started off at 6 o'clock, and after a turn round made two race runs the length of the course against the committee's automobile. The first time Brooking reached the end first, the second time the automobile was going at nearly forty miles an hour and got to the distance first. Then Brooking, heading on towards the sun, and when he came down he was the holder of the Canadian endurance record, having beaten Ralph Johnstone's previous best, made on Tuesday, of 45 minutes 5 secs., by 16 4-5 secs, his time being 45 minutes 21 4-5 secs.

Brooking High Up.

In accomplishing this feat he also made not far from a record altitude flight, having gone up as high as 3,222 feet. Quickly he dwindled away into space, looking like a floating black spot, with two tiny black specks attached, and it was clear he was attaining a very high altitude. He stayed up there for some time, drifting very lazily about, as it seemed then coming lower, made two circles of the course, and came down at last. The applause as he stepped out from the machine and walked past the course was tremendous. Brooking said:

'It was cold up there. Gee! It was freezing.'

During his heavenward sojourn the third Wright machine was brought on to the mono rail, and Duval Lachapelle started at 6.32, there then being Brooking, Johnstone, Lachapelle and Owens, in the dirigible, all in the air at the same time.

Flying low, and close outside the marking pylons, Lachapelle continued round for 3 minutes 4 4-5 seconds, and descended in his customary easy style. The human bomb effect of Professor Hutchinson was set off from the balloon at 6.25, and a perfect descent was made, Fauvey dropping in his parachute almost exactly where the balloon ascended.

On Count de Lesseps third flight, at 6.45, he came specially over the grand stand, and twice dropped souvenirs straight on to the crowd, who eagerly possessed themselves of the carnations showered upon them by the Count, and cheered him hugely. He landed after a flight of 5 minutes 2-5 seconds.

The big Bleriot belonging to the Count, and on which he made his famous flight across the English Channel, will arrive during the night. Definite word has been received, and the machine will be tried in-morrow without doubt. The Count has waited all the week for this machine, before attempting any altitude flights.

All was ready for Frank Coffyn to go up at 6.55. He alighted after going round three times, after a splendid showing. 'It's fine up there to-day,' he laughed, as he alighted. His time was 3 minutes 6 1-5 seconds.

When Mr. William Carruthers [illegible] to-day, but then something went wrong with the engine.

Mr. William Carruthers still has a controlling interest in the Bleriot machine which young Cromwell Dixon will pilot as soon as the repairs are finished.

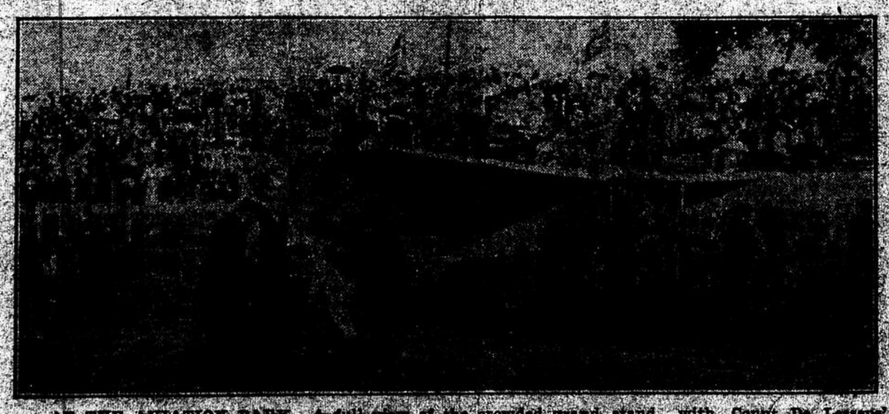
Mr. McCurdy's machine has not yet been removed from the field in which it fell yesterday.

MAY FLY TO TORONTO

Count de Lesseps Eager to Try His Big Machine.

At the conclusion of the meet here Count de Lesseps may try a flight to Toronto. The Count has been disappointed because his big machine, in which he crossed the English Channel, has not arrived. He has expected it daily, and has promised some fine flights when it does arrive, flights which will make those he has so far achieved seem small. It was when talking on this subject with [illegible] friends that the Count spoke of the long flight from [illegible] to Toronto.

AT THE AVIATION PARK—Count De Lesseps and Mr. Walter Brookins on a Wright aeroplane.



AT THE AVIATION PARK—A full view of the crowded grand stand, with Count De Lesseps' Bleriot in Front.

AT THE AVIATION PARK—Examining Mr. Timberlake's Bleriot after an accident.

A COMPLIMENT TO THE BOYS

The Boys' Model Aeroplane Competition to be Finally Judged on Monday.

The judging of the boys' models has [illegible] to be adjourned. The Count de Lesseps and Mr. McCurdy, who love the models their very interested attention for a half hour, felt that the time in the midst of events at the Aviation Park, was altogether inadequate to pass any just opinion on the excellent workmanship and in some cases the evident originality of the models, and, moreover, that they required a fuller complement of judges. One after the other the models, which had been greatly admired and warmly commended by the passing crowds were handled by the Count himself and discussed by him and Mr. McCurdy. The familiar types were greeted with smiles of recognition, an excellent Farman biplane, a strongly built counter part of the 'Demoiselle,' and a remarkably well constructed Bleriot, exactly the type of the one in which the Count made his first ascent, as he observed, were among these. Mr. McCurdy welcomed with appreciation an entry from his own home, Baddeck, C.B., but after all it was to the new designs, crude as some of them were, that the spirit of the aviator turned. Here was certainly an idea, that if it missed practical application, had a basis in theory and was worthy of careful attention, or here was a suggestion that gave real meaning to an otherwise impossible machine, for the models are of all sorts, from the neatest in execution to the crudest attempts at construction. Altogether, the judges looked them over with despair of reaching any just decision, and pleaded for time, so Monday morning, at the hotel at which most of the aviators are staying, the little machines will be put through their paces, not only for the prizes already announced, but for the great honor of the additional prize of twenty dollars offered by the Count and his brother for the machine that makes the longest flight. The hearty recommendation and critical attention given the machines by these world-famed aviators would have done the hearts of the boys good, not to speak of the continued interest of the crowd that came and went.

THE MAN WITH THE MOST PULL GETS THE 'LARGEST SHARE.'

Cynical Audacity of Ex-Aldermen Lariviere and Giroux Who are Seeking Election on Monday.

'The man with the most pull gets the largest share.'

Such, according to the Cannon report, was the confession of Mr. Emery Lariviere, former alderman of Montreal, chairman of the Road Committee from February 1908, to February 1909, and now seeking election to Council as representative of Longue Pointe, one of the [illegible] wards.

'The man with the most pull gets the largest share.' It was a startling admission for a chairman of a committee to make. He was chairman to see that the city's business was carried on in a business-like way, that is, without 'pull.' Yet he admitted there was this system of patronage. He admitted he could not put a stop to it.

In fairness it must be said the administration of Ald. Lariviere was not all weak and evil. This is shown by one paragraph in the Judge's report, which reads as follows:

'In 1907 Brunet and Belanger laid creolite flags in different streets (exhibit 417); this artificial stone was worthless and it had to be replaced on the order of the chairman of the committee, Alderman Lariviere. Brunet declares that the removal and replacing of this creolite stone cost him from $6,500 to $7,000 (Vol. 45, p. 76), and Lariviere is under the impression that this order cost him his head as chairman of the Road Committee. (Vol. 55, pp. 45-48.)

What may have been Mr. Lariviere's reason for acting in this way, is, of course, unknown. Of it, Judge Cannon says nothing, and nothing need be said here. It is better to pass on to the question of sewer construction, in which connection further reference is made to former Alderman Lariviere.

'The evidence of Leon Giguere,' reads the Judge's report, 'sheds bright light upon the manner in which these contracts were given out, and were executed by the Road Committee under the chairmanship of Alderman Lariviere.'

(Vol. 49, p. 87), Leon Giguere is a laborer who became foreman, then contractor, in 1906. He lives in Alderman Lariviere's ward, close to him. He obtained contracts for the construction of sewers in 1906, 1907 and 1908. These contracts in 1906 [illegible] for laying pavements in Alexandra street, $48,000.

'In 1906 the brother of Alderman Lariviere, Mr. Phileas Lariviere, grocer, supplied him with the necessary amount for his deposit, $1,600. He took him into partnership in 1908, but only verbally. They only made a deed of partnership on the 27th of May, 1908 (exhibit 473); in 1906 they realized about $2,500 profit, which they divided equally; in 1907 they made about 10 percent profit on $68,000, which they divided evenly; in 1908 he suffered a loss and no profits were divided; the accounts for 1909 have not yet been made out. Giguere reimbursed to Lariviere the deposit of $1,600 which he made in 1906 over and above his share in the profits. In 1906 Lariviere invested $3,000 in the firm.

Alderman Lariviere knew that Giguere had entered into partnership with his brother. Phileas Lariviere devotes all his time to his grocery business.

'Giguere used old bricks belonging to the corporation in the construction of the sewers, but he stopped this practice when the inspector told him to do so. (Pp. 103-106.)

'Giguere produced his bank book (vol. 50, p. 14), his book shows that on the 28th of August, 1909, he had a deposit of $7,672.39; his partner Lariviere had an equal share in this amount over and above the amount he had already received. These are the profits.

'Alderman Lariviere (vol. 49, p. 108) contends that all these contractors used old brick for the construction of sewers; that Mr. Stuart Howard, the engineer in charge of the construction of sewers, tolerated this practice. Mr. Howard flatly contradicts him on this point (vol. 50, p. 185). In any event section 19 of the specifications (exhibit 475) is clear:

'19.—None but the best quality of new, whole, sound, perfect shaped bricks burnt high, entirely true shall be used.'

'Phileas Lariviere corroborates the testimony of Giguere. (Vol 9, p. 110) and admits that since 1906 he realized from $10,000 to $15,000 in profits. He obtained the sum of $1,600, for Giguere's first deposit by endorsing a note in th bank, and he has already withdrawn the $3,000 he had invested. Beyond this he did nothing for the firm and devotes his time to his grocery business.

'It is clear that Phileas Lariviere would not have obtained this wonderful partnership if he had not been the brother of Alderman Lariviere, the chairman of the Road Committee, and would Leon Giguere, the ex-laborer and foreman, have obtained all the advantageous contracts which were granted to him if he had not been the partner of the brother of the chairman of the Road Committee?

'This is an example of the patronage system in vogue at the City Hall of Montreal.

This man, whose dealings Judge Cannon calls 'an example of the patronage system in vogue at the City Hall of Montreal,' is the man who is seeking to be returned to that hall. He is asking the favor of the people of Longue Pointe, a district in which he does not live. It is for the people of Longue Pointe to give him his answer on Monday.

Ald. Giroux.

And Mr. Napoleon Giroux, former alderman, whose 'audacity and cynicism' came in for special comment by Judge Cannon, is also asking election from Mr. Lariviere's ward. This man with 'most pull gets the largest share' also has a record. He was elected in February, 1908, and added to this saying, 'Each gets as much as he can.' And now Mr. Giroux is trying to get elected.

Much has been said of Mr. Giroux from time to time. With his record the majority are more or less familiar. But it is assumed a good story will always bear a new telling, and, while some may object to the use of the word good in connection with this narrative, all will admit it is interesting, and so will stand repetition.

With Mr. Giroux Judge Cannon deals at some length. He tells of the system upon which tenders for road work were called, gives a list of the tenderers for the spring of 1909, and says:

'It is necessary to clearly establish among these tenderers the position of the Modern Paving and Construction Company in order to appreciate the organized system of corruption, fraud and bribe which existed in the Road Committee in the spring and summer of 1909.'

Proceeding, the judge tells of the Brunet-Belanger companies, which 'obtained paving contracts . . . from the city for almost $300,000.' He speaks of Mr. Rudolphe Brunet, saying he, 'the author of all these fraudulent manoeuvres, has established a toll gate between the contractors and the Road Committee by which he would have pocketed this year, if the reports of the majority of the Road Committee had been approved of by the Council, bribes varying from $50,000 to $100,000, to the prejudice of the city.'

'Messrs. Belanger and Brunet gave out all the sub-contracts in spite of the defence so to do in section 27 of the specifications (exhibit 435), which reads as follows: '27. the contractor shall not sub-let any portion of his contract without the permission of the Road Committee.'

'This permission was never given, as Alderman Giroux and those who voted with him in favor of the Brunet contracts, swear they never knew of these contracts, and these arrangements with one Arrot was adduced before the Royal Commission.

'But even if Messrs. Brunet and Belanger the public are not directly concerned in the matter. It is Mr. Giroux, the chairman of that Mr. Giroux, the former chairman of Road Committee, to which Judge Cannon referred as 'the organized system of corruption, fraud and bribe.' As chairman Mr. Giroux must be considered when reference is made to the organized system of corruption of his department.

But the report sets forth more irregularities in the committee of which Mr. Giroux was head.

'We always give to the aldermen what they call for,' said Mr. Barlow, city surveyor, to the judge. 'What a great field,' commented His Honor upon this, 'is open for malversation owing to this choice of material by the aldermen.'

Further, His Honor says:

Under the Giroux regime Messrs. Belanger and Brunet should have prospered. On the 27th of July, 1909, the Road Committee reported to Council asking for the following material. (Exhibit 419) for the construction of sidewalks:

	square yds.
Seysell	69,913
New York Blue stone	48,725.5
Cement (Hassamite at 2.22)	22,908.5
Danforth	20,908.0
Cement (by day's work at 2.25)	6,255.0
Cement at ($1.35)	6,046.0
Old asphalt	57.0
	170,722.5

In this list Messrs. Belanger and Brunet are interested in the following items: Seysell, Hassamite Cement and Danforth, representing 109,639 square yards upon which they would have drawn 60 cents per yard if a writ of injunction had not been taken to prevent the awarding of the contracts and to protect the municipal treasury.

In a resume of the facts gleaned from Mr. Giroux the report says as follows:

'Being examined before the Royal Commission Alderman Giroux sees no harm in all these manoeuvres which I have related; he judges that all his efforts to have the Brunet tenders approved of by the Council are absolutely in the interest of the citizens of Montreal. To demonstrate the extent of his audacity and cynicism he qualifies in the following manner the revelations which were made before the Commission, regarding the agreements between Brunet and different contractors to defraud the City of Montreal of hundreds of thousands of dollars; (vol. 47, p. 23). 'Now that they have discovered something an endeavor is being made to use what has been discovered to show that we acted wrongly.'

By all means, yes, Alderman Giroux and the aldermen who supported him acted wrong, and for those among them, if there are any who voted in favor of this report, knowing the arrangements which Brunet and Belanger had made, the position is serious.

What Judge Cannon, a man skilled in estimating men, thought of Mr. Giroux may be seen from these quotations. Mr. Giroux is now asking the people of Rosemount to say what they think of him. The people of Rosemount are not many, but on Monday next their responsibility is great.

THE KING'S STATUE.

We publish to-day on page 9 another list of contributions to the King's Statue Fund. The Police Force has shown its patriotism by subscribing liberally. Other bodies might follow the policemen's example.

ART PICTURES FOR YOU

See the announcement on page eighteen. Also coupon on page ten

FINANCIAL COMMENT.

Up to last Wednesday the Stock Market presented a dreary repetition of dull and uninteresting trading at low levels. Scarcely any real interest in special stocks, or, in fact, in all that appertains to the market, was evinced. But on Wednesday afternoon local speculators were startled and given an unpleasant and unexpected rouse-up by news of another drastic decline of prices in Wall Street, which was brought about by reports of crop destruction.

Local operators with commitments in Wall Street were again badly caught and entangled, and these once more event through the same sad sacrificial process of giving over really good securities at low prices. The position in which the dabblers found themselves was rendered more uncomfortable from the fact that the banks have shut down on accommodation for stock market purposes, so that it is impossible to buy stocks at present on borrowed money, however attractive the level of prices may be. But if the banks are tightening their purse strings it must be that the demand for commercial purposes is greater, which of itself is a satisfactory feature, otherwise there would be no reason in the banks taking such a course at the present time.

The buying of stocks at present is by strong interests, who have the ready money and who realize that many stocks are at present selling at bargain prices. That the closing out of weak accounts and the passing of the stocks into strong hands renders the position of the market all the stronger, goes without saying.

On Wednesday afternoon practically the whole list weakened. Canadian Pacific sold at 190¾ and 190, and at the close was offered down to 188¾, with 189¾ bid. Soo Railway declined ¾ to 133¾, and was offered at 133 at the close, with 132 bid. Montreal Street sold down 2 points to 239, recovering to 239¼, with that figure bid and 240 asked at the close. Toronto Rails declined to 116¾, with 116½ bid at the close. Detroit United sold off 1 point to 53. Quebec Railway declined 1 point to 38, with 38⅜ bid at the close. Montreal Power lost 1⅛ points, selling down to 130⅞, recovering to 131, with 132 asked at the close. Lake of the Woods lost 2 points, selling down to 128. There was some liquidation of Steel Corporation stock, which sold down sharply to 60, or a loss of 3 points from yesterday's close, but all offerings were readily bought by strong interests at the lower level and the close was stronger, 60¼ being bid with 60½ asked. Iron preferred sold off 1 point to 102. Nova Scotia Steel was stronger, selling up to 80¼, while at the close 80⅝ was bid with none offering under 81.

Such crop news as came to hand this week in Wall Street could not fully explain the terrible weakness and continued decline of a stock market. While conservative authorities admit that there has been moderate damage to spring wheat, through Minnesota and the Dakotas the indicated shortage does not exceed fifty or sixty million bushels. This amount deducted from the indicated total of the agricultural harvest would leave a cereal yield that would compare favorably with any in history. The peculiar sensitiveness shown by the stock market to advices from the Northwest is exaggerated first by the great hopes that had been based upon early prospects, and secondly, by the great stress which banking interests generally place upon the necessity of fuller harvests this year. The winter wheat outturn is proving favorable beyond expectations, while the weather during the past few days has been almost ideal for corn and cotton. The general agricultural prospect, therefore, remains highly favorable. More or less uncertainty will persist during the crucial period of crop development.

A more rational explanation of the absence of banking support of late would be the more unfavorable aspect of the money situation. While rates remain low and the supply of funds plentiful for immediate needs, it is known that the Western banks are well loaned up on commercial and real estate paper, and it is expected that the Eastern banks must bear the brunt of moving the season's crops. Much of the current selling, therefore, is in anticipation of tighter money in the fall, and the possibility of enforced liquidation of collateral not readily saleable, like listed stocks and bonds. The one bright spot in the whole market was the strength of Crown Reserve opened at $3 with $3.04 asked at the close.

The statement of earnings issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway for May 1, and the eleven months of the fiscal year, showed splendid conditions, while the Grand Trunk receipts for May show gradual advances in all departments. Altogether, business throughout Canada is favorable and even with high bank rates, we are told that the prospects for a record harvest and a big season's trade were never more promising.

SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER PLANT, SHAWINIGAN, QUE.

On visiting Shawinigan Falls, especially for the first time, one is impressed with the idea at once that before many years have passed, this place, with all its natural advantages for the generation of electrical power, is bound to become one of the most important power centres on the continent.

Shawinigan Falls, situated as it is on the St. Lawrence, widening between Quebec and Montreal and near Three Rivers (three ports from which ocean going vessels sail to all parts of the world), is in an excellent location.

The merest survey of the town will show that it is busily progressing and extending, and the Shawinigan Water and Power Company is leading it in its progress.

While at present the developed capacity of the plant at Shawinigan Falls, both in the form of water-power and electric current is approximately 100,000 horse-power, this by no means represents the maximum power available for development. The company now has in hands plans for an additional plant at Shawinigan Falls to produce a total of 75,000 electrical horse-power above the present rated capacity. The hydraulic development as it now stands is capable of supplying water to the additional power-house and plant to utilize this further power, and so advantageous are the natural conditions that this great amount of electric power can be developed by the company as required at a minimum cost.

With the development of power by this installation, there will be carried out extensive plans covering added facilities for transmitting this large amount of power to the various markets available to the company. While a part of this power will be used locally, it is probable that the ultimate market will be the city of Montreal and other points within the zone of the company's operations.

The company owns all of its property at Shawinigan Falls, including the water power of the St. Maurice river. The real estate acquired from the government comprised eleven hundred acres, and the ownership of this property gives absolute control of Shawinigan Falls, in the St. Maurice river—one of the greatest natural water-powers in existence, the river at this point falling a distance of over one hundred and fifty feet.

From the forebay wall, penstocks about four hundred and fifty feet in length conduct the water to the power house at the evel of the lower lake. The canal is twenty feet deep at low water and one hundred feet wide, and of sufficient capacity to develop over 150,000 horse power.

In the power house are installed six turbine units, one of which is of 6000 horse power, two of 9000 horse power, and three of 10,500 horse power each, giving a total capacity at this date of fifty-five thousand five hundred horse power. The generators are all 2 phase 30 cycle two thousand two hundred volt machines.

The exciter equipment consists of three separate turbine units with direct current generators operating at 120 volts. Each of these exciter units is of 400 horse power. The current from the alternators is conducted to the switchboard which is located along one side of power house. The switch room, consists of two floors. Upon the lower floor are the electrically operated oil switches, selector switches, cables, bus bars and instrument transformers. Upon the upper floor or gallery are the switchboard panels containing the instruments and control switches for operating the entire station. The bus bars are divided into two sets which may be operated together or separately. Each set is capable of handling the entire output of the station.

The company is already doing a very large business with the Thetford Mines district, which is bound to grow materially and rapidly. Its business with Montreal, which is of first importance, course is growing to very important dimensions and, directed as it is by an able and enterprising management, it is expected that the progress to be made by the company this year will be very considerable.

Following are the officers and directors:

Officers—Mr. J. E. Aldred, president; Mr. Thomas McDougall, vic-president; Mr. Howard Murray, treasurer, and Mr. W. S. Hart, secretary.

Directors are: Messrs. J. E. Aldred, of Montreal; John Joyce, of Boston; W. Mackenzie, of Toronto; Thomas McDougall, of Montreal; H. H. Melville, of Boston; Sir W. Mitchell Thomson, Bart., of Edinburgh; Denis Murphy, of Ottawa; Howard Murray, of Montreal; and Mr. W. R. Warren, of New York.

INCREASE OF $85,000,000 IN EXPORTS

Washington, July 2.—An increase of $85,000,000 in exports from the United States to other countries of the Western Hemisphere, and a decrease of $14,000,000 in those to the Eastern Hemisphere occurred during the 11 months of current fiscal year. The gains in exports occurred in those parts of the world in which manufacturers form the bulk of the merchandise imported, while losses occurred in those countries to which foodstuffs constitute an important part of the import trade.

The New World is rapidly increasing the share which it takes of products of the United States, and is responsible for practically all the gain of $71,000,000 made in exports of the United States. While Oceana shows a gain of $8,000,000, and Africa a gain of $1,000,000 in value of exports thereto during the 11 months, their gain of $9,000,000 is more than offset by a loss of $23,000,000 in exports to Europe and Asia. In 1890 America took 16½ percent of total exports from the United States; in 1900, 16⅛ percent, and in the fiscal year now closing will take over 26 percent, unless June should develop a marked decline in share of export trade going to American countries.

Principal gains in exports to North America occurred in the trade with Canada, Mexico, Panama and Cuba. To Canada exports increased from $147,000,000 in 11 months ending with May, 1909, to over $194,000,000 in corresponding period of 1910; to Mexico, from $46,000,000 to $53,000,000; to Cuba from $40,000,000 to about $48,000,000; and to Panama, from $15,000,000 to nearly $19,000,000. To Bermuda, British Honduras, and all Central American states, except Salvador, exports show substantial gains over last year.

Manufactures largely predominate in exports to both North and South America. Of agricultural implements exported from the United States during the current year, valued at approximately $30,000,000, about $12,000,000 worth went to American countries. Of automobiles exported, now approaching $10,000,000 per annum, about 40 percent went to Canada alone; of cotton cloths, nearly one-half went to countries on Western Hemisphere, chiefly West Indies, Cuba, Central America, Canada, Colombia and Chile; of the scientific instruments exported, Canada and Brazil led all other parts of the world as countries of destination; of steel rails exports; five-sixths went to the American countries, about equally divided between North and South America.

Mexico is the largest market for American mining machinery, also for pipes and fittings; Cuba leads as a market for boots and shoes; Canada is the first as a market for books, maps and engraving exported from the country, while Argentina is only second to the United Kingdom in its annual purchases of American lumber.

TEXTILE STOCK SOLD ABROAD

Boston, July 2.—What is believed to be the first substantial sale of New England textile shares in Europe has been consummated by the United States Worsted Compana, in the sale of $500,000 of its 7 percent preferred stock to Paris bankers. The price received was par, less commission, or the same price at which the shares are selling in the New England market. It is understood, however, that the commission received by the French bankers was only about one-half that paid to American bankers. Actual cash was paid last Wednesday.

The stock just sold will be listed on the Paris Bourse. The technicalities of the French law, regarding the listing of American shares in Paris, will be satisfied by the deposit of the stock with the Banque Commerciale and Industrielle de Paris, which carried through the transaction and the issue against the shares of trust certificates, payable to bearer. It is these certificates which will be actually traded in. It is interesting to note that the French bankers who purchased the stock of United States Worsted Company, stipulated in the purchase agreement that they were to be given first right on any future offerings of new stock. Consequently there is the possibility that the unissued $800,000 preferred stock may ultimately go abroad.

The importance of this sale is the more emphasized by the fact that this transaction is understood to represent but the initial transaction of a group of London and Paris bankers with $50,000,000 capital who propose to devote their efforts to introducing American industrial shares widely throughout Europe.

The United States Worsted Company is a combination of various textile mills in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, manufacturing a grade of men's wear and dress goods, both worsted and woollen of a grade something better than medium. At present the mills are operating at 70 percent of capacity, or 10 percent to 20 percent above the average of woollen and worsted mills throughout the country. Up to the end of March the plants were operating night and day, and greater activity will probably be resumed in the near future.

The United States Worsted Company has outstanding $2,200,000 preferred stock, of a total authorized issue of $3,000,000.

Some Reasons for the Small Trade in Hides With the English Market

Inquiry as to the reason why Canadian hides did not find a larger sale in the English market has brought forth the following explanation from a prominent firm of tanners in Bristol, which no doubt will be both interesting and instructive to Canadian exporters:

"We get very few offers of Canadian hides, and we think very few are exported to this country. If we get any offers at all, we believe they are the hides that are obtained from the animals that are slaughtered on arrival. We never care for this class of hide as the fortnight's sea trip seems to take a tremendous amount out of the hide, also standing in the stalls they cover themselves with dung. The result is that we get a very poor out-turn of weight in leather, besides which it is only of a secondary quality, as already explained.

"The price ruling for Canadian hides is low owing to these points, and also on account of the fearful damage that is done by excessive branding, and often not leaving enough space to cut any soles clear of the brands.

"The Australian brands are numerous but small as a rule, a square foot covering four or five, but on Canadian hides the same space would not be sufficient for one, and there may be anything from three to seven or eight. This letter is just a brief explanation of why we do not use Canadian hides."

BROCKVILLE CHEESE BOARD.

Brockville, June 30.—At the regular weekly meeting of the Brockville Cheese Board, to-day, 4130 boxes were registered. 2395 colored, 1735 white, 400 white, and 430 colored sold at 10⅝.

ENIGMAS RE THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO. STOCK

Boston, July 2.—It is striking evidence of the enormous property assets of the Consolidated Gas system which is afforded by the figures of the New York public service commission. Five companies, including the parent company, had on December 31, last, according to these figures, total property and quick assets of $350,401,401. Large as these figures are, however, they do not differ by even 1 percent from the totals disclosed in the balance sheets prepared by the companies themselves.

It is certainly a great mystery why with such a great bulk of assets, which for the entire system including the 11 subsidiary companies must total close to $400,000,000, Consolidated Gas stockholders can count upon only $4,000,000 annual return upon their $100,000,000 capital stock. The mystery is deepened by the fact that the bonded debt is relatively small, Consolidated Gas itself having outstanding but $34,000 bonds and notes, while the bonded debt of the entire subsidiary system is not much over $35,000,000.

Consolidated Gas should earn for 1910 including dividends and deducting its small interest charge of less than $1,000,000, a total of about $7,500,000, or say 7½ percent on its capital stock.

The Boston gas field is in such shape that the Massachusetts Gas Companies, earning not much over 4 percent, can distribute $2,000,000 yearly in 4 percent dividends on $50,000,000 stock. This is half of what the Consolidated Gas Company is paying in dividends to stockholders holding the equity in what is undoubtedly the greatest illuminating field in the world.

The explanation of this apparent discrepancy between the profitable character of the Boston and New York fields so far as dividends are concerned is a subtle affair and one that is likely to attract increasing investment attention.

It is not likely that Consolidated Gas stockholders will get any more than their present 4 percent for several years, even though earnings get well above the present 7½ percent, and it is almost equally certain that Massachusetts Gas stockholders will in a few years get more than the present 4 percent. The Massachusetts Gas Companies has still seven years of legislative immunity, while Consolidated Gas is subject to constant legislative interference.

The real point in the present situation is understood to be, however, that the pressure for new money for expansion, particularly in the electric light field in New York, is so enormous that Consolidated Gas officials hesitate to pay out any larger percentage of earnings in dividends and have taken the position that half of net must for a few years at least be turned back into the property.

Pennsylvania Orders on Ferry and Ry

Philadelphia, July 2.—Contracts for four 250 feet standard steel car floats for use in the New York harbor, and one steel ferryboat for use of the Philadelphia and Camden Ferry Company, were awarded by th Pennsylvania Railroad to-day.

Two of the car floats are to be built by the Fore River Sshpbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass., and the other two are to be built by William Cramp & Sons Chip and Engine Building Co., of Philadelphia. The contract for the steel ferryboat was let to the Staten Island Shipbuilding Company, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Toronto Investors Were Able to Meet Margin

Toronto, June 30.—A break of 3 to 6 points on the Stock Exchange, to-day, following a similar break, on Tuesday, and due to the slump in New York, caused some excitement. Brokers, however, for the most part, found their clients able to meet calls for additional margins, where necessary.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS GOOD.

A Glance at Current Conditions Affecting Leading Companies —Plenty of Unfilled Orders But Curtailment Proceeding.

Additional reports from leading industrial companies throughout the United States and Canada indicate that while the majority have closed a successful half year, the outlook for the last half of the year is uncertain. The consensus of opinion is that a better idea as to the future course of business can be obtained when definite reports bearing upon the country's crops are received.

Few industrial companies are not in a strong position from the standpoint of unfilled orders. This means steady operations well into the autumn, but if consumers continue their policy of curtailment, reduced production before the close of the year can be expected.

Allis-Chalmers Company is doing a good business, and orders are large. More men are being employed than ever before and prospects for the rest of the year are favorable.

American Car and Foundry Company has probably fared better during the past six months than all other car construction companies combined, for they not only received more than their share of miscellaneous car orders, but obtained almost the entire Harriman contract for construction of 11,140 cars. The company is operating at full capacity, and books are filled for several months to come, with orders for all types of cars, especially for all-steel passenger variety, of which the company makes a specialty. Annual report of the company will be issued about June 30, and it is expected that earnings will make a very favorable showing. Net earnings, which came to $3,741,975 for 1909, should reach at least the $6,000,000 mark this year.

In common with other equipment companies, American Locomotive Company felt the depression in the equipment market which started in March, but business is beginning to pick up again now, and officials expect to have their hands full with orders long before their present contracts, which are keeping the plants operating at full speed, are finished. There will not be any dividend declared on the common stock this year, as the company has to make a deficit incurred last year, besides payment of $7,000,000 in short time notes issued for construction purposes.

In spite of strike troubles Pressed Steel Car Company has done a large business so far this year, and are now operating at full capacity, compared with about 70 percent at this last year. Officials expect a good business for the rest of the year.

General Chemical Company has had a half year equally successful with the first six months of last year, which was a record period. Earnings for six months ran between 16 percent and 17 percent on the $8,151,330 common, after payments on the preferred. Outlook for the remaining half of the year is excellent, and an extra distribution of some sort may be expected during the next six months.

The principal gas and electric lighting corporations have shown an increased steady development during the last six months. The increases in gross running as high as 13 percent and 13 percent, and as low as 6 percent. The outlook for the remaining six months of year is bright, but not unusually so.

Thus far in 1910 business of American Steel Foundries Company has shown a marked improvement over 1909, and there is no doubt that this will continue if the railroad situation is adjusted so that no curtailment of equipment expenditures will be necessary.

Since the first of the year Dominion Iron and Steel Company has settled its damage claim against Dominion Coal Company, and has merged with that corporation under the title, The Dominion Steel Corporation. Although the concerns will be run separately, they will be under the same management, and unless further labor troubles occur at Dominion Coal mines, the Steel Company will in the future be sure of an adequate supply of fuel for its furnaces, a matter which has heretofore caused a great deal of trouble. In March a dividend of 31½ percent was declared on the preferred stock, squaring up the arrearages which had accrued. Holders of Dominion Steel Corporation common stock will receive a common dividend of $4 payable quarterly, beginning July 1, and the preferred will probably receive 7 percent. Net profits for first half of the year ought to be about $1,200,000.

General Motors Company, in common with other automobile concerns, has found 1910 an extremely prosperous year. It has turned out about 30,000 cars, against 14,250 for the first half of 1909, and increased its earnings accordingly. In March last $1,479,438 was earned, which was at the rate of 88.7 percent a year on the preferred stock. Preferred dividends of 3½ percent are paid semi-annually. The company feels exceedingly optimistic as to the future, and expects to turn out 104,000 cars in 1911 and 200,000 in 1912.

Officials of International Steam Pump Company figure that if the business of the firm continues as satisfactory as it has been during the past six months, a surplus of about 7 percent will be shown on the common stock by the end of the year. The usual quarterly preferred dividends of 1¾ percent have been paid, and a resumption of common disbursements seems more possible than for some time. Operations are running at about 90 percent of capacity.

Spring business of Mergenthaler Linotype Company is stated to have been considerably better than last year. Orders have been coming in in large volume, and now practically every order means a sale, for the old plan of leasing machines has been nearly eliminated. The bulk of the company's business is done in the fall, and there is reason to believe that the end of the fiscal year on Sept. 30 will see earnings in excess of 1909, when about 20 percent was returned on the stock.

Budding Youths Whose Names Will be Largely Writ on Scrolls of Finance

New York, July 2.—In naming the future kings of American finance, Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, just before sailing for Europe last Wednesday, picked some pretty young men. The youngest are George F. Baker, jr., and James Stillman, jr. Besides these, Mr. Ryan mentioned Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, Henry P. Davison, J. P. Morgan, jr., and John B. Dennis. For some reason the former traction magnate overlooked the budding financiers of Standard Oil entirely.

What about John D. Rockefeller, jr., son of the head of Standard Oil; Wm. G. Rockefeller and Percy Rockefeller, sons of Wm. Rockefeller, a vice-president of the Oil Company, and John D. Archbold, jr., whose father is a big factor in the Oil Trust? No doubt, Mr. Ryan would have revised his list of future kings of American finance by adding these and other names, had his attention been called to its incompleteness.

The financial growth of Wall Street in twenty years is one of the marvels of the age. Exportations of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 gold formerly undermined confidence. Such a loss of the metal nowadays cuts little figure. The growth of the big men of Wall Street is hardly less wonderful than that of the district itself. Plenty of people will recall how when J. P. Morgan's syndicate raised $10,000,000 to save Baltimore and Ohio from a receivership, that achievement was considered a marvel.

NEW STREET AND POWER ISSUE A POPULAR ONE

A striking indication of how closely the average Canadian investor watches stock market developments, is given by the manner he insists on getting public offerings of stock at the most attractive level possible. The interests behind the offering of the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company bonds, have evidently realized this, and on this account have made the public offering on a basis which is generally regarded as the underwriting basis.

The price at which the six hundred thousand dollars of 5 percent sinking fund gold bonds, are being offered is 95 and they carry with them a 40 percent stock bonus which means that for every five bonds allotted to a subscriber, he will receive as a bonus two full shares of stock.

It is not often that the Canadian public have had an opportunity of subscribing for a public utility bond at such an attractive price, and what makes it especially attractive in the present instance, is that the Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company is from its conception a going concern having been incorporated to take over the Sherbrooke Street Railway Company.

Messrs. Ross and Holgate, consulting engineers, of Montreal, who have examined and reported upon the position of the company, estimate that its earnings when in full operation, will total $69,360 annually. Of this the power department will contribute $39,000, the Street Railway $27,300, and $3,000 will be obtained from rentals. The 5 percent interest on the outstanding bonds will take $35,000 a year, leaving a surplus of $34,300, or over 4 percent on the stock.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIG GAME.

(From 'Forest and Stream.')

Careful investigation was made by the Biological Survey during 1908 of the present distribution of big game, especially deer and antelope, and the number killed during the hunting season. East of the Mississippi (omitting New Hampshire, Georgia and North Carolina), 60,000 deer were killed in 1908. Antelope are still found in fourteen Western States, though the total number is approximately only 17,000. Notwithstanding the fact that the antelope is protected throughout the year in practically all the States in which it now occurs, special efforts are necessary to save this fine game animal from extinction. In the decade from 1898 to 1908 the antelope of Colorado, according to estimates of the State game warden, decreased from 25,000 to 2,000.

DULNESS OF COUNTRY LIFE.

Owing to the general decay of the old country fairs and feasts, of which the dates were for centuries as familiar as those of Lady Day or Michaelmas, life in many country districts has probably been duller during the past half century than it ever was before.

Illinois Central's June Traffic Larger Than May's---the Conditions

Chicago, July 2.—June traffic of the Illinois Central is relatively better than that of May, which showed a gain in carloading of 2 percent over a year ago. May revenue was better than the carloading indicated because good revenue freight contributed a larger proportion than usual. The volume would have been much greater had it not been for the coal strike in Illinois and the late season for southern fruits and vegetables.

Coal shipments have increased this month as supplies became exhausted, and fruit and vegetable shipments are much heavier. The latter traffic gives good revenue and averages more long haul this season than usual as the result of severe spring frost in the middle West. What traffic was lost a month ago owing to the late season is being regained now.

Operating conditions are favorable, but expenses continue abnormally high in spite of all efforts to economize. It is to the company's advantage that the country business is below the total car supply, because from the nature of its own business it always suffers more than its neighbors in times of car shortage. The graft trouble is dragging along wearily. President Harahan is expected back from Europe on Aug. 1.

UNITED STATES STEEL CO. AN ITS FUTU

New York, July 2.—Whatev be the intention of the manag the Steel Corporation in regard viding money for improvemen new construction for the near fu far as capitalizing such work, ing for it out of earnings is con they are relieved of the neces considering any financing beca maturing obligations for a lon ahead.

Between now and the end of 19 $13,924,000 of its direct or indir ligations specifically mature. A $6,900,000 of this is so scattere the period as to be negligible in v the heavy cash reserves the Corpo always has.

There is, of course, the operati the sinking funds working to retir of both the first and second fives first fives may be purchased annua amount of $3,040,000 at 115, an second fives according to terms o issue are purchased annually to a of $1,010,000 at not exceeding 110 after April 1, 1913, that amount w applied to redemption of drawn at the same price, thus constantl creasing outstanding amount of the original $200,000,000.

Assuming the full amounts of both first and second fives are taken up from the market during the period under consideration, there will have been retired the additional total of something over $20,000,000, making altogether about $34,000,000 to be spread over five and one-half years, or an average annual amount of under $7,000,000.

From April 1, 1901, to Dec. 31, 1909, the amount of bonds and mortgages paid and retired by all companies totalled $62,687,330, of which $47,182,28 represented bonds purchased and retired with sinking funds provided from net earnings. eTrustees of the sinking funds held on Dec. 31 last, $25,847,000 of the Corporation's fifty year first mortgage 5 percent bonds, and $7,948,500 of the second mortgage sinking fund 5s.

At the close of last year the Corporation had on hand in the treasury available for sale, bonds of subsidiary companies to amount of only $100,000, in addition to which there remained $1,362,000 first and collateral trust bonds of Union Steel Company, available for issue at any time to cover capital expenditures.

The principal increases in bonded indebtedness other than through subsidiary companies were in 1903, when $150,000,000 of the 10-sixty year 5s were sold to take care of the stock conversion plan $20,000,000 in the same year to reimburse the treasury and $30,000,000 in 1907 in connection with the purchase of the properties of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company.

Early in 1909 the Corporation sold $9,000,000 Chicago Lake Shore and Eastern Railway 4½s previous to which somewhere between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000 other underlying companies' bonds were disposed of.

All underlying bonds of the Corporation maintain a very high market position, being quoted steadily on bases ranging from 5 percent down to about 4 percent, while the sinking fund 5s are among the most stable bonds in the list of standard industrial issues.

WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY

4½% 1st MORTGAGE BONDS

Maturing 1931.

Payable Jan. and July 1st.

Price and particulars on application.

C. MEREDITH & COMPANY, Limited,

101 St. Francois Xavier st.

THE ARCADIA SILVER MINING COMPANY

Few properties starting out in Cobalt or Gowganda give the same promise of big things for shareholders as THE ARCADIA SILVER MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

100,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock are now offered for Public Subscription at 10c a Share. Remember the capitalization is very low, some of Montreal's best business men are Directors, mine is surrounded by other rich properties. Send me your order to-day for a few shares before they rise in price. To-day 10 cents.

BENJAMIN BURLAND
Financial Agent,
303 Board of Trade Building, Montreal.

A. G. Fowler Ross
INVESTMENT BROKER
Suite 65 and 93
Bank Ottawa Bldg.,
TEL. MAIN 2291.

OIL! OIL! OIL!
Investigate the Oil Market.
Handsome profits made in Oil.
The Fuel of the Future.
We have several good stocks on our list.
Write, Wire or Phone.
W. W. MacQUAIG - Broker,
City and District Bank Building
180 ST. JAMES STREET.

W. GRAHAM BROWNE & CO.
DEALERS IN BONDS
222 St. James Street, Mont

C. D. SHELDON
INVESTMENT BROKER
A specialty made of INVESTMENTS in STANDARD RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL STOCKS.
Call or write for full particulars regarding plan of investment.
ROOM 101, 180 ST. JAMES ST., MONTREAL.

BRYANT BROTHERS & CO.
54-48 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.
BANKERS and BROKERS.
AND
DEALERS IN COBALT STOCKS
Branch Office . . . Cobalt

$19,000 City of Montreal 5% DEBENTURES
(Issued by Town of Emard)
Due May 1st, 1939
Interest payable May and November at the Imperial Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Price to yield 4⅛%.
A Special Circular will be forwarded on request.
Royal Securities Corporation, Limited
164 St. James Street, Montreal
Toronto Quebec Halifax

CROWN-RESERVE MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.
DIVIDEND No. 9.
Notice is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of 6 per cent. for the three months ending 30th June 1910, and a bonus in addition of 9 per cent. for the same term, making a total payment of 15 per cent., has been declared, and will be payable on the 15th July, 1910, to shareholders of record the 30th June, 1910.
Dividend cheques will be mailed on the 14th July by the Company's Transfer Agents, the Crown Trust Company, and shareholders are requested to advise the Transfer Agents of any change in address.
Transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th July, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JAMES COOPER,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 17th, 1910.

MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
OF SCOTLAND.
11 Place D'Armes (Quebec Bank Bldg.).
Resident Partner, Telephone
David S. Kerr, C.A., (Scot.). 794 Main.

Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits, $4,602,157
ESTABLISHED 1864.
THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA
A General Banking Business transacted.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS
City Offices—205 St. James Street, 1255 St. Catherine Street East (corner Fullum), 320 St. Catherine Street West (corner University), 1339 St. Lawrence Boulevard, and 1586 St. Lawrence Boulevard.

MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES
Dealt in
EDWARD L. DOUCETTE,
11 St. Sacrament st. Main 6529.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
A general Stock Exchange business transacted.
Investment Securities a specialty.
157 ST. JAMES ST. Montreal.
22 METCALFE ST. Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED
OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS 6% BONDS, Class A.
Due 1st June, 1932.
STATE PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS,
HANSON BROS.
164 St. James Street - - - Montreal.

COLIN M. McCUAIG & CO.,
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE
STOCKS and BONDS
(Weekly Circular Forwarded on Application)
Phones:— Main 7270 and 7271
67 St. Francois Xavier St.

FOUNDED 1841 INCORP'D 1909
WILLIS, FABER & Co. Limited
INSURANCE BROKERS - Board of Trade Bldg.

Canadian Northern Ry. Report Says Crops are in Great Condition

The latest weekly crop report issued by the Canadian Northern Railway says that in the prairie provinces the wheat has never before at this period of the year been in such a flourishing condition as at present.

From nearly all points along the Canadian Northern Railway system great advance has been made, and the weather of late, hot as it has been, has not damaged the crops.

According to the report, it has improved matters in some sections considerably, and farmers are expecting a yield which will greatly exceed that of former years.

The opinion seems to be growing that, despite a certain amount of damage reported from some districts, the total wheat crop of the West is likely to be very largely in excess of that of last year.

Vote, man, vote!
It's a sacred trust that you must never break;
For your Country's good, and for your honor's sake,
Never sell yourself, nor any bargain make,
When you vote, man, vote! —Sat. Eve. Post.

IN NOTRE DAME DE GRACE WARD.

VOTE FOR

GEORGE MARCIL

The Candidate of the Citizens' Association of Notre Dame de Grace

AND YOU WILL VOTE FOR

The Faithful Servant, and not the "Boss" of the People, The Implacable Foe of Unjust Taxation, and Municipal Greed, The Recognized Champion of the House-and-Lot Owners, Equal Rights and Majority Rule, and abolish once for all the Decarie Reign of Misrule and Oppression.

Your Vote for GEORGE MARCIL will come back to you in a Clean, Wholesome, Business-like, Progressive Administration.

Please don't forget to Vote early Monday morning, the 4th of July, for

GEORGE MARCIL.

For full information please telephone:—
Westmount 3919—Westmount Plateau Committee Room.
Westmount 3915—Turcot Village Committee Room.
Westmount 2782—Res. Mr. Geo. Marcil, 5202 Sherbrooke Street, N. D. de Grace.
Main 3791-3792—Offices, Mr. Geo. Marcil, 180 St. James Street.

Vote, man, vote!
'Tis the noblest thing that any man can do
For himself and home and all that's good and true.
If you're a man—a man all through and through
You will vote, man, vote! —Sat. Eve. Post.

VOTE FOR

PIERRE BERNARD
In Longue-Pointe Ward

J. N. DRUMMOND
In Rosemount Ward

J. U. EMARD
In Emard Ward

LUDGER LAPOINTE
In St. Paul Ward

ARTHUR YALE
In Cote-des-Neiges Ward

S. GAUDRY
In Ahuntsic Ward

For all information, apply to the Committee Rooms of these candidates or to the

MONTREAL CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION
7 PLACE D'ARMES SQUARE
Tel. Main 7189.

Large Factory FOR SALE

We have for sale the greatest bargain on the St. Lawrence River, between Toronto and Quebec. Large frontage on St. Lawrence River, with wharf, C. P. R. and G. T. R. tracks alongside. Bonus and free taxation.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited
Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents,
Offices: 30 ST. JOHN STREET.
'Phones Main 1908, 1909.

Factory Sites

WITH CANAL FRONTAGE

1,700 feet frontage on Lachine Canal for sale cheap. C. P. R. and G. T. R. tracks pass property. Ground adjoining for workmen's houses.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited
Real Estate, Insurance and Investment Agents,
Offices: 30 ST. JOHN STREET.
'Phones Main 1508. 1909.

DORVAL

LAKE FRONT RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Beautifully situated, and substantially built residence, containing 10 rooms, bathroom, furnace, etc. House in excellent repair and drainage perfect. Possession immediate. Price right, and terms to suit.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited,
30 St. John Street.
'Phones Main 1908, 1909.

DIED.

MacKENZIE — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, Montreal, on June 27, 1910, of typhoid fever, Margaret F. MacKenzie, second daughter of the late Dougald MacKenzie, of Inverness, Que., and widow of the late Wallace MacKenzie, of Weir, Que., in the 40th year of her age. 'She hath done what she could.'

Factory Site FOR SALE

130,000 feet of high, dry and level land for sale. North End of City. Railway siding. Price only 13 1-2 cts.

FINDLAY & HOWARD, Limited,
30 St. John Street.
'Phones Main 1908, 1909.

CHURCH NOTICES

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector street. — Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer and Holy Communion at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services the Incumbent. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, Villeneuve and Hutchison.—Services at 11 a.m., Saturday. Subject: 'Midsummer Offering Services.' By pastor. Services at 7 p.m. Sunday. Subject: 'The Temporal Millennium.' By pastor.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of Prince Arthur and St. Urbain streets.—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 11 a.m. Holy Communion and sermon. Preacher, the Rev. A. C. French, of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. Preacher the rector. All seats free and unappropriated Strangers welcomed. All one in Christ Jesus.

MARRIED.

CLAXTON — CARTER — At the home of Major J. R. Wilcox, Magog, Que., on June 15, 1910, Gardner Lulu (Garnie) Carter, niece and adopted daughter, to Rupert L. Claxton, of the Dominion Textile Co., Moncton N.B., by the Rev. S. F. Newton.

FARQUHAR—ANDERSON — At the residence of the bride's parents, on June 30, 1910, by the Rev. A. Rowat, assisted by the Rev. W. T. R. Cromble, M.A., B.D., Miss Elizabeth May, youngest daughter of Wm. Anderson, Esq., of Herdman, to Albert Edward Farquhar, of Fort Covington N.Y.

MacSWEYN — MacCRIMMON— At the residence of the bride's father, Dunvegan, Ont., on June 28, 1910, by the Rev. Allan Morrison, B.D., Christie A., daughter of John MacSweyn, 11-9 Kenyon, to Farquhar, son of the late Neil F. MacCrimmon, 3-8 Kenyon, Laggan, Ont.

WOOD — FALL — At the residence of the bride's father, Brooklet, Que., by the Rev. Richard S. Eagleson, B.D., on Wednesday, June 29, 1910, John Alexander Wood, of Powerscourt, to Lucy, daughter of Mr. David Fall.

WRIGHT — BRYAN — At the Methodist Parsonage, 18 Danling st., city, on June 29, 1910, by the Rev. E. S. Morrison, Thomas Wright to Elizabeth Bryan, both of this city.

COUNT DE LESSEPS BIG MACHINE ARRIVES.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)
Aviation Park, July 2.—Count de Lesseps' big machine, on which he crossed the English Channel, arrived at Lakeside station at 7.30 this morning, where teams of the Sheddon Forwarding Co. were waiting to take it up to the Park.

As the machine can be put together in two hours, the Count will be able to fly in it this afternoon.

SHIPPING NEWS

INWARD.

Prinz Oskar, arr. Montreal.. ..July 1
Hibernian, arr. Montreal.. .. .. "
Manxman, left Bristol.. .. .. .. "
Virginian, arr. Montreal.. .. .. "
Tortona, arr. Montreal.. .. .. ..July 2
Barbarossa, arr. New York.. ..July 1
Koln, arr. Philadelphia.. .. .. "

OUTWARD.

Corsican, left Montreal.. .. ..July 2
Corinthian, left Montreal.. .. .. "
Achenia, arr. Piraeus.. .. .. ..July 1
Florida, arr. Naples.. .. .. .. "
Ultonia, arr. Naples.. .. .. .. "
Victorian, arr. Liverpool.. .. .. "
Cleveland, arr. Hamburg.. .. .. "
Iona, arr. London.. .. .. "
Montcalm, arr. Bristol.. .. .. .. "

OCEAN VESSELS IN PORT.

Laurentic, Tortona, Prinz Oskar, Prinz Adalbert, Dominion, Turcoman, Saba, Jacona, Cairntorr, Royal George, Lakonia.

WEEK-END ARRIVALS.

Laurentic is due early Sunday morning from Liverpool.
Lake Champlain is due Sunday.

'VIRGINIAN'S' PASSENGERS.

SS. 'Virginian,' of the Allan line, which reached port last night from Liverpool, brought the following saloon passengers:—H. M. Archibald, Mrs. M. E. Avery, R. Balmer, Mr. Barnard, Mrs. Barnard, G. P. Bent, Mrs. Bent, Miss M. Bent, Miss D. A. Bent, Thomas Burnley, Miss D. F. Butcher, J. Roy Campbell, S. G. Cawley, Gen. E. G. Cooper, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. H. Date, P. Dorman, Mrs. Dorman, Miss A. R. Derman, C. H. Easson, H. A. Ekers, Mrs. Ekers, E Fitzgerald, Mrs. H. Fleming, J. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, Miss Gillespie, G. J. Gilpin, Miss J. Greenshields, J. G. Harrison, Dr. H. P. Hawkins, Mrs. S. Hawkins, Miss G. P. Hawkins, Mrs. Henshaw, Miss Henshaw, Count Kinyira Hirosawa, Miss W. Hoare, Miss E. K. Holtum, th. Rev. C. T. Horan, F. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, J. C. A. Jonson, R. Kanda, Miss Kempson, H. E. Kendall, W. M. Kirkpatrick, L. Lebel, Mrs. Lebel, E. V. Nott, Mrs. Nott, Mrs. R. C. W. Post, Mrs. Pratt, J. H. Price, A. C. Price, C. S. Price, Miss M. Puddicombe, Miss Rathmell, Miss Robertson, Miss A. Rocke, Mrs. O. Rumpel, the Hon. C. Sifton, Lieut. W. B. Sifton, J. C. Starrs, Mrs. Starrs, W. G. Smart, B. S. Smith, the Rev. S. M. Stewart, M. S. Stewart, Mrs. Stewart, Miss P. Taylor, G. Verity, E. A. Wild, H. D. Williams, Mrs. Williams, C. R. Witworth.

CRICKET

All teams in the Montreal and District Amateur Cricket League have fixtures for to-day. The following games will be played, the matches taking place on the grounds of the first named clubs:—

'A' DIVISION.

Montreal vs. McGill.
Victoria vs. Westmount.
Lachine vs. Valleyfield.

'B' DIVISION.

McGill vs. Montreal.
Osborne vs. Lachine II.
Yorks. Soc. vs. Westmount II.

OTTAWA BEAT McGILL.

McGill journey to Ottawa yesterday and were beaten. Scores:

McGILL.

H. V. Dickenson, run out	1
H. L. Hall, b Johnson	3
J. Horsfall, lbw, b Pereira	9
A. L. Hainsworth, ct Grey, b Pereira	2
F. Hawkins, not out	27
H. Slingsby, ct and b Pereira	0
C. W. DeGale, ct Campbell, b Pereira	6
R. Moyse, ct Gray, b Pereira	0
J. Blizzard, ct Ackland, b Bristow	0
H. Hodgson, ct Atkinson, b Pereira	0
F. C. Lane, b ePreira	4
No ball	1
Total	53

OTTAWA.

F. Pereira, b Hainsworth	51
H. Auckland, ct and b Hawkins	4
D. C. Campbell, b Hawkins	0
W. Johnson, ct DeGale, b Hawkins	0
G. Atkinson, b Hawkins	12
A. G. Bristow, b Hawkins	2
A. Grey, ct DeGale, b Hawkins	2
F. Campbell, ct Hull, b Hainsworth	2
E. B. Knapp, bw, b Lane	4
T. Rankin, ct Dickenson, b Hainsworth	27
R. B. Farrell, not out	9
Extras	1
Total	114

BOWLIN GANALYSIS.

McGill—	Wkts.	Runs.
Hawkins	6	43
Hainsworth	3	33
Lane	1	19
Ottawa.		
Pereira	7	15
Johnson	1	13
Bristow	1	1

WESTMOUNT AT OTTAWA.

The Westmount cricket team visited Ottawa yesterday and defeated the Ottawa eleven by 128 runs.
The scores were:

OTTAWA.

Herring, b Smaill	0
Munro, by Sales	0
Thomas, run out	2
Bradley, c Collier, b Smaill	2
Smith, b Smaill	15
King, run out	1
Crowdy, b Smaill	0
Douglas, b Sales	4
Lumsden, c Smaill, b Sales	0
Sinclair, b Sales	0
Blick, not out	0
Extras	3
Total	27

WESTMOUNT.

Stanley, b Thomas	2
Thom, c Smith, b Bradley	3
Overton, c Lumsden, b Bradley	36
Smaill, b Bradley	0
Hart, c Munro, b Dougas	19
Sales, b Thomas	20
Collier, c Thomas, b Bradley	38
Knight, c Sinclair, b Bradley	3
Dalton, b Thomas	7
Cronk, run out	11
Hargreaves, not out	3
Extras	14
Total	155

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	H.	R.	W.
Bradley	13	1	42	5
Thomas	7	0	30	3
Douglas	5	2	15	1
Sales	8	4	11	4
Smaill	7	2	14	4

PIANOS TO RENT

Pianos rented from $2.00 per month upwards. Six months' rent allowed if purchased. One-price system and easy terms of payment. Sole agency for Steinway and Pianola-Pianos. Daily demonstrations at NORDHEIMER'S, Limited, 589 St. Catherine street west. 'Phone Uptown 2664.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED ON MONDAY, JUNE 27, AND WILL CLOSE ON OR BEFORE TUESDAY, JULY 5th

McCUAIG BROS. & COMPANY

MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE,
on behalf of the Underwriters' offer

At 95 and accrued interest

$600,000 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds,

Carrying 40% Stock Bonus of the

SHERBROOKE RAILWAY & POWER CO.

(Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of Quebec.)

Trustees - - - - - - - The Montreal Trust Company
Bankers - - - - - - - The Eastern Townships Bank

Authorized	CAPITALIZATION	Issued
$1,500,000	5% 30-Year Gold Bonds	$700,000
$1,500,000	Ordinary Shares	$700,000

The Bonds are dated July 1st, 1910, and are due July 1st, 1940.
Interest payable at par at any branch of the Eastern Townships Bank.
Interest payable January 1st and July 1st. Denominations $500.
Bonds may be registered.
The balance of $800,000 Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds and Ordinary Shares will remain in the Treasury, and will be available for future requirements.
Of the $700,000 Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds now being issued $100,000 are held in escrow to retire the outstanding issue of $100,000 Sherbrooke Street Railway Bonds, due 30th June, 1927.
The Bonds are redeemable as a whole at 105 and interest or any interest date after 1st July, 1916, or annually for sinking fund drawings.

McCUAIG BROS. & CO., MONTREAL, are prepared to receive subscriptions for the above $600,000 of 5% Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds at the price of 95 of par with a bonus of common stock equal in par value to 40% of the par value of the Bonds allotted to be delivered on payment of subscription in full, on the following terms:—

10 PER CENT. ON APPLICATION.
15 PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT. 25 PER CENT. SEPTEMBER 1ST.
25 " " AUGUST 1ST. 25 " " OCTOBER 1ST.

The right is reserved to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as may be approved, and to close the subscription books without notice.
Payments can be made in full on allotment or on any instalment date.
Application will be made for the listing of the securities of the Company on the Montreal Stock Exchange.
Firm subscriptions have already been received for $135,000 of the above Bonds, and the allotment of them has been guaranteed.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG, Montreal, President.....Vice-President Black Lake Consolidated Asbestos Company. Director Ottawa Light Heat & Power Company.
WM. FARWELL, Sherbrooke.....President of the Eastern Townships Bank.
S. H. EWING, Montreal.....President Montreal Cotton Company. Vice-President Molsons Bank.
R. T. HOPPER, Montreal.....Director Amalgamated Asbestos Corporation. President Dominion Marble Company.
W. H. BROUSE, Toronto.....Brouse, Mitchell & Co. Vice-President Cobalt Hydraulic Power Company. Director Canadian Niagara Power Company.
FRANK THOMPSON, Montreal, Secretary-Treasurer....Frank Thompson & Company.

Security and Earning Power

The bonds of the Company are secured by a deed of trust in favor of the Montreal Trust Co., which is an absolute First Mortgage upon the Hydraulic development and transmission lines, upon all street railway extensions, present and future, and upon all new rolling stock of the Company, and which is a mortgage on the rights, powers, franchises and existing lines, subject only to the outstanding $100,000 Sherbrooke Street Railway Bonds.

Messrs. Ross & Holgate, Consulting Engineers, of Montreal, who have examined and reported upon the position of the Company, estimate that its earnings when in full operation should be as follows:

Street Railway		
Gross Revenue	$68,250	
Operating Costs	40,950	
Net Revenue		$27,300
POWER Department		
Gross Revenue	$52,000	
Operating Costs	13,000	
Net Revenue		$39,000
Rentals		3,000
Total		69,300
Bond Interest		35,000
Surplus		34,300

RAILWAY EARNINGS.—As the gross earnings of the old system for 1909 amounted to $31,222, with the largely increased mileage, reaching the residential portions of the city, the above estimate should be conservative.

POWER EARNINGS.—As applications have already been received for the greater part of the available power, there is every reason to believe that on the completion of the development in November the whole will be contracted for.

Business for Traction System and Market for Power

The city of Sherbrooke and surrounding country offer a very attractive field for both the Traction and Power Departments of the Company.

The growth of the population of Sherbrooke has been of a very steady and permanent character. In 1871, it had a population of 4,332, which has increased to about 17,000 at the present time. It is estimated that, including the town of Lennoxville, where Bishop's College is situated, that the Street Railway serves a population of 20,000.

Although the population of the city has increased over fifty per cent. in the fifteen years since it commenced operations, the present street railway system has never been extended. It is now proposed to more than double the existing mileage.

Sherbrooke is the commercial centre of the Eastern Townships, which results in it having at nearly all times of the year a fairly large transient population.

It is also an important railway and industrial centre. It is a divisional point of the Canadian Pacific Railway; the Canadian Terminus of the Boston and Maine System, the headquarters of the Quebec Central Railway Co., and is on the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway.

Its importance as an industrial centre may be judged from the fact that it is the headquarters of such well known concerns as the Jenckes Machine Company and Rand Drill Company, which supply a large part of the mining machinery used in Canada, the Paton Manufacturing Company, the largest woollen company in the Dominion, the Fairbanks Scale Company (Canadian Branch), the Webster Cigar Company, the Silver Springs Breweries, the Sherbrooke Iron and Foundry Company, and the Paper Machinery Manufacturing Company.

In addition to the above, several important interests are considering at the present time locating in Sherbrooke, the conditions pertaining to labor, transportation and cheap power being favorable for the operation of industrial plants. The surrounding district, besides being rich in timber and minerals, comprises the greatest asbestos deposits in the world.

Strong Franchise Position.

The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company is right from its inception a going concern.

As a Street Railway concern the new company has a 40-year franchise from the city of Sherbrooke which gives the exclusive right to build and operate a street railway within the limits of the city during this period, with exemption from all taxation for the first twenty years. At the end of 20 years the municipality has the right to purchase the street railway as a going concern.

For its power department the company has purchased certain water powers on the Magog River within the precincts of the City of Sherbrooke. These will be developed at one site, and will have sufficient capacity not only to provide for the increased requirements of the extended street railway, but also to leave 2,600 H.P. available for sale outside to the numerous industries in and about Sherbrooke.

These figures are based upon the minimum flow of the Magog River. Under its charter the Company has the right to sell Hydro-Electric Power not only in the City of Sherbrooke, but as well throughout the District of St. Francis. This District takes in the counties of Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Wolfe, Compton, Richmond and Megantic and comprises a total population of about 150,000 people.

Outlook for City

Sherbrooke, by its situation as an industrial centre, is destined to keep pace with the tremendous development that is taking place in Montreal, and in the future an increasing number of industries will find it advantageous from a point of view of labor and power to locate within its limits.

As the centre of one of the richest farming districts in Eastern Canada, it will gain additional importance as a retail and distributing centre.

The Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company will share in both its departments the growth and development of the city and its surrounding districts.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained at any Branch of the Royal Bank of Canada or the Eastern Townships Bank, or from McCuaig Bros. & Co., Montreal, or Brouse, Mitchell & Co., Toronto.

APPLICATIONS FOR BONDS SHOULD BE MADE UPON THE FORM ACCOMPANYING THE PROSPECTUS, AND ACCOMPANIED BY CHEQUE OR DRAFT PAYABLE AT PAR IN MONTREAL FOR 10% OF THE AMOUNT OF BONDS APPLIED FOR, AND SENT TO ANY BRANCH OF

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, OR THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK,

McCUAIG BROS. & CO., OR BROUSE, MITCHELL & CO.,
MEMBERS MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE — MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE,
157 St. James St., MONTREAL. 22 Metcalfe St., OTTAWA. 19 Colborne Street, TORONTO.

BROCKVILLE SPORTS

Many Montreal Runners Were Successful Yesterday.

Brockville, Ont., July 2.—The following are the results of yesterday's harrier meet:

100 yard dash—1, F. Lukeman, M.A.A.A.; 2, Louis Johnston, Ogdensburg F.A.; 3, R. Laforce, National A.A.A. Time, 10 1-5.

220 yard dash—1, F. Lukeman, M.A.A.A.; 2, D. S. Buddo, M.A.A.A.; 3, R. Laforce, N.A.A.A. Time, 22 1-5.

440 yard dash—1, H. Hebert, National A.A.A.; 2, D. S. Buddo, M.A.A.A.; 3, S. Mansfield, M.A.A.A. Time, 51 4-5.

880 yards—1, H. Hebert, N.A.A.A.; 2, A. Donovan, M.A.A.A.; 3, A. Allen, Canton H.S. Time, 2.08 4-5.

One mile run—1, L. W. Tobeman, Ottawa A.A.C.; 2, A. H. Cootes, M.A.A.A.; 3, Mansfield, M.A.A.A. Time, 4.46.

Broad jump—1, W. Halpenny, M.A.A.A., 19 feet 3 inches; 2, Louis Johnson, Ogdensburg A.A., 18 feet 5 inches.

High jump—1, F. Lukeman, 5 feet 6 inches.

Half mile, junior—1, Leon Dunn, Ogdensburg A.A.; 2, Ed. Edgar(Brockville Harriers; 3, M. D. Perrault, Gordon Harriers.

One mile relay race, club—1, M. A. A. A. team (Roughlin, Buddo, Mansfield, McKay); 2, Ogdensburg A. A. (Geroux, Johnston, Waterman, Clements). Time, 3.52 4-5.

CHATEAUGUAY REGATTA.

The Chateauguay Boating Club held its Dominion Day regatta yesterday. The attendance was large, and the events hotly contested. These were:—The prizes were presented in the evening, during the club dance.

Singles Canoe—1st, R. Adams; 2nd, G. Desparois.

Tandem Canoe—1st, R. Lang and J. Bain, S. O'Dell and R. Lang, 2nd, F. McMahon, F. Toulon, G. Desparois and J. Kennedy.

Tandem Canoe—Lady and Gentlemen, 1st, Miss M. Craven and J. T. Bain; 2nd, Miss Hamilton and G. Bain.

AVIATION MEET, LAKESIDE.

In connection with the Aviation Meet, the Grand Trunk Railway System train service to Lakeside will be as follows: SATURDAY, July 2nd, 9.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.57 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. In addition to the foregoing, other trains will be run as required. Returning, leave Lakeside at frequent intervals between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m., or until all passengers are returned.

Judges:—President G. W. Hardisty, A. B. Parker, T. Dwyer, W. Creighton, sr., and L. I. McMahon.
Starter:—Alex. J. Bowles.

WESTMOUNT DID WELL.

Ottawa, Ont., July 1.—The Ottawa and Westmount Lawn Bowling Clubs met at the Third Avenue greens yesterday in their second match of the season, seven rinks a side being played. The game resulted in a win for Westmount, the score being 141 to 137, giving the visitors a majority of four shots. The 1

LAMB'S MARKET, LIMITED.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PROVISION MARKET IN MONTREAL.

Manufacturers of Sweet Cured Breakfast Bacon and Small Pig Pork Hams. These goods are smoked with a hardwood sawdust specially selected, giving a flavor pleasant and toothsome.

Strangers and visitors to the city will be made welcome in looking over our Modern Refrigeration System, the only one in this large city.

LAMB'S MARKET, Limited, 22a University St., Montreal.

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 on 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,' $2.50 extra; 'Weekly Witness,' $1 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.'

While the publishers of the 'Witness' exclude from its columns all financial and other advertisements which they consider calculated or intended to take advantage of or injure the reader, it must be understood that they in no way guarantee advertisements, and must leave their readers to exercise their own discretion in the way of putting faith in them. It is, of course, impossible to know much about mining advertising, which offers probably the most speculative, and, therefore, the most risky of all investments. The great chances of gain are balanced by the great chances of loss, and no none should invest in a very specuative property more than he can afford to lose.

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

N.M. 6 F.Q.14 **JULY** F.M.22 L.Q.29

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31	..	..	..	..	..	..

SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1910.

It is trite to speak of an event as epoch-making, but few can deny the startling character of the ecumenical council at Edinburgh, which has marked the first century of modern Christian missions. A movement which began with what one might call ludicrously inadequate means to the mighty end in view, amid contumely from the world, fixed opposition from Christian as well as heathen governments, and ridicule from the Church itself, has grown till it has brought about an inter-denominational and international concourse of unprecedented influence and proportions, meeting on unprecedented terms of mutual good will and tolerance. Sixty years ago the whole world seemed to be closed to the efforts of missionaries and the appeal was for prayer that doors might be opened. To-day all doors are open and the appeal is for men and means to enter upon the universal and clamant opportunity. It is noteworthy also how different is the mental outlook of to-day from what it was. Tolerance has gone beyond the differences of Christian creeds, and the native religion, which used to be looked on as carrying souls to destruction, are now recognized as the evidences of a divine voice speaking to peoples, and are used as Paul used the devotions of the Greeks—as a stepping stone to the nobler faith he and his successors of to-day have preached. What is curious is that this latitudinarianism, as it might be called, has not diminished, but has greatly increased, the zeal of christendom for the immediate spread of the Gospel, and we now have men of all communions asking each other whether they cannot, as regards the heathen, do away with the stumbling block of their differences, and, as regards the churches, do away with the needless waste they cause. This meeting looks like a beginning of mutuality which places it, in another and equally important sphere of action, side by side with those movements and gatherings which resulted in The Hague tribunal.

England is starting a campaign against 'consumption.' The campaign will follow along the same lines as the work Lady Aberdeen has been doing for Ireland. It will be purely educative, the facts about tuberculosis and its treatment will be taught by travelling exhibitions, by caravans, by lantern slides, and by the distribution of literature. These methods are the tried ones used in the United States, and to some extent in Canada, and it has been proved that they do actually bring the lesson to be learned to the homes of the people who require the teaching. The 'Witness,' which has devoted much attention to the campaign against tuberculosis, has urged more active participation on the part of the federal and provincial governments, and not so long ago obtained the specific promise of one who is now an ex-minister, to wit, Judge Weir, that such participation might be counted upon on the part of the Gouin administration. That participation has not yet materialized to the extent we attached to the promise, but the money of the province could not be better or more economically spent. As Lady Aberdeen says, 'If it does not 'produce direct dividends, the indirect 'gain of stamping out consumption 'would be enormous. No political re'form would be so fruitful in immedi'ate return to the country as driving 'out the "white scourge."' It would be done in little more than a generation if the right means were taken. He who would be held 'a great statesman' in the future will make this one of his first and chief concerns.

The weak point about Henry George's book, and what largely excluded it from the consideration of ordinary people, was not his political economy, which was on the main correct, but his wilfulness in saying that the adoption of that economy would abolish poverty. Everybody knew that in nine cases out of ten the man in rags was a victim of drink, and every one's conscience told him that there would always be a difference between the condition of the thrifty, right living man, and the loose and idle. Every one's observation showed him that poverty was not the cause of these vices so much as these vices, bred most easily in conditions of leisure and luxury, were the cause of poverty. Our correspondent 'A Reader' shows the same determination to ignore the obvious facts while urging a theory, which loses much more than it gains by such lack of candor. Though he is somewhat mixed in his list of things which he apparently thinks should be taxed, some of which taxes would simply act as handicaps to enterprise, he is right in holding that no man should be taxed for his property improvements, and that the unearned increment belongs properly to the public, and not to the man who did nothing to create it. He would be right in holding that changes in taxation should be in that direction. He is eminently right in saying that a protective tariff is an altogether unfair tax on the poor man, who has to eat as much and wear as many clothes as the rich man. It is a pity that such good sound doctrine should be spoiled by extravagant claims with regard to it.

Dr. Saleeby recently introduced a eugenic term into the language, which may or may not affect the individual, but which through the individual affects the race. The term is 'racial poison.' It injures the race of which the individual is trustee. Morphine is one of the four great racial poisons, the other three being alcohol, lead, and 'the poison of a curse which shall be nameless,' as Dr. Saleeby puts it. In the 'Eugenic Review,' Dr. Saleeby contributes much material of value to temperance reformers about racial poisons. It is upon the 'four poisons' that eugenists are concentrating their energies in their campaign. In one of the papers attention is drawn to the case of the individual possessed of a naturally defective nervous organization. The actual amount of alcohol taken may be ridiculously small, but to him or her it is certainly excess. 'The person in question is a patient, 'and alcoholism is one of his symp'toms, as pain is one of the symptoms 'of a fracture.' Alcohol, however, in any quantity, and used by any individual, the eugenist decides to be a 'racial poison.'

A pamphlet by Professor Brentano, of Munich, is being circulated for a penny by the Cobden Society, dealing with the fact that while in England during the period from 1881 to 1901 it was possible to reduce the National Funded Debt by $650,000,000, the total debt of the German Empire was increased by $1,890,000,000. In face of these brilliant results, and others of a similar kind later, he asks the question, 'Why the propertied classes in 'England should to-day so urgently de'mand a return to protection?' Professor Brentano answers his own question by showing that through protection the propertied classes get relief for themselves at the expense of other classes of the community. As an example, the duty levied in Germany on rye, wheat and oats increases their cost to the purchasing population to the amount of $225,000,000, but as only about a-ninth of that was imported it follows that the bulk of the increase did not go into the imperial treasury, but into private pockets. The burden per head of the corn-buying population was about fifty cents in favor of the Empire and over four dollars in favor of private persons. If Socialism, concludes Professor Brentano, is understood as the system which takes money from one man's pocket to put it into that of another, 'then 'all Protectionist policies are So'cialistic, not in the interests of those 'who possess nothing, but of the pro'pertied classes.'

Prosperity has its inconveniences and abuses. In the old inn of the days of the stories of Dickens, and the hotel of even comparatively modern times, one could take one's ease, pay for what one had, and feel more or less at home, even if one were of a quiet disposition. Modern times have changed all that, and now the very entrance to a hotel is blocked by 'servants' of one sort or another whose lives seem to be spent in the highwayman act of extorting tips. Life in a hotel to-day is one interminable process of being 'waited on' in spite of one's self, and delivering up money to the bandits of one's surroundings. Even the millionnaires, it is now said, are getting tired of this, and some of them are proposing to build other than 'marble halls' with their glittering appurtenances and predatory charges. They propose to do without the trimmings of plush and gold, and return to the simple life of comfortable and congenial surroundings, to be no more prisoners of luxury and slaves to artificiality. Can it be done? Reaction may do it!

AN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

We can think of no more statesmanlike proposal for this province than that of an association of school commissioners, as urged by Dean Sinclair, 'Head of the Teachers' School at Macdonald College. We have a teachers' association where those whose lives are given to the work of teaching have an opportunity to exchange views, discuss grievances and obstacles, and provoke one another to zeal and interest in the lofty service of their country to which they have been called. On the part of teachers a very keen interest in the education of the country can naturally be assumed, particularly those features of the question that affect themselves. One cannot, of course, look for as personal an interest on the part of commissioners, whose function is only a side issue in the daily work of their lives, and whose zeal for education is often chilled by pressure from the communities they represent to keep taxes down. These communities are often but little in touch with what is going on in other countries, nor can they know how far the prosperity of peoples—even the safety of peoples—depends on the condition of education among them. The people of Quebec province do not realize how far behind we are in the common education of the people, nor how, though we are making good progress, we are not catching up, as other countries are making greater progress than we.

The extent to which prosperity depends on general education can be learned from the mighty advancement of Germany, which is the best educated of countries; or it can be divined what the difference would be to that prosperity if our workers, whether mechanical or agricultural, were each and every one taking the place in our industries and enterprises for which an education would fit him, and what a guarantee we should have against social upheavals if each had a financial stake in the wellbeing of those enterprises, and were laying the foundations of a personal independence in ways open to every educated and thrifty man. Nothing could do more to extend the interest of the community in education than occasional meetings between those who have the local responsibility for it. Such a method has the elasticity of being purely voluntary; the organization would consist of those who valued its objects. It would have no authority, but all the more influence in favor of such reforms as it adopted and worked for. There has long been a trustees' association in connection with the Ontario Educational Association, and it is said that there has scarcely been an educational reform of any value brought about in that province during the past twenty years which did not in some way owe its origin or success to the Trustees' Association. Such an organization, if really alive, would necessarily be a great and progressive power. The decision and recommendations of teachers cannot escape the imputation, whether fairly or not, of being interested. The same recommendations would be immensely fortified if they had the backing of such an association as this, representing the tax-paying community.

ENGLISH IMMIGRANTS.

So far is our correspondent 'A Briton' from the facts with which his letter deals that we should not have printed the letter were it not that there is no doubt truth in the statement at its close that there are many who think as the writer does. How in the world he came to his ideas of the facts, it is hard to see. He certainly did not find them in the 'Witness.' He speaks of the hordes of Latin Europe being freely admitted to this country 'to the total exclusion 'of the sons of the nation to which 'Canada owes and will continue to 'owe her existence and liberties.' In the Canadian immigration regulations there is no discrimination between race and race, as far as white men are concerned. At all times the purpose of those regulations was to fill up the country as far as possible with men who would develop its agriculture. It was to check the coming of the very class of which 'A Briton' complains that the regulations were made more severe. For one Briton that these regulations will exclude there are ten eastern and southern Europeans that they would thrust back into the sea. The source of these regulations every one knows—at least every one but 'A Briton' and those who he says think with him. The pressure which has induced this action has come from the labor interests in the cities and is not aimed against British immigrants more than any others. The repulsion of such home seekers is often cruel, no matter to what people the home seekers belong. If we have laid particular stress on this cruelty as it applies to our own flesh and blood it was because that appealed more especially to the sentiments of kinship and fellow citizenship, not because the cases of British immigrants were any more distressful. We know of no reason for imagining that the government has not at all times regarded British immigrants as the best that could come to our shores. 'A Briton' has more color for his view when he speaks of the naval separation involved in our navy bill as having been forced upon the country by the separationist element he speaks of. The clerical press and the clerical party, led by Mr. Bourassa and Mr. Monk, have been the most extreme opponents of having any armament liable to British direction. The Canadian navy bill was a compromise between the extreme view of this anti-British element and that of those of us who would prefer to see our empire solid as to its defences.

While writing we have received another letter from an Englishman at home, if a Cornishman can be called exactly an Englishman, who complains of his own experience in the prairie provinces, where he says, if we rightly read his manuscript, if a man is not Scotch or North Irish he is not wanted. This he attributes partly to the over self-esteem of the English and partly to the clannishness of the Celtic element in the blood of the inhabitants which is out of touch with the Englishman's ways of thinking. He is no doubt correct in his observation that Canada is largely the creation of Scotchmen and North Irishmen. Fifty years ago the villas on the Montreal mountain side were almost exclusively inhabited by men of those nationalities, and the same thing was more or less the fact the country over, and there may possibly be in that fact some part of the reason for the misunderstanding which our correspondent and the English press generally have so greatly exaggerated. But that this imagined feeling against the English was ever so serious as to affect our immigration methods is preposterous. People of other nationalities have their troubles and their slights just as the Englishman has, but they do not take them to heart as he does, not having perhaps the same sense of proprietorship. By the way, the remark from the 'Witness' which Mr. Hughes takes as his text is irrelevant. When the 'Witness' said that Canadians were British to the core, but that they were not English, it simply meant that the adjective British appropriately covers Canada, while the adjective English does not.

WORRY.

An essayist asks his readers if in walking the streets they have ever noticed the weary, careworn looks on the faces of the people they meet; and how few of the men and women who cross their path during the course of the day possess the sunny, care-free features that suggest a mind devoid of worry; also whether it has ever occurred to them to wonder why so many people look as if they were standing on the brink of a precipice and expected every instant to be hurled to certain death on the rocks below. The chief trouble with the majority of people, the essayist thinks, is that they are abject slaves to their thoughts, and he describes some he knows who give way to despondent thoughts so completely as to lie awake at nights, tossing from one side of the bed to the other, vainly endeavoring to find some way to avoid what seems an impending calamity. In this state of mind some people commit suicide, and others are a continual misery to themselves and a nuisance to others. As there are no good results to be obtained from such conduct, it is surely a folly to give way to it. Some excuse themselves on account of their 'temperament,' and others paradoxically never appear to be quite happy unless they are miserable, and are making others disconcerted and unhappy. 'There's nothing either good or ill, but thinking makes it so,' says Shakespeare, and people who give place to thoughts of fear and thoughts which interfere with their peace of mind are to that extent creating ill for themselves and others.

It is commonly assumed that troublous thoughts or what we in our day call worry is a thing for which the worrier is in no sense responsible; he is the victim of his circumstances. As a result, he goes through life making the worst of it and of himself. Not so thought the best of the ancients. They made it the first duty in life to cultivate a contented and optimistic mind, and thus to make the best of themselves. For this outlook they counted a virtuous life as the necessary and a sufficient background. When we speak colloquially about taking things philosophically we pay tribute to those good men of old who sought to know and practice the virtue of happiness—one which our age, with all its advantages and prosperity, has largely let slip. On the evening before the death of the Emperor Antoninus, the adoptive father of Marcus Aurelius, the benignity of whose character and reign is the astonishment of history, the tribune asked him for the watchword for the night. He gave him 'equanimity.' That word became the watchword of his successor's whole life, and devoutly did he cultivate a contented and joyous mind, feeding it with personal virtue and service to mankind. In this he and his master, Epictetus, were on the right track. Our own age has felt as Rome did in its days of wealth and sated luxury the need of turning from the pursuit of the outward to the cultivation of the simple joy of life. This is the essential element in what is in these days called the new thought, which has burst out in a fantastic variety of optimistic sects seeking in a divinely purified condition of the mind for the cure of all the ills that flesh is heir to. In all this they are only groping for the lost joy of Christianity, whose first message was the loving, personal fatherhood of an almighty God, whose panacea was faith in the Father's power and love. It is only right that those who take no shame or blame to themselves for worry should realize that worry is simply the antithesis of faith, and is therefore as wrong as faith is right. If faith is a cardinal virtue, then is worry a cardinal vice which it is the first duty of Christian faith to expel.

EMPIRE MATCH.

Bisley, Eng., July 2.—Though the Bisley meeting does not open until Monday, there was a prelude yesterday when the Empire match was fired. This is a team match for a challenge trophy, offered by the Commonwealth Council of the Rifle Associations of Australia, and open to teams of eight men each from the naval and military forces of the United Kingdom and of the overseas possessions, the ranges being 200, 500, 600, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards ten rounds at each distance. The first three ranges were fired today. The weather was not favorable, heavy showers occurring throughout the match. Five teams entered, representing Great Britain, Australia, Singapore, India and Canada. Despite the unfavorable conditions, the shooting was exceedingly good. At the 200 yards' range Great Britain and Canada were tied for first place, with 392 each out of the possible 400, with Australia close up with 390, the other competitors, India and Singapore, being already out of the running. At the 500-yard range Great Britain improved its advantage, putting on 385, Australia being second, with 380, and Canada only getting 372, Great Britain thus leading at the two ranges by 7 over Australia and 13 over Canada. Part of this lead was lost at the third and last range of the day, the 600, at which Australia led with the fine score, under the conditions, of 365, Canada being a point behind with 364, while Great Britain only got 362. This left Great Britain in the lead with a total of 1,139, four points to the best of Australia with 1,135, while Canada with 1,128 was 11 points behind.

The 800, 900 and 1,000-yard ranges are being fired to-day.

DEATH OF F. J. FURNIVAL.

London, July 2.—Frederick James Furnival, the eminent scholar and leader in the Christian Social Movement, is dead at the age of 85.

DARK HORSE WON MATCH

Surprise at Opening of Royal Canadian Golf Tournament.

FEW ENTRIES FROM MONTREAL

Ontario Won the Interprovincial Match by a Score of 6 1-2 to 2 3-4.

('Witness' Staff Correspondence.)

Lambton Golf Links, Toronto, July 2.—With the opening of the annual tournament of the Royal Canadian Golf Association a new star has been discovered in the firmament of golf. Mr. A. Hutchison, of Ottawa, carried off the honors of the first day and covered himself and his club with glory. ...... Hutchison has hitherto been reckoned a fairly good golfer, a dependable man, yet one who would not by any means be looked on as a championship possibility. Yet such he became yesterday, and even more. Many of the players ventured the opinion that he is a likely one for the big event.

Another man who in the past has done nothing to mark him as a crack player, is Mr. R. M. Gray. But yesterday Mr. Gray rose high in the opinion of those who saw his play and scores.

There were men from fourteen golf clubs, Quebec, Ottawa and Beaconsfield, Outremont and Royal Montreal, of Montreal; Hamilton, St. Catharines, Calgary and Toronto, High Park, North Toronto, Rosedale, Mississagua and Lambton, of Toronto. Calgary and North Toronto are new clubs, this being their first year in the association.

Rain seemed imminent when the first players started away. The air was very sultry and dark clouds were piling up overhead. Through these the sun seemed to beat down with doubled force. The rain held off, however, and the play went on.

The course was quite dry and a shower would do no end of good.

It was rather a surprise when the second man in, Mr. Hutchison, of Ottawa, added up his score and announced a 76.

G. A. Hutton, the Montreal district champion, who, though he is not well acquainted with the course, was expected to make a good showing, brought in a disappointing 88, which, with his handicap of 2, made him 86. His card read:

Total. Gross. H'cap. Net
4 4 4 7 6 6 5 4 6 ..46
4 4 4 5 7 5 7 5 3 5 42 88 2 86

Mr. E. R. T. Heney-Anderson, of Beaconsfield, declined, as did several others, to put in a card.

Lord Lonesborough, one of the Ottawa contingent, with his handicap of 10, made an 87. This is Lord Lonesborough's first appearance at the Canadian championship tournament.

The next man to Mr. Hutchison was Mr. Gray, who played a nice consistent game. After him, with 72, was Mr. G. G. Mackenzie, of Mississauga, whose handicap of 14 brought him down to 72.

Mr. Hutchison and Mr. Gray also take first and second prizes for the best gross scores. This creates a precedent in this event.

Mr. Hutchison's score by holes was:

Total. Gross. H'cap. Net
4 3 4 4 5 4 4 4 3 ..35
5 5 2 4 5 6 5 4 5 ..41 76 7 69

George Lyons and Hutchison were pitted against each other in the Interprovincial match in the afternoon. It was close all the way, and a fair gallery followed the pair around. At the seventeenth pole Lyons was two up. Hutchison took it in four. Taking the honor he sliced his drive slightly. Lyons was on the green. Hutchison holed a long put for three and Lyons did likewise, halving the hole.

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
A. A. Adams, Hamilton	82	2	80
A. Hutchison, Ottawa	76	7	69
W. Griffith, Hamilton	84	2	82
P. D. Ross, Ottawa	90	10	80
W. E. Rundle, Lambton	100	10	90
E. A. Bernard, Royal Montreal	97	9	88
J. Milne, jr., Rosedale	93	9	84
F. Cochrane, Toronto	85	7	78
A. E. Austin, Toronto	83	2	81
G. A. Hutton, Beaconsfield	88	2	86
D. C. Dick, Lambton	84	6	78
F. R. Martin, Hamilton	81	0	81
Geo. S. Lyon, Lambton	83	0	83
W. R. Syth, Toronto	No card.		
W. M. Reekie, Lambton	85	2	83
H. T. Macklem, Toronto	96	15	81
J. C. Breckinridge, Lambton	No card		
G. P. Shaw, Calgary	No card.		
A. F. Roger, Lambton	No card.		
Thos. Allen, Missianga	No card.		
R. F. Robinson, Lambton	89	6	83
Gerald Lees, Ottawa	86	7	79
E. G. Fitzgerald, Lambton	92	8	84
G. F. Moss, Ottawa	9	27	85
E. R. L. Heney-Anderson, Beaconsfield	No card.		
S. A. Rowbottom, Toronto	No card.		
C. B. Grier, Royal, Montreal	84	5	79
G. L. Robinson, Lambton	96	10	86
G. H. Turpin, Royal, Montreal	86	5	81
J. H. Forester, Lambton	86	6	80
H. J. Martin, Lambton	No card.		
R. M. Gray, Rosedale	79	9	70
E. D. Fraser, Lambton	89	12	77
R. J. MacDonald, Hamilton	96	8	88
C. S. McDonald, Lambton	88	10	78
J. J. McKenzie, Toronto	98	13	85
A. Watson, Lambton	85	6	79
J. Sale, jr., Rosedale	94	9	85
D. D. Wilson, Quebec	90	5	85
C. S. Bond, Lambton	93	8	85
A. E. Webster, Lambton	94	8	86
J. T. Novinger, Outremont	89	8	81
Lord Lonesborough, Ottawa	97	10	87
S. R. Hart, Lambton	105	15	90
G. R. Cooper, North Toronto	101	16	85
W. W. Walker, Beaconsfield	96	13	83
W. Inglis, N. Toronto	111	18	93
C. P. Lyman, Royal Mont.	102	14	88
J. R. Devlin, Ottawa	98	18	80
J. W. Gale, Lambton	No card		
A. E. W. Peterson, Lambton	No card		
Lyman Rost, Mississagua	No card		
G. G. McKenzie, Mississagua	No card		
G. W. Lennox, Lambton	97	14	83
A. H. Balfour, Mississagua	102	17	85
Geo. J. Webster Mississagua	No card		
C. L. Wisner, Lambton	101	18	83
J. E. Robertson, Mississagua	No card		
J. H. Anger, Lambton	No card		
Hugh H. Donald, High Park	87	12	75
R. W. Hart, Lambton	92	14	78
B. L. Anderson, Lambton	94	15	79
J. B. Rrope, Lambton	103	16	87
F. L. Plant, High Park	100	15	85
J. G. Musson, Lambton	No score		
J. G. Musson, Lambton	No card		
H. A. Drummond, Toronto	No card		
G. C. Gale, Lambton	No card		
G. A. Adams, Lambton	99	18	81
F. F. Baker, Rosedale	112	18	94
M. T. Morgan, Lambton	99	15	84
A. H. Perfect, Lambton	102	15	87
J. T. Richardson, Lambton	92	15	77
J. F. Orde, Ottawa	95	18	80
A. C. Skelton, Lambton	98	18	80
N. S. Jarvis, Lambton	99	18	81
H. G. Williams, St. Cath	No card		
G. E. Bonner, Lambton	93	15	78
G. E. Bonner, Lambton	105	18	87
F. Reid, Lambton	93	15	78
H. G. Ardagh, Mississagua	No card		
W. M. Currie, Hamilton	No card		
R. Bertram, Lambton	No card		

One point for a game and a half for a point was the scoring system used in the Interprovincial match. The results was:

A Hutchison, Ottawa, 0; G. A. Hutton, Beaconsfield, 0; Gerald Lees, Ottawa, 1 1-4; C. B. Grier, Royal Montreal, 0; Glen Moss, Ottawa, 1; G. H. Turpin, Royal Montreal, 0; E. R. I. Henry-Anderson, Beaconsfield, 1-4; D. D. Wilson, Quebec, 1 1-4; J. T. Novenger, Outremont, 0; P. D. Ross, Ottawa, 0; total, 2 3-4; G. S. Lyon, Lambton, 1; F. R. Martin, Hamilton, 1; H. W. Edgar, 1; W. M. Reekie, Lambton, 1 1-4; A. A. Adams, Hamilton, 0; W. Griffiths, Hamilton, 0; A. E. Austin, Lambton, 1; F. R. Cochran, Toronto, 0; A. Watson, Lambton, 1 1-4; D. C. Dick, Lambton, 0; total, 6 1-2.

WORLD'S RECORD

At Waterloo Yesterday Goulding Walked Mile in 6.26 2-5.

Waterloo, Ont., July 1.—A splendid crowd of 8,000 people witnessed the C. W. A. championship races and other athletic events here to-day. Goulding walked the first mile in the two-mile handicap in 6.26 2-5, which is the world's record for the distance. The most interesting event was the 10-mile motor cycle race, which resulted in a win for Dare Devil Kipp, after an exciting race all the way with Anderson. Results:—

One mile bicycle, novice, final heat—G. Hoglen, Hamilton; Geo. Rogers, Stratford; D. H. Allen, Stratford. Time, 2.30 3-5.

One mile running, open—Jack Tait, West End Y.M.C.A., Toronto; G. Lister, Y.M.C.A., Toronto; R. Parks, Toronto. Time, 4.38 3-5.

Half-mile championship bicycle, final—1, W. E. Andrews; 2, G. McMillan; 3, T. Bulger. Time, 1.16 4-5.

Half-mile running, open to twin city—1, Langstaff, Waterloo; 2, C. Westfald; 3, O. Leys. Time, 2.13 2-5.

Quarter-mile running, open—1, L. J. Siebert, Toronto; 2, L. G. Melbrock. Time, 52 1-5.

Two-mile handicap walk—Geo. H. Goulding (scratch), won; E. P. McDonald (25 secs.), second; E. C. Freeman (60 secs.), third. Time, 13.45 2-5.

One-mile championship bicycle, final heat—1, W. E. Andrews; 2, J. J. Golden; 3, T. Bulger. Time, 2.21 3-5.

Ten-mile motor cycle race, final—Kipp, won; Anderson, second; McLean, third. Time, 17.06 2-5.

Two-mile run handicap—J. N. Tait, scratch, won; Tressider, scratch, second; Grace, 150 yards, third. Time, 10.05 3-5.

Five-mile championship bicycle, final—W. E. Andrews, won; G. McMillan, second; W. Morton, third. Time, 14.18 1-5.

Half-mile running, open—G. M. Brock, won; B. E. Whitehead, second; G. Lister, third. Time, 2.06 1-5.

One-mile handicap bicycle—W. E. Andrews (scratch), won; H. Young, second; W. Wilson, third. Time, 2.23.

One-mile relay race—West End Y.M.C.A. won from Central Y.M.C.A. Time, 3.39 2-5.

THE FISHERIES DISPUTE.

Mr. Turner Concludes Argument for United States.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

The Hague, July 2.—In his argument before the Fisheries Tribunal to-day, former Senator Turner, on behalf of the United States, continued the question as to whether the inhabitants of the United States could employ non-Americans as members of their crews. He urged that diplomatic correspondence on the subject had shown that the treaty of 1818 tacitly gave the Americans all the rights which were indispensable in the exercise of the fishing trade. Therefore, the right to use crews for fishing was also conceded.

Mr. Turner observed that the negotiations concerning the treaty of 1818 proved that it was not intended to subject the American fishermen to restrictive regulations, charges, or imposts. As to whether Newfoundland could exact a declaration in the customs houses, harbor and lighthouse dues from American fishermen entering the bays, ports or parts of her coasts not included in the treaty for the purpose of taking refuge or of taking food and water, the United States could only consent to a declaration by boats entering bays or harbors, but not to payment of taxes which were totally unnecessary for the guaranteeing of the observance of the treaty by the United States.

Concluding, Mr. Turner declared, and spoke quite frankly, that nothing had been further from his intention than to show himself wanting in respect towards Great Britain. He was himself three-quarters English and one-quarter Dutch. Great Britain and the United States were of the same blood and they enjoyed the common heritage in history, law and language. This close relationship, perhaps, was partly responsible for the disputes arising between the two nations, for when the British lion roused itself across the waters American blood grew hot, and America sent back an answering roar, but peace and quiet was soon restored.

On Monday Sir James Winter will continue the case for Great Britain.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Great bush fires are reported for miles along the United States boundary east of Fort Frances. The towns of Lavallee and Devlin have been partially destroyed, hundreds of settlers are homeless, and many mills and construction camps are destroyed. If rain does not come the entire country may be laid waste. The loss already is $10,000,000.

The 'Oldenburg,' another great battleship to be added to the German navy, has just been launched at Danzig. The 'Oldenburg' is a sister ship of the 'Ostfriesland,' and has a displacement of 2,000 tons.

TENEMENT BURNED DOWN.

About 2.30 this morning a fire broke out at the new building on third avenue, Notre Dame street west, near the Cote St. Paul road. The building, which was an unoccupied tenement house, was completely demolished, and little remains but a heap of charcoal and ashes. The house would have been occupied in a few days, and belonged to Mr. F. H. Crevier, real estate owner. It was not insured owing to the isolated position of the building—situated on a marshy backward green. The fire was not observed until great damage was done. The firemen of station 24 put out the fire in about an hour, and prevented its spreading to the other wooden buildings adjacent.

DANGEROUS BLASTING.

As the result of blasting in building operations on Durocher street, Outremont, yesterday afternoon, a large stone, weighing several pounds, was hurled against the house of Mr. L. C. Tarlton, on Querbes avenue. The missile tore off a portion of the cornice, both landing on the front gallery, thence to the lawn below. Only about a minute previous to the occurrence Mrs. Tarlton, who had been sitting reading on the gallery, had entered the house, thereby probably escaping serious, if not fatal, injury.

MR. MARCIL'S CANDIDATURE.

Bill boards, as well as the people, tell of the coming election in Notre Dame de Grace. 'Vote for George Marcil' the people's candidate, directs one sign 'Support Alphonse E. Decarre' says another. And the people seem to have as widely different feelings; some favor Mr. Decarrie. Others believe Mr. Marcil, the old Mayor of the municipality, should be returned. His administration, they say, has been good, and he would know well how to work for the ward. The struggle will likely be close, but indications are that Mr. Marcil will win.

WAS CLERGYMAN OF PROMINENCE

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Sutherland Passes Away in Toronto.

DEATH CLOSES ACTIVE CAREER

He Was Formerly Pastor of St. James Street Methodist Church.

Toronto, July 2.—The Rev. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., who has been secretary of the Foreign Mission Board of the Methodist Church since 1874, died on Thursday afternoon, after a lingering illness, aged 77 years.

A most active worker in the interests of missions, the Rev. Dr. Sutherland, in 1874, at the first General Conference of the Methodist Church in Canada, was chosen general secretary and clerical treasurer of the mission,

THE REV. DR. ALEXANDER SUTHERLAND.

succeeding the late Rev. Dr. Lachlan Taylor. In superintending the missionary work Dr. Sutherland travelled throughout the whole of Britain, America, Japan and the Bermudas. He was born in Dundee, Scotland, September 13, 1833, the son of the late Capt. Nicholas Sutherland. Ordained to the ministry from Victoria College, Cobourg, in 1859, his pastoral charges successively were: Niagara, Thorold, Drummondville, Hamilton, Yorkville, Richmond Street, Toronto, and St. James Street Church, Montreal. He has served as chairman of the Montreal District Methodist Conference and received the honorary degree of D.D. from Victoria University in 1879. He declined the principalship of Mount Allison University, N.B., in 1891, and was for some years president of the Ontario Temperance and Prohibitory League. In the cause of temperance he has been a most prominent worker. Nor were his activities confined to missions and temperance interests, for he found time aside from these for considerable literary endeavor, becoming editor of the Missionary Outlook and a contributor to many magazines and newspapers. Among his works, 'A Summer in Prairie Land' is perhaps best known.

AGAINST MR. BASTIEN

Meeting at Ahuntsic in Opposition to His Election.

Mr. Treffle Bastien is seeking a new seat in Council. Mr. Bastien is running in Ahuntsic ward against Mr. S. Gaudry, former mayor of that municipality, and now endorsed by the Citizens' Association.

No accumulation of evidence, such as induced the Citizens' Association to oppose Mr. Giroux, stands against Mr. Bastien. Yet the Association has come to the conclusion that his election would be dangerous. Mr. Bastien is a large contractor. He executed a good deal of work for Ville St. Louis. Ald. Carter thought the proceedings in this regard should be investigated, and in Council asked that an inquiry into the proceedings should be held. On the ground that the city had no right to investigate what had transpired in a municipality before annexation, this was voted down.

Ex-Ald. Bastien.

For the rest Mr. Jules Fournier put Mr. Bastien very fairly before the public at a meeting held in Ahuntsic last night. Mr. Fournier adopted Euclid's methods. As an axiom he took the fact that Mr. Bastien was an alderman at the City Hall at the time much wrong doing was in progress. Now, he said, either Mr. Bastien knew what was going on or he was ignorant of it. If he knew he should have denounced the business; if he did not know he was incompetent and should not be elected again.

The electors of Ahuntsic heard both sides of the question at last night's meeting, which was addressed by Mr. S. Gaudry, the Citizens' Association candidate, and by Mr. Treffle Bastien, his opponent. Some pointed remarks were made dealing more particularly with local affairs, only the supporting speakers referred to the effect which this election will have upon the city as a whole.

Mr. Bastien blamed Mr. Gaudry for approving the purchase by the town of an hotel property at a cost of $15,000. The area of the land, he said, was claimed to be 40,000 feet, but turned out to be but $32,000 feet. If elected, he declared, he would ask the Controllers to investigate this.

This question Mr. Rondeau dealt with, stating the mayor had merely acted upon the instructions of Council in ordering this purchase, and that Mr. Bastien was really responsible if a mistake had been made. He should have found this out in time. Mr. Rondeau also drew the attention of the crowd to the fact that Mr. Bastien had secured for his son-in-law, Mr. Gervais, the position of town attorney. Mr. Gervais had been given $3,000 for his services, extending for a period of eighteen months, while Mr. S. Beaudin, of Montreal, had done the work of the municipality for 13 years' previous and had only charged $70 in all.

All the speakers received a good hearing. The crowd made remarks at times. They shouted yes and no. But always they were orderly.

'HOPE' TENT MEETING.

The tent meetings being held on the lawn of St. James Methodist Church, are increasing in attendance, interest and results. To-morrow evening a very large gathering is looked for and the Rev. W. D. Reid, formerly of Taylor Church is expected to speak. The meeting will commence at 8.30.

FOR QUICK SALE

A new detached residence in upper part of Westmount. 8000 feet of land. House of steel construction, and everything of the best. Built for owner's occupation. **Easy Terms—Cash payment of $5,000 or $6,000. - - $23,500**

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY

205 ST. JAMES STREET

COLUMBIA AVENUE

$5,750.00 FOR SALE

Self-contained house, now being completed, 7 rooms, everything new and modern, hardwood floors. Early possession.

THE CRADOCK SIMPSON COMPANY 205 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

PRESERVE YOUR STRAWBERRIES

This Week whilst the BERRIES are FINE.

The SEASON will soon be over.

The VERY BEST QUALITY you will find at

Walter Paul's Stores

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

ASH'S FOREST FRIEND

For Black Flies and Mosquitoes. Anyone going to the country should have a bottle. Price 25c and 50c.

BLOOD PURIFIER.—HARTE'S BLOOD PURIFIER. It is better than any Sarsaparilla. Price 50c.

KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER.—For the Relief and Cure of Epileptic Fits and other Nervous Disorders. Price $1.00 and $2.00 per bottle.

J. A. HARTE, Druggist,

150 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST.
Telephone MAIN 1190.

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

"POTTER THE PAINTER"
ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL WORK IN OUR LINE.
W. E. POTTER & CO.,
46 BEAVER ST.
Telephone M. 1939.

For BREAKFAST
—TRY—
BRODIE'S ROLLED WHEAT.
A little better than all others.
BRODIE & HARVIE
14 Bleury Street, Montreal.

TO ALL USERS OF TELEPHONE
Do you Value Your Health?
THEN USE THE
"MAXIM ANTISEPTIC TELEPHONE MOUTH-PIECE"

Absolutely the only really antiseptic mouthpiece ever invented. Nothing like it on the market.

PRICE, COMPLETE, 60 CENTS.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & CO.,
Stationers, Blank Book Makers, Printers,
115-117 Notre Dame Street W., Montreal.

EFFICIENCY IN DYEING AND CLEANING

It takes long experience and careful attention to become really efficient in cleaning and dyeing. We have been at it for nearly 35 years, and have the largest and best equipped plant in Canada, and our workpeople are experts.

R. PARKER & CO.,
Dyers and Cleaners, Montreal, Que.
520 St. Catherine St. West, cor. Mountain St.
302 Notre Dame St. West, and
340 St. Catherine St. East.
Phones, Bell (Up) 3041 and 3223. Main 1907

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 six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patents), and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take 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.

Irish has been made a compulsory subject for matriculation for 1913, and afterwards by the National University of Ireland.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, &c.

ELLIOTT & DAVID
Advocates, Barristers and Solicitors,
Commissioners for all the Provinces
And for the States of
Massachusetts and New York.
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Henry J. Elliott, K.C. A. A. David.

SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, etc.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING,
179 ST. JAMES STREET.
ROBT. C. SMITH, K.C., FRED. H. MARKEY, K.C.
WALDO W. SKINNER,
WILLIAM G. PUGSLEY,
G. GORDON HYDE.

F. S. MACLENNAN, K.C.
Advocate, Barrister and Solicitor
Quebec Bank Building, Montreal.
Tel. Main 4702

Tel. Main 3060
PATTERSON & JENKINS,
Advocates, Barristers & Solicitors,
City & District Bank Building,
180 St. James Street, Montreal.
W. PATTERSON. J. JENKINS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED BY
JOHN M. M. DUFF
107 St. James Street. 49 Crescent Street

McMaster & Papineau
Advocates and Solicitors
Andrew R. McMaster Talbot M. Papineau
Canada Life Building, 189 St. James St.
Telephones Main 1740, 7338 Montreal

ENGINEERS.

Tel. Main 7091.
The DUCKWORTH-BOYER Engineering & Inspection Co. Limited
Inspecting and Consulting Engineers
Main Office: 171 St. James St., Montreal

SHOP QUIETLY

Just around the corner from St. Catherine st. We have moved to our new store. Come and see the

FINEST ART STORE IN CANADA

where you can shop quietly away from the noise and distraction of St. Catherine street. Everything for the

ARTIST
PICTURE LOVER
PHOTOGRAPHER
CHINA PAINTER

The Art Emporium
23 McGill College Avenue.
Phone Uptown: 1440.

FARMERS' EXCURSION TO THE FERTILE LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.

On Monday, July 4th, and August 1 respectively, leaving Canadian Northern Quebec Railway Company (Moreau Street Station) 9.00 a.m., for Roberval and Hebertville, 30-day return tickets, first class $7.15, second class $4.90.

An opportunity to visit the vast north country at very low rates.

OPEN TO ALL.

Japan's Policy Regarding Port Arthur.

Tokio, July 1.—The announcement of the opening of Port Arthur to the shipping of all nations, commencing July 1, is published in the Official Gazette.

The decision some months ago of the Japanese Government to open Port Arthur as a free commercial port of entry caused some surprise, as this meant its elimination as a point of strategy for military and naval movements, and its development as a commercial city. One of the great advantages of the port is that it is free from ice in the winter.

COSTLY FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Buildings Destroyed Were Valued at $100,000.

New York, June 30.—An early morning fire which threatened to destroy several blocks of valuable water front property along the Harlem River was stifled by the firemen after a hard battle to-day. The loss will not exceed $100,000, although the fire reached a dozen warehouses and factory buildings, burned its way across the staff-covered structures of a big amusement park, killed twenty horses and caused the loss of eight hundred chickens in a poultry storehouse. The loss is divided among about twenty firms.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

TOO GOOD TO RETIRE

Sub-Chief Mann's Deeds of Bravery Stood Out at 'Herald' Fire.

Some time ago the Board of Control, acting upon the advice of Fire Chief Tremblay, considered the advisability of asking Sub-Chief Marin to resign, the ground being that his day of use-

SUB-CHIEF MARIN.

fulness had passed. Since then has occurred the 'Herald' fire, and the work of Sub-Chief Marin in it stood out conspicuously amid all the deeds of bravery.

Some say Marin alone saved six lives. All who watched know how he worked, and how he directed others to work. His bravery and coolness it seems is not to go unrewarded, for the Controllers have decided he is too good a man to be retired. This opinion has been definitely expressed by Dr. Lachapelle, and it is understood the other members of the Board feel with him.

Moreover, the rumor is that Sub-Chief Marin's splendid work is to earn him more than his place on the force. He is spoken of as the first man who will receive the distinguished service medal which the Board of Control has just decided to present to those deserving.

THREE RIVERS CAMP

('Witness' Special Correspondent.)

Three Rivers camp, June 30.—The ninth brigade formed up at 8.30 this morning for brigade drill under Lt.-Col. F. S. Mackay, brigadier. The morning was spent in this work and muster parade. This year each man's name is called and the amount due him read out, and if there is any complaints as to amount due, they are made at this parade and remedied if possible. At 2.30 p.m. the brigade was inspected by Col. Roy, M.O.V., camp commandant, after which they marched through the town, returning at 5 p.m. thoroughly exhausted from the hot sun and dust of the streets. Last evening the officers of the 85th regiment gave a dinner and smoker to the officers of the brigade, afterwards going to the smoker given by the 85th Regiment.

The marching and appearance of the men during the inspection to-day were excellent and well deserving of the praise given by Col. Roy, and does credit to the training given in the twelve days.

This evening there was a rifle match between the officers of the 11th Regiment and the R. C. R. I., the latter winning by a score of 248 to 193. To-morrow a tartical will be carried out, the eleventh being the attacking force and trying to obtain supplies from Three Rivers, being opposed by the 64th, 80th, 83rd and 85th Regiments. The 11th Regiment or Blue force will be commanded by Lt.-Col. Seale, and the defence or Red force by Lt.-Col. Mackay; umpire, Col. Roy, C.C.

The 80th Regiment are this year wearing the new universal uniform with infantry facings, and by next year all the brigade will have the same uniform issued together with a drill or fatigue uniform of olive green duck, consisting of trousers and blouses. This fatigue dress, besides being useful in drill and making the different camps appear uniform in dress, will save the regiments a considerable sum each year that they now spend in shirts and sweaters, as it is impossible for the men to drill in the regulation infantry red serges.

There were quite a few prostrations in the field to-day from the intense heat, none of which, however, were serious.

LIVES THREATENED.

Many Residents in West are Surrounded by Raging Forest Fires.

Winnipeg, June 30.—Forest fires in Ontario, along the Canadian Northern, from Winnipeg to Fort Frances, 220 miles, have reached most serious proportions. The town of Lavalle, 160 miles east of Winnipeg, was destroyed yesterday and the people are fighting for their lives. A relief train was hurried to the scene by the Canadian Northern Railway, but burning timbers covered the track and the train was forced to abandon the distressed people and returned without rendering aid. The situation threatens to become a serious calamity at any moment. Many lives are in peril.

'JOY RIDING' MUST STOP.

Toronto, June 30.—Joy riding will be an expensive amusement in Toronto in future. The first conviction under the new statute passed for the protection of the owners of automobiles, was made yesterday, and Magistrate Kingsford imposed heavy fines on two young men who made use of a machine without the consent of the owners. He also stated that he would send the next offender to jail without the option of a fine.

WIFE ALLOWED TO COME.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 1.—Mrs. Woolmer, the wife of a Toronto laborer, whom the Canadian immigration regulations did not permit to join her husband in consequence of being an assisted emigrant, sailed on the C.P.R. 'Empress of Ireland' to-day by public subscription. Sympathizers decorated the cabin with flowers.

MONTREALER WON PRIZE.

Quebec, June 30.—Mr. Thomas McCarthy, of Montreal College, won the Prince of Wales prize in rhetoric in the competition between the graduates of the Catholic colleges of the province.

The Prince of Wales prize in physics was won by D. A. Robert, of Joliette. In both competitions there were about 400 students.

NOTES AND NOTICES.

Piano Tuning.—Layton Bros. employ a large staff of competent Piano tuners and repairers. Satisfaction assured. 550 St. Catherine St. W. (cor. Stanley St.).

The Subscription List opened on Thursday, June 23rd, and will close on or before Monday, July 4th, 1910, at 4 o'clock.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation Offer

ON BEHALF OF DYMENT, CASSELS & CO.

AT $100 PER SHARE

$1,500,000 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock with a Bonus of 20% of Common Stock of

MURRAY-KAY LIMITED

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.)

A Consolidation of the W. A. Murray Co., Limited, Established 1853, and the John Kay Company, Limited, Established 1843.

CAPITALIZATION

Preferred Stock, 7% Cumulative	$1,500,000
Common Stock	1,500,000

Of the above $1,500,000 of preferred stock subscriptions had been received previous to the public offering for $1,000,000, and accepted, leaving for public subscription the sum of $500,000.

The Murray-Kay Limited is a consolidation of two of the oldest and most successful mercantile businesses in Canada.

They have been closely identified with the up-growth of Toronto, as the leading retail centre of the country, the John Kay Company, Limited, having been established back as early as 1843, while the W. A. Murray Company, Limited, started business on a portion of the site of its present large premises on King Street in 1853.

The growth of both businesses has been of a very steady and permanent character, and the men, who have in recent years given added success to both companies will, in addition to being largely financially interested in the new company, be actively identified with its management and direction,

The businesses of the two companies included in the consolidation were taken over as of January 31st, 1910, and the profit made since that time will, therefore, go to the new Company.

The 7 per cent. cumulative dividend on the preferred stock now being offered for sale accrues from June 16th, 1910, which will result in the subscriber receiving dividends on the stock even previous to the date on which it is purchased. The 20 per cent. bonus of common stock given with the preferred means that for every five shares of preferred stock allotted the subscriber will receive one full share of common.

The earnings of the two companies for the past three years, as established by the accountants, amounted to $589,375.65, being at the rate of $196,485.55 per annum. This period including what was generally known as the panic year, which was one of the most unfavorable for retail business in a great many years. These earnings are equal to over 13 per cent. on the total issue of the preferred stock of the new Company. After the payment of the 7 per cent. dividend on the preferred there would remain a surplus of over 6 per cent. available for distribution on the common stock. The earnings since January 31st, 1910, indicate that both companies during the present year will show a greater earning power than in any previous year.

It is the determination of the directors to have at all times a most competent and aggressive management in order that the new Company should keep pace with the tremendous development that is occurring throughout Canada.

Full particulars regarding the terms of subscription and the businesses of both companies will be found in the prospectus published in the issue of this paper on Saturday, June 25th.

Prospectuses and forms of application may be obtained from Dyment, Cassels and Co., and from members of the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Applications may be made on the form accompanying the prospectus and forwarded, with the instalment due on application, to the head office or any branch of

Bank of Toronto, Home Bank of Canada, Canadian Debentures Corporation, Limited, Toronto, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, and to

DYMENT, CASSELS & COMPANY,

Members Toronto Stock Exchange, Toronto.

To Launder Waists.

The ironing of a Waist of delicate fabric is really an art; one that can only be mastered by prolonged efforts.

THE
TOILET LAUNDRY
"THE LAUNDRY THAT KNOWS HOW."

sometimes finds it difficult to secure competent Waist Ironers, but when they do, they retain them. Every waist is examined before leaving the laundry.
PRICES 8c to 25c, ACCORDING TO THEIR VALUE.
425 RICHMOND STREET. PHONE UP 3490.

ARE YOUR WINDOWS CLEAN?

At this time of year clean windows are to be desired. When you are moving or house-cleaning this spring, why not make an experiment? One that is sure to be successful! Ordinarily you, or your servant, cleans the windows at a great waste of time and energy. Save that time and energy—have your windows cleaned better and quicker and at reasonable rates, by experts.

'PHONE—CALL—OR WRITE NOW.

The New York Window Cleaning Co.

40 JURORS STREET MAIN 1203

COMPLETE STATIONERY HOUSE

WE carry complete lines in all standard articles and supply anything required.

OUR facilities of five floors of up-to-date machinery and superior workmanship, assures satisfaction.

PRINTING, BOOK-BINDING, RULING, ETC., in all its Branches.

JOSEPH FORTIER,

Cor. NOTRE DAME and ST. PETER STS.

Phones Main 444 and 445.

STUDENTS AT WAR.

Race the Cause of the Trouble.

Lemberg, Austria-Hungary, July 1.—The two groups of Ruthenian and Polish students of the University of Lemberg got at each other to-day, and before the police had separated the combatants many of the students had been seriously wounded. The feud, born of racial jealously, is as old as the university itself, and periodical clashes have occurred. For some time the bitter feeling has been held in bounds by the university authorities, but this morning it broke out with renewed fury, and led to a fierce battle for the possession of the campus.

Hundreds of students were involved. Many of them had revolvers, and these were used. When the firing began a strong force of policemen was summoned and the fight became a three-cornered affair. The officers finally succeeded in driving the students to cover. Broken heads were the rule, but in numerous instances injuries of a grave nature were found to have been inflicted.

Vote early Monday, the fourth of July, for the Candidates endorsed by the Montreal Citizens' Association.

OUT OF HIS OWN MOUTH.

A humorous aspect is given the controversy between Mr. Oliver Asselin and the Citizens' Association by the means the association has taken to answer the charges preferred. Mr. Asselin has hinted that some members of the association are opposing certain men and advocating the election of others because their private interests are forwarded in this way. In reply, articles written and signed by Mr. Asselin are being printed, in which he is said to support the action of the association with regard to some of these very men.

TRY TO AVERT STRIKE.

Toronto Street Railway Officials Order Conference.

Toronto, June 30.—In the drafting of a new joint wage agreement between the Toronto Street Railway Company and themselves, in which the men's demands were rejected as too drastic, the committee of the employees, which has since May 16 been dealing with the officers of the company, were advised by Mr. Mackenzie, the president of the company, yesterday to reconsider the proposition and to bring in one which would be acceptable to both parties. Accordingly there will be a mass meeting on Saturday night, and this ultimatum of the company will be considered. No date was set by the joint committee for a further conference, but it is probable that representatives of the men will be on hand early on Monday morning to give the views of the men on the question to the company's officers.

THIEVES ARE PLANNING

Perhaps, even now to rob your house at the first opportunity. You can never be quite certain. Take a burglar policy with us.

We'll Watch For You

and then if thieves do break in, we pay for the damage done and for any goods that may be stolen. One of our policies covers all risks from dishonest domestic servants as well.

The DOMINION GUARANTEE Co. Limited

CHAS. W. HAGAR, General Manager.

302 St. James Street, cor. St. Michael Lane.

Antiques.

B. M. & T. Jenkins

Phillips Square, - - - - Montreal

W.B. Reduso CORSETS
GUARANTEED to REDUCE from 1 to 5 inches
All DEALERS
WEINGARTEN BROS., Makers: Broadway & 34 St. N.Y.

Weekly Calendar.

Records Will Be Broken

AT THE AVIATION MEET

Aviation Park (Lakeside).

Starting at 10.00 a.m. and continuing to 8.00 p.m.

KASTEL'S RESTAURANT ON GROUNDS.

Special C.P.R. & G.T.R. Trains Leave Windsor and Bonaventure Stations every 20 Minutes from 10 a.m.

General Admission Including Railway Fare $1.50

DOMINION PARK

DOWN BY THE RIVER WHERE THE BREEZES ARE COOL.
New Features for the Coming Week.

4 THE FLYING DENOVAS 4

In a Sensational Casting Act.
BIG UP-TO-DATE VAUDEVILLE BILL.
Longacre Quartette. Cliff Bailey Comedy Acrobats. Fred Rivenhall, the Australian Nightingale. DeAlma and Mae, the Society Banjoists.
Two More Days of Gregg's Marvellous Auto Act.
TEN CENTS. ADMISSION TEN CENTS.

Calvary Church GUY STREET (Above St. Antoine)

REV. DR. COOK

MORNING TOPIC:
'THE KINGS OF THE EARTH AG AINST THE GOD OF HEAVEN.'
EVENING SUBJECT:
'HUMANITY AND RELIGION.'
COMMUNION AT THE CLOSE O F THE MORNING SERVICE.

Young Men's Christian Association Dominion Square | **Men's Meeting**

Sunday Afternoon at 3.45 o'clock

REV. ARCHIBALD CARDLE, D.D.

of Burlington, Iowa, Speaker.
Mr. J. E. McCOMB, Chairman. SPECIAL MUSIC.
ALL MEN ARE HEARTILY INVITED.

STANLEY STREET and KNOX PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

During JULY United Services will be held in STANLEY STREET CHURCH.
JULY 3rd PREACHER,

REV. W. D. REID

DOMINION SQUARE METHODIST CHURCH.

Pastor, Rev. E. I. HART, B.A.
THE PASTOR WILL PRE ACH AT BOTH SERVICES.
SUBJECTS:
11 A.M. ..... "MISCHIEVOUS GOODNESS."
7 P.M. ..... "OFF GUARD."
STRANGERS AND VISIT ORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH

Preacher, the Rev. WM. SPARLING, B.A., D.D., Pastor.
11 A.M. 'THE LOVE INSPIRED BY THE HOLY SPIRIT.'
7 P.M.—'PROCRASTINATION, THE THIEF OF CHARACTER.'
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper Morning and Evening. An opportunity will be given to any who wish to join the Church.
The PUBLIC and VISITORS to the city heartily welcome. Sunday School at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Preacher—REV. ARCHIBALD CARDLE, of Burlington, Iowa.
Subject—11 am., "The Vision of God."
7 p.m., "Ambassadors of God."
VISITORS HEARTILY WELCOME.

MEN'S OWN

Calvary Congregational Church,
GUY STREET.
SUNDAY, JULY 3.
Patriotic Sunday.
Speaker, Dr. E. A. COOK.
Subject: 'An Ancient Battle Cry.'
Solo, Mr. W. J. MOULE.

Art Association.

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, &c.

Open 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
ADMISSION 25c.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MAILS.

To be Closed at this Office during the Week Ending July 2, 1910.

June			
* 29	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
July.			
1	9.30	a.m.	Deutschland, Hamb.-Amer.
* 1	6.00	p.m.	" Supplementary.
** 1	6.00	p.m.	Empress of Britain, Can. Pacific.
** 2	12.30	p.m.	Dominion, Dominion.

*Letters may be posted up to 6 p.m.; other matter should be posted before 5 p.m.

**Parcels forwarded by these steamers; latest time of mailing is 5.00 p.m. on Friday and 12.00 noon on Saturday.

Letters for the above mails may be posted at Station B up to within 15 minutes, and at Station C up to within 30 minutes of the above mentioned hours of closing.

*Letters for Registration should be posted half an hour before closing of mail.

JAPANESE PROCESS OF DWARFING PINES.

The Japanese gardener usually plans his gardens so that the best vista is obtained from the guest room of the house or the arbors where it is likely to be most appreciated. If there are hills or mountains in the background the garden is so designed that the hills are part of it, brought into immediate relation with it.

If there is no desirable outside scenery the garden is made in such a way as to give the impression of being in a small amphitheatre or the heart of a forest. To them gardening is not arithmetic, but an art—hills, dales, rivulets, waterfalls, bridges, etc., vie in presenting their quaintest forms and fancies and harmonious symmetries.

Dwarfed plants of all descriptions deck the scene here and there in thousands of peculiarly artistic shapes.

The art of dwarfing plants is little known in other lands. The successful Japanese nurseryman must not only be a good grower but he must also be an artist conversant with the general arts and customs of his country, which differ very materially from those of other countries.

The pines may be considered the most important of all trees in Japan, and great care is taken of their cultivation and preservation. They are generally grown from seed, and great care is taken to select the choicest qualities. In the spring of the second year, when the seedlings are about eight inches in height, they are staked with bamboo canes and tied with rice straw, the plants being bent in different desirable shapes.

The next autumn they are transplanted to a richer soil and well fertilized. In the following spring the plants are restaked and twisted and tied in fanciful forms. This mode of treatment is given until the seventh year, when the trees will have assumed fairly large proportions, the branches being trained in graceful forms and the foliage like small clouds of dense green.

The plants are now taken up and potted. Every succeeding year great care must be taken of new shoots, which must be kept pinched back. After another three years of this treatment the trees are virtually dwarfed, there being no visible growth after.

There is also a great demand for curiosities in mixed grafted conifers—that is, six or seven kinds of conifers on one plant. Maples from one of the best materials for the artistic fancies of the Japanese craftsman. Often a great many different varieties of maples are spliced together when growing; after they have formed a union the desired shoot is cut off. This is kept up until ten or twenty varieties are obtained.—The 'Queen.'

Although possessing an area of only 11,373 square miles, with a population of 7,168,816, Belgium has a foreign trade which, in 1908, reached the colossal total of $1,125,939,000, giving this little country the sixth rank as a commercial power among the countries of the world.

AVIATION MEET, LAKESIDE.

Among the numerous events at the Aviation Park to-day, Count de Lesseps will make several flights in the machine in which he crossed the English Channel. Several of the events which were postponed yesterday will be held today. The programme is large, and the Canadian Pacific Co. has arranged for a special service; and trains will leave Windsor Street Station on Saturday at: 2.00 p.m., 2.20 p.m., 2.40 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.20 p.m., 3.40 p.m., 4.05 p.m., 4.25 p.m 4.40 p.m., 5.00 p.m., 5.20 p.m. and 5.40 p.m. Returning, trains will leave Lakeside: 6.20 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.30 p.m., and later if required.

AVIATION MEET, LAKESIDE.

In connection with the Aviation Meet, the Grand Trunk Railway System train service to Lakeside will be as follows: SATURDAY, July 2nd, 9.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.57 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. In addition to the foregoing, other trains will be run as required. Returning, leave Lakeside at frequent intervals between the hours of 5 and 8 o.m., or until all passengers are returned.

LETTERS FROM READERS.

EXCLUSION OF BRITONS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—As an Imperialistic Briton, resident in Canada for 28 years, I am much interested in your editorials on the virtual exclusion of Britons from Canada by the regulations of the Department of the Interior, and while you amply cover the ground from some points of view, I would like to be permitted to present others, and to have your opinion on them.

In the first place, J. Obed Smith is quoted as stating that as Canada is exclusively an agricultural country, only agricultural immigrants are needed. This is a very plausible excuse until it is found that no such principle or consideration is admitted in the framing of our tariff, wherein everything is done for the furtherance of Canadian interests as a manufacturing country—to the detriment of the agricultural community. Furthermore, it is well understood that the exclusion of all but agricultural laborers is but a sop to the Canadian artizan—the protection of Canada as a manufacturing country.

Again, if agriculturists only have been and are permitted to come in, how are we to account for the presence of the hordes of Southern European laborers who are to be found all over the provinces, especially in Winnipeg and the Crow's Nest Pass mining towns, and whose suitability for the founding and building up of a strong, moral and great people is clearly displayed every day of every week in the records of the proceedings of the police courts in Winnipeg and elsewhere?

Curious, is it not, that the average Briton, the product of centuries of strife for constitutional and individual freedom, should be debarred from a country to which he gave freedom, whilst these other products of the tyranny and neglect and ignorance of the nations of Latin Europe should have, apparently, free entry? Some reason must exist for the admission of these peoples in such large numbers to the total exclusion of the sons of the nation to which Canada owes and will continue to owe, her existence, and whose moral character will, in the great majority of cases, bear favorable comparison not only with the aforesaid hordes, but also with that of some of our Cabinet Ministers, even if they have not $25 in their pockets.

Some reason exists, I repeat, for this discrimination, and after many years of thought and observation, no other conclusion can be arrived at but that that great dominating clerical power, which has been cast out from every country in Europe and South America, even from its own home in Italy, is working its will and purpose upon our legislators, with the ultimate hope and object of establishing itself in its old time temporal power on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

This power knows full well that every Briton, with his love of individual freedom and independence of thought, right or wrong, in political and religious matters, is or will be an insuperable obstacle to the fulfilment of its purpose. And at the same time our wretched system of partizanship, which is erroneously supposed to be politics, has evolved a type of partizan whose sole aim and desire is to keep his party in office at all costs, and to keep it in office at all costs a docile vote is required, and the foreign vote is docile, while the British vote is not.

Here then is the opportunity of the great political factor known as the Church of Rome. The Government requires and obtains by the exclusion of Britons a docile vote, and if the Church of Rome commands the government, it also controls that docile vote, and can attain its ends and desires.

There is no need to work into the matter the question of racial or religious prejudices. As a spiritual power the Church of Rome and its adherents has the respect, sympathy and admiration of all; but, as a temporal power, it inspires as much opposition, in the light of history, from and in all thinking men. If it matures its designs in Canada, one decade of experience of the application of temporal power will cause even the liberty-loving habitant of Quebec to cast it forth, as his fellow countrymen in Old France have done. In the meantime and to serve its purpose, it preaches loyalty until its object is attained—the erection of an independent state on both banks of the St. Lawrence, to be the last refuge of the Pope. And to this end the exclusion of the British immigrant is but one cog in the wheel. The automatic separation of Canada from the British Empire by the provisions of the Canadian Navy Bill is another, and there are others in sight.

As at first stated, your opinion on this point of view will be of interest not only to the writer, but to the West generally, where these opinions are more generally held than is known in Eastern Canada.

In conclusion, it may be remarked, that, as usual, Great Britain has the remedy to this discrimination against her sons, from any cause or reason whatever, if she cares to exercise it. If Canada cannot admit the British workman, she should not ask or expect British capital, and already there are indications, as in the case of the last Fielding loan, that the flow of British capital is slackening with the flow of British men.

'A BRITON.'

Sir, — I have read your article, 'Outrageous' in a late number of 'The Witness' with interest and appreciation.

You and I can appropriate to ourselves the principle that the subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures, and we almost have complete confidence in the wisdom and integrity of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. I think his good common sense is as striking a feature of his character as is his brilliant oratory. And I have little patience with those who speculate on 'who is to be his successor.' But it were treason to our country to allow some things to pass without pointing out their mischievous and foolish character, and the regulations, which you so ably expose, touching the exclusion of immigrants from the British Isles, unless they purpose farming, and have a certain amount of money in their pockets, comes with a strange, fitful, grace and prudence, from a Government who, only a few years ago, paid hundreds of thousands of dollars to the 'Ignis Fatuus' combination called the 'North Atlantic Trading Company,' for finding us emigrants of any kind,' and which really consisted of the scum of Southern Europe. Well, on exposure, that bargain was denounced, and a better class of immigrants, from Scandinavia, have been coming to us. But why put up the bars at this time, and actually refuse admittance to our own flesh and blood, who hear of our country and wish to cast in their lot with us? The people to whom we now refuse admittance, in many cases, are the very class to whom our forefathers belonged, tradesmen. Is the spirit and motive that turns back a carpenter, mason, blacksmith or engineer, one whit different from that which animates the hoodlums of Vancouver as against the Japs and Chinese? Not one whit. Is it not to placate the laborites and enable them to charge exorbitant wages for an eight-hour day, that all classes, save farmers and domestic servants, are repulsed from our shores.

JAMES FINDLAY.
Dinsmore, Sask., June, 1910.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—I see in to-day's 'Daily Mail' (London) a quotation from your paper, which they have headed 'Britons to the Core,' which runs as follows:

'In the ends of the earth a Scotsman or an Irishman becomes an Englishman if he wants it to be understood by the natives to what power he belongs. Many of them would greatly prefer if they could be known as British, for British they are, and English they are not. It is the same with us Canadians. We are British to the core, but we are not English.'

May I be allowed to state that this statement hardly agrees with my experience of your Dominion 20 years ago. I should say that it was then Scottish and North Irish to the core, barring, of course Quebec Province, and little if anything its out West an Englishman was looked upon as being a very inferior being, more so than any one from Continental Europe.

In the United States the South Irish were then the only race from these islands who had any real right to exist. Granting the failings of the English, and especially those of the English emigrant, I cannot remember that the Colonials were altogether faultless. In Manitoba the English, Scotch and North Irish might have been Negroes, Esquimaux or South Sea Islanders.

The Scotch are hardy and long-headed and have a splendid system of education, but they have an unkind soil and climate and are forced to leave their native country in large numbers. But they carry their Celtic clannishness with them wherever they go. The Hudson Bay Company officials were, I think, nearly all Scotch to a man.

The Colonial is a good man, especially on his own ground, but he thinks little or nothing of a 'tender foot,' and makes few, if any, allowances for him. The best types of Canadian of my time were, I think, the sea fishermen of the eastern provinces, and the ranchmen and miners of the West. The greatest trial was the prairie farmer, especially when he happened to come from Western Ontario.

The Lowland Scot and North Irish seem to attach more importance to the Celtic side of their ancestry than to the English one.

If the English think too much of themselves (self-esteem), the Celtic or half-Celtic Colonial and the United States citizen think too much of what other people think of him. I see also that the 'No-English-or-loafer-need-apply' kind of thing is dying out in Canada. If so, I hope the Englishman will be duly grateful and try to make the most of his new opportunities.

Apologizing for troubling you, and at such length.

Bridgend, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, Eng., June 7, 1910.

JAS. M. S. HUGHES.

WHEEL OR PENDULUM?

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—There have been recently published two rather remarkable lectures, one, in the 'Witness' of the 29th of May last, by Dr. Horton, entitled 'One Music as Before'; and the other, in the New York 'Outlook,' by Theodore Roosevelt, before the Berlin University, on the 'One World Movement.' Both are suggestive of a golden age on earth, very desirable, but doubtless very distant. I am not writing to find fault, which is both easy and nasty, but if possible to obtain from the 'Witness' some of its wholesome and comforting comments.

Dr. Horton follows Tennyson in separating mind and soul; putting them at variance, and then bringing them into unison, to 'make music as before.' He compares human life to a great wheel, the upper segment of which is hidden, and thus is fruitful of discord; but when some great genius brings the hidden segment of the wheel to light, he then 'makes music as before.' He cites Dante, as doing this, in the fourteenth century; and Milton, in the seventeenth. But both of these great poets 'marred their music.' Both were unjust to God. Most persons who have read their works have been led to look upon their Creator as a cruel tyrant. It is, however, urged that these writers have left us a rich literary heritage. Truly rich, if you will, in fine poetic fancy, but also full of misconception, doubt, and devildom.

Even that sweet singer, Tennyson, exponent of more modern and truer thought, always calm and clear, permits 'A little rift within the lute,' while he bewails the utter inutility of prayer:

'Poor mother praying, God will save
Her sailor, while her head is bow'd,
His heavy shotted hammock shroud
Sinks in his dark and wandering grave.'

Lines, most certainly, deep with melancholy; for 'prayer is the Christian's vital breath'; deprive him of it, and he must die spiritually. We never must forget that communities and nations are built by individuals.

The address of the ex-President at Berlin, on the 'World movement,' is very elaborate; it shows great historical research, and keen perception of those causes which have built up and pulled down ancient civilizations. These civilizations, he concludes, were not lasting because they were local; and growing rich and indolent, they became the easy prey of the savage and warlike nations. The more extensive and beautiful the edifice, the more disastrous was the fall. Mr. Roosevelt asks the question, 'What is the lesson to us to-day? Are we to go the way of the older civilizations? The immense increase in the area of civilized activity to-day, so that it is nearly coterminous with the world's surface; the immense increase in the multitudinous variety of its activities; the immense increase in the velocity in the world movement—are all these to mean merely that the crash will be all the more complete and terrible when it comes? The answer which he gives is, that he does not believe that modern civilization will fail. He goes on to say, 'That we need first of all, most important of all, the qualities which stand at the base of the individual, of the family life—the homely, everyday all important virtues. If the average man will not work, if he has not in him the will and the power to be a good husband and father; if the average woman is not a good housewife, a good mother of many children, then the State will topple, will go down, no matter what may be its brilliance of artistic development or material achievement. But homely qualities are not enough. The things of the spirit are even more important than the things of the body. We can do well without the hard intolerance and arid intellectual barrenness of what is worst in the theological systems of the past; but there never has been a greater need of a high and fine religious spirit than at the present time.'

These words are worth remembering.

We find civilized nations, such as England, Germany, France and the United States increasing their great navies, accumulating vast military material, perfecting the most deadly weapons, and studying how most easily and effectively to kill off opponents. Why is this? Oh, to prevent aggression, and to secure peace. We are also assured that it is only the well armed and fighting nations that survive. Is this a fact? 'Greece, Rome, Carthage, where are they?' Were they not good fighters? 'They who take the sword, shall perish by the sword.' Nor should we close our eyes to the fact that there are to-day, in India and China, enough fanatics, if aroused and armed, to overrun and lay waste the civilized world.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, June, 1910.

Note—It is hardly fair to Tennyson to take a phrase in which he gives voice to the strain which the sense of less puts upon rash as expressing his creed. The whole poem is the record of the mental struggle of a man 'who faced the spectres of the mind' which advancing knowledge in these days interposes between a man and the faith of his fathers:

'And laid them; thus he came at length
To find a stronger faith his own;
And power was with him in the night,
Which makes the darkness and the light
And dwells not in the light alone.'

It is good for those of this generation who are facing like conflict that a strong soul' travelled the way before them. He plainly shows the necessary, but monstrous conclusion of such unbelief, as the quoted stanza implies, when he says that if there was nothing more than this world for man,

who seemed so fair,
Such splendid purpose in his eyes,
Who rolled the psalm to wintry skies,
Who built him fanes of fruitless prayer
Then
dragons of the prime,
That tare each other in their shine
Were mellow music matched with him.

And in his diapason preface, printed first but written last, he exultingly says:

Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell,
That mind and soul according well,
May make one music as before,
But vaster.

THE ARMENIAN SUFFERERS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Again, through your much esteemed paper I read the news of the dreadful suffering of the poor Armenian Christians, the result of the great massacre by the Turks, when 30,000 perished, and over twice as many being rendered homeless and destitute as perished in the massacre. Widows and orphans and men who hide for fear, and their wives and daughters are now suffering even worse than many of those who were put to death; many will die if not at once provided for. I, therefore, enclose $10 to send to the most reliable and competent you know of to assist in the relief and emigration of as many as possible to this or any other country of safety. I believe there are thousands of others much more able, both in means and influence, who would respond, and doubtless our Government also would gladly and amply help in every way necessary any reasonable plan for the emigration of as many as possible if only once started by any reliable person or party of reasonable influence and ability, as, according to missionary and other most reliable reports, most of them are of the most desirable class, industrious, thrifty, excellent agriculturists, mechanics, merchants, etc. Better than all, many of them are true Christian martyrs, well tried and proved in the fires of affliction, who would evidently suffer the loss of all their treasures and even life rather than renounce their faith and love of God, and, therefore, in every respect much more desirable than perhaps many thousands of those already helped by free grants of land or passages or otherwise bonused to come. Besides the blessings promised for being merciful (see Matt. v., 7, 9), it seems like comparative folly and waste of means merely to assist or encourage them to remain in what has evidently justly been called the slaughter house of Europe until they have gathered sufficient property or booty, etc., to tempt the cruel Turks to renewed robberies, massacres, etc., if not to exterminate the whole race as they have declared they are determined to do, and seem most fiendishly in earnest to accomplish before very long. Besides, if the whole Armenian population, said to be about a million and a half, were or could be brought out to even our North-west, it would only be a small part of what has been estimated would alone comfortably sustain 50 millions.

Earnestly hoping to see this or any better suggestion for the emigration (or immediate relief) of as many as practicable, or even possible, in your paper, I will also send more money for an emigration fund, as this is only part of what I had laid aside for that purpose, as soon as I see any approved plan or list for such, not merely to supply them with leeks and onions, etc., to remain. I, like many others, shamefully neglected or fruitlessly endeavored, and hoped for some one more of the influence, ability and spirit of Moses to lead in something of an approved kind, until again and again the need of sending relief seemed almost unnecessary for the time, though it would surely have been better than not.

Trusting this will prove sufficient explanation to in some degree prevent further culpable negligence and perhaps responsibility for the persecution and death of a few hundred or even thousands more, as well as myself, I leave all further responsibility for the best use or influence of this letter and money as far as possible, to the care and direction of Him who gave the command (Matt. vi., 1-4), that He will in His great grace and mercy and goodness accept and bless them by directing them where they are most needed to benefit His own true and suffering children, especially widows and orphans, and also most glorify himself and his beloved son Jesus Christ.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Note.—Our correspondent is mistaken as to there having been another massacre in Armenia. The one referred to was that which occurred just before the downfall of the fiendish Sultan. The article in question was a plea for aid to the sufferers, chiefly women and children, from the desolation left by that massacre. Mr. Peet, the treasurer of the American Board in Turkey, telegraphed in April: 'Twelve thousand people in Marash and Zeitoun regions in extreme need. Will die unless helped till harvest.' The money our correspondent sends is, therefore, very much wanted. As for his suggestion that our Government should help emigrate these people to Canada, we can only say that, as judged by the attitude of the Government and still more by that of the opposition, the heart and the door of Canada are bolted and barred against distressed peoples, except they be farm workers. We cannot blame this sort of thing on the politicians; they are simply acting under pressure from the people. Not only will they not be helped, but they will be spurned from our Christian shores if they come.

THE REAL YELLOW PERIL.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—The phrase 'Yellow Peril' when first coined or conceived, conveyed the idea that the teeming population of Asia would inevitably over-flow and overwhelm Europe. A no less authority than Sir Garnet Wolseley ventured to say that when China attained the military efficiency and the up-to-date armament of the most advanced and popular nations, they would certainly invade and subdue Europe. That rather rash prediction was uttered prior to the Russo-Japanese War, for since it has become apparent that numerical superiority counts for little. Although the argument was that they could sustain defeat after defeat and continue to put new armies in the field it has been demonstrated that means, the sinews of war, are exhausted long before the supply of men. Again supremacy on land is of less importance than the Dominion of the Seas. So the Yellow Peril now is rather the dread of a peaceful invasion that will lower the scale of wages. Therefore, on this continent laws are enacted to exclude the Asiatics or at least to limit their importation. The individual may be excluded by artificial barriers, etc., so, for a time, the productions and manufactured goods of foreign nations may be excluded, but eventually the competition with cheap labor cannot be avoided. High tariff walls are mere temporary expedients useful for a certain period and under certain conditions to restrict competition in the Home Market.

Eventually in competition for foreign markets, it will be discerned that the artificial barriers which kept others out are also barriers that will imprison those within. The day is not far distant when nations will manufacture their own productions: many do so already and with success. The movement or tendency in this direction is continually growing. Is it credible that China, Japan and other countries will continue to purchase goods abroad which they themselves can manufacture at a half or a third the cost. And remember that ultimately they will obtain possession of the open market for so surely as water rises to its own level, so certainly there is a natural tendency towards the equalization of the wage scale, or at least an adjustment throughout the world.

Macaulay's vivid imagination once conjured the vision of a New Zealander sitting on London Bridge meditating over the ruins of the great city; a lesser effort of imagination may forecast that in less than two decades most manufactured articles used in London and New York will bear the impress 'Made in China, or, Japan.'

TIMON OF ATHENS.

'THE MAN IN RAGS.'

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—'Observation,' in a recent letter in your columns, has an article under the above heading, in which appears this sentence: 'It would be interesting df some one in a position to judge, would let us know about how many there are in Montreal of this class, that is, of vagrants positively offensive in appearance who have no chance to recover self-respect, except amid new circumstances, and under legal restraint.'

Taking this extract as a text, kindly allow me to preach a little sermon from it. Years ago, in New York, Henry George, late from the open West, noticed degrading poverty side by side with great wealth. He there and then made a vow that he would never rest until he found out the 'Cause' of this one-sided civilization. The result of his vow was given to the world in 'Progress and Poverty—Increase of Want with Increase of Wealth—And the Remedy,' in 1879. Those who have considered the matter claim that this was the first and only book that ever solved the mystery of the 'people in rags,' and offered the only remedy. If some people are very rich then others must be very poor. Dives in luxury was the complement of many in Lazarus's condition. The people in rags are made so by our Governments. The Governments make 'rich and poor' by the way they tax people.

Suppose I give the poor 'beggar in rags' a dollar, and he passes it across the counter for something to eat, drink, or wear. In doing so, the unseen hand of the Ottawa Government, takes from him 30c to 40c in taxes; that is how the poor are treated.

But I can own stocks, bonds, debentures, timber limits, mineral areas, water powers, etc., etc., and the Government won't tax me a cent on them—'the people in rags bear the burdens.'

Then my Municipal Government will fine me 'five dollars and costs' if I am found drunk and disorderly;' but if I put an addition to my home the assessor comes around, and raises my assessment, and in effect fines me again, five dollars and costs. But if I hold a lot vacant or keep on it an old tumble down shack that is an eyesore then my taxes are low accordingly. This is the punishment that the state metes out to those who help build up. It punishes enterprise and rewards those who hold land or lots idle. This is the prime cause of the Bundles of Rags, and filth that are the eyesores of all cities. It is crooked taxation that gets in its deadly work. And the 'ragged people' will increase, year by year, as sure as the sun shines and the rain falls, so long as tax burdens are piled on enterprise. Of course this prime cause is seen and known by many of our public men, clergymen, and college professors, but most of them are in the game of privately appropriating the 'unearned increment' of land and special privilege, hence their mouths are a sealed book. But those who put humanity above gold, the man before the dollar, cannot do better than look into this cause of our 'ragged population' and the remedy—simple justice among people. To those who are interested I will send a bundle of free literature, including a cathechism on the subject, which contains over fifty questions and answers, made so plain that nobody need be deceived, free to all who write me, enclosing three one cent stamps to prepay postage.

'READER.'

Box A, Plumas, Manitoba.

THE TAXATION OF BRITISH FOODSTUFFS.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—From the British Board of Trade returns for 1909 the figures given for imported food articles, such as wheat, meat, dairy produce, vegetables, etc., were 209 millions sterling, of which 77 percent were from foreign countries, and further, the increase since 1905 was 21 millions sterling, 17 millions being from foreign countries. These stupendous figures must strike the ordinary mind as an object lesson, yet previous to the last election in Britain Mr. Balfour, in a speech advocating the taxation of foreign food, stated that he pledged his party such taxation should not raise the price of food to the working man! Mr. Balfour shines in a drawing-room, and at all social gatherings; he is likewise good at golf, but he can scarcely be put down as a first-class financier or arithmetician, for to guarantee that taxing 77 percent of certain imports shall not raise the cost of the whole is positively absurd. Say what its advocates may, the very essence of protection is to raise the price of commodities by shutting out what is called unfair competition and thus building up a home market.

Now Great Britain's purchaser is the entire world, she receiving in return for her manufactures the above food products; her home market employs a very small proportion of the Lancashire and Yorkshire mills, so that by raising barriers against the products of the majority of her best customers it is almost certain that the second feature of protection would crop up, namely, retaliation, which would tend to curtail and possibly shut out her manufacturers at some of the foreign ports, and there is no evidence that the colonies, in whose interests it is proposed to make the sacrifice, have any desire to take what she would thus lose. Depend upon it Aesop's fable of the dog dropping the meat into the water to snatch at the reflection would be repeated. Can Mr. Balfour or any one else suppose for a moment that by placing a tax of two shillings a quarter upon foreign wheat a London or Liverpool merchant having Canadian or other colonial wheat to sell, and aware that the demand equals the supply, would sell without that two shilling custom charge when he can get it?

And thus, as always with protection, the consumer must inevitably foot the bill in the end, but the worst feature of all—which first seizes the politicians and afterwards permeates through capitalists and society—is that protection brings about corruption, dragging in its wake trusts, monopolies and combinations, for which it is not necessary to look very far afield, the old adage still holding true that 'One cannot touch pitch and be undefiled.'

L. H. B.

OUR FIREMEN.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—Montreal possesses the finest fire department in Canada, and one that is surpassed by none in the world. In physique, uniform, neatness, and efficiency, the men are far superior to those of any city in Canada and equal to any in the world. Their courage is beyond question, and in all its history the men of the M. F. D. have never shown the white feather. The apparatus is of the best and no department has such handsome and fine hose-waggons as those turned out by the department works at No. 6 Station. The horses are the largest and best of any in the world. I speak from careful inspection in many cities and from authorities. Is it, therefore, not a shame and disgrace that this, the largest city in Canada, and seventh in North America, pays its fire department the poorest salaries of any big city? A fireman in New York (where Chief Croker recently condemned many men as inefficient and cowardly) receives $1,400, or $300 more than a captain in Montreal. A captain receives $2,160, which is $300 more than a Montreal district chief. The city of New York pays the retirement pensions. That in Montreal comes from a three percent salary assessment of the firemen. Instead of donating a few paltry medals, which do not feed families, I suggest to the gentlemen of the Board of Control that they immediately raise the salary of the firemen to:—

Fireman, $800 with $50 annual increase to	$1,000
Foreman, $1,100, with $50 annual increase to	1,300
Lieutenant, $1,300, with $50 annual increase to	1,500
Captain, $1,600, with $100 annual increase to	2,000
District Chief, $2,000, with $100 annual increase to	3,000
Deputy Chief, $3,000, with $100 annual increase to	3,500
Chief, $4,000, with $100 annual increase to	5,000

Under the present condition it is becoming difficult to find men for a service where, after twenty-five years, a captain receives only $1,100 salary, and on retirement $600 paid by the men of the department. If the city could afford to spend $2,000 to send our worthy Mayor to the funeral of our beloved King, it can afford to give $5,000 annually to the Firemen's Pension Fund instead of a few paltry medals. Enough men should be added so that every fireman can have sufficient time for three meals per day and twenty-four hours each week with his family, which finds great difficulty to exist on the present beggarly pay, and will certainly not be helped by any cheap medals.

'PAY! PAY! PAY!'

Montreal, June 27, 1910.

Note.—The comparison made by our correspondent is not altogether a fair one. It is notorious that all positions in the gift of the New York civic authorities have in the past been disposed of by the party machine, and that the big pay has its correlative party duties. The same is to be said, probably, of the most of the places with which our correspondent compares the Montreal service so greatly to the undoubted credit of our city. We have, indeed, not been without tales of graft in connection with our Montreal force, but these happily belong to a dead past. The money lure, as our correspondent shows, was much less, and the graft was never of the systematic sort that has prevailed where national and state as well as civic politics rules over public interest. We have, under Chief Tremblay, a force which well deserves all the encomiums our correspondent accords it and of which the city is justly proud. The men's deeds of daring deserve recognition, and it seems to be the purpose of the Controllers to encourage specific deeds of heroism by promotion and advancement of salary. It is new, however, to those who followed the recent investigation that it has been hard to find good men at the present rates of pay. Were that to prove a substantial fact, the pay would go up of itself without any begging.

THE MIDNIGHT DEBAUCH.

(To the Editor of the 'Witness.')

Sir,—If the 'Witness' will favor me with a little space I will endeavor to give a few practical reasons why the Carter by-law should be passed and strictly enforced as soon as possible.

The effect of alcohol on the human system under various conditions is a very interesting study. I have studied it from every point of view, I have tried some of it myself; I have read about it in books, and have for twenty-five years observed its effect on my own countrymen in particular, many of whom are now sleeping behind the mountain as the result of the midnight open bar-room. It is a fact well known that the man who drinks alcohol in any form requires more sleep than the man who does not, therefore the man who stays out late drinking and has to go to work without the necessary amount of sleep, suffers physically. Another very important point is that alcohol on an empty stomach is much more injurious than with a full meal, therefore two or three glasses at twelve o'clock at night, six hours after supper, is much more injurious than the same quantity taken at supper time. Then again the midnight debauch is much more destructive to sexual morality. Many a young man starts on his evening walk after supper that has not the least intention of going to visit the red light district, but is enticed by evil companions at the midnight debauch. Then the midnight debauch gives our police much extra work to do. Midnight is the favorite time for night hawks, pimps and other vile agents of iniquity to do their work. The illustrations that might be given to emphasize the points that I have pointed out would take much space. All men of good will that love mankind should back up Alderman Carter and his fellow workers in their noble effort to mitigate the greatest evil of our day.

NORMAN MURRAY.

TRESTLE COLLAPSED.

Toronto, June 30.—By the collapse of a trestle bridge in the Grand Trunk yards at East Toronto this morning Fireman Wharren was killed and Engineer Campbell and Yardmaster Hewitt seriously injured. The three, with a locomotive, were engaged in hauling two coal cars up the trestle when the posts underneath gave way, precipitating the engine and cars with the men in a heap below.

The Summer Sale Prices Carrying Off Our Surplus Stock.

Every Visitor to Montreal Should Take Advantage of Our Silk Sale on Monday, July 4th

.50, .65, .75, .85, $1.00 Qualities for .37 Yard

You really ought not to go home on Monday till you share in the silk event to be held here on that day. Thousands of yards of rich European and Chinese silks are to be disposed of, and there will be simply every good shade you can think of.

Colored Shantungs
Silk Foulards
Linng Satins
Lining Taffetas
Rich Messalines
Japanese Foulards
Pailettes
Duchesse Mousselines
Lyon's Taffetas
Eclipse Silk
Moirette
Japanese

The Colored Shantungs

—are in the very newest shadings, the quality being excellent through and through, and you know how fashionable Shantungs are!

The Messalines

—are rich in quality, lustrous in weave, soft for draping.

The Lyons Taffetas

—are highly finished qualities in the very newest shades for silk gowns.

The Silk Foulards

—are patterned mostly in the novelty geometrical designs of this season.

The Japanese Foulards

—are mostly hair line stripe effects on both white and colored grounds—pretty, cool and summery.

The Eclipse Silks

—will not crack or split. Moreover they will wash well. Light and dark shades to choose from.
These are justly estimated as being worth .50, .65, .75, .85, and $1.00; the sale price is. 37

The Sale of Our Most Exclusive Linen Suits and Dresses

On Monday and until cleared right out, we shall offer all our linen suits and dresses marked at from $22.50 to $35.00, at a discount of - - - - - - - - 20%

And all our still finer linen dresses and suits marked at from $40.00 to $75.00 at a discount of - - 30%

All our Linen Model Suits and Model Linen Dresses are included in this offer. Besides the models there are the balances of our most exclusive of this summer's linen styles to select from—mostly all white, of course. Made principally from handkerchief linen and very handsomely braided or embroidered.
(Sizes 34 to 42.)

White Lace Coats---HALF PRICE

Only comparatively few lace coats left and these will be sold at exactly - - - - - - Half Price

A small collection, making up in style, beauty and richness what they lose in quantity; worth from $35.00 to $85.00. On sale beginning Monday at half their marked prices.

The Whitewear Sale On Monday

Offers beautiful Princess slips of fine nainsook; the bodice trimmed with beading, embroidery and fine lace; threaded with ribbon; the skirt has a deep flounce of muslin, tucked and edged with wide, fine embroidery; dust ruffle.

These are really $5.00 garments, but owing to a mistake in detail made by the manufacturer, we bought at a price which enables us to offer them to you at each $3.98.

Both Dress and Damask Linens

Heavy, all linen table cloths and napkins.

CLOTHS:
2 x 2 yards, for $1.50 instead of $1.75
2 x 2 yards, for 2.00 instead of 2.50
2 x 2½ yards, for 1.75 instead of 2.00
2 x 2½ yards, for 2.15 instead of 2.50
2 x 3 yards, for 2.15 instead of 2.50
2 x 3 yards, for 2.75 instead of 3.25

NAPKINS TO MATCH:
22-in., per doz., for $2.15 instead of $2.50
24-in., per doz., for 2.50 instead of 3.00
2¼x2¼ Cloths for $2.50 instead of $3.00
2½x2½ Cloths for 3.00 instead of 3.50

DRESS LINENS:
45 inches wide, for .50 per yard instead of .65
36 inches wide, for .40 per yard instead of .45

Fancy Colored Bath Mats for $1.00 each instead of $1.25.
Fancy Colored Baby Feeders for .12½ instead of .15, .20 and .25.
Fancy Colored Bath Mitts for .07½ instead of .10 and .15.

For The Little Folks

Rubber Bloomers

—to slip over the clothes and keep them dry when the children are paddling; sizes 2 to 5 years; specially priced at, per pair. 58

Bathing Suits

—woven cotton; sizes 3 to 6 years; price. 40

Reefers

—for chilly evenings; sizes 2 to 6 years; specially priced at $1.75; Monday. 98

Washing Petticoats for Girls

Pretty galatea petticoats in pink or grey, fast colors; made with double flounce; well finished. In sizes from 10 to 16 years; prices from $1.00 to $1.75.

Dominion Day Announcement

Saturday as Well as Friday will be Observed as a Holiday

Dominion Day falling on the day before a regular half holiday, as it does this year, this store will remain closed from 5.30 this evening until 8 o'clock Monday morning.

Embroidered Blouse Frontings Half Price

We are continuing the sale of some embroidered blouse frontings that are really exquisitely fine, and worth $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00, at exactly . . . . . .Half Price

Our Higher Priced Boas, Belts and Bags At a Discount of 33⅓

We offer, for a limited time, all our boas, bags and belts priced at or above $12.00, at a discount of 33 1-3%.

Colored Valenciennes Half Price.

Limited quantities of colored valenciennes lace and insertion to match, worth .10, .15, .18 and .20 go on sale Monday at. . . . . .Half Price

Colors:

White and gold, green, Alice blue, brown, navy, grey, black.

New, Long Corsets At a Short Price

Corsets with the new long curving waist-line and long, soft skirt, four good garters, long back and medium-high bust, made from summer weight coutil, are being sold here, special at per pair, . .75

Corset Clearance

On Monday we shall continue to clear these Corsets, which make up in extra fine quality what they lack in the matter of style. Expensive materials in short and mediumly short cuts, and mostly for stout figures.

The clearance prices are, .35 .50 and .75

LUNCH ROOM SERVICE

BREAKFAST from 7.45 to 9.30. (16 different menus, 25 cents to 50 cents.)
LUNCHEON from 12.00 to 2.00 p.m. (Full course, 35 cents.)
AFTERNOON TEA (Shoppers' Special). 3.00 to 5.30 p.m. 25 cents.
A la Carte all day.

The John Murphy Company Limited

Uptown
6-0-1-0
Our Telephone Number

The John Murphy Company Limited

THE CASTLE BY THE SEA

By H. B. MARRIOTT WATSON

Author of 'Hurricane Island,' 'The Privateersman,' etc.

Copyright, 1909, by H. B. Marriott Watson. All rights reserved by Little, Brown, & Co., Boston

CHAPTER XXII.—Continued.

Of course I let her; we went hand in hand, as I edged forward, through the partitions of the rock.

'Hush; stand still, Norroy. Listen!'

Yes, the sound was clearer and louder. I hastened on. Perdita tripped and would have fallen had I not caught her in my arms. Louder and clearer! I thought I could hear the noise of chips falling under the hammer. I wheeled round a black corner and encountered cold clammy air like that of a charnel house. It seemed to get into my throat. I coughed and gasped. Were we to be poisoned as friends were breaking through? I raised my voice and shouted, and the hollow echoes streamed backwards and forwards along the passages, calling and ever calling mockingly, and with increasing faintness in my ears.

Then there was a sudden flare on the hellish darkness, a blinding glare. I shouted again. Perdita was dimly visible by my side, stumbling on. The voices flowed along to us: 'Brabazon! Is that you?' and a shriller voice, 'Is Miss Forrest there? And Sir Gilbert?'

In another moment we rushed into the area of the lantern and stood revealed.

'Thank God!' said Mr. Toosey, flashing the light on us. 'Thank God, we're in time.'

Miss Harvey went off into wild laughter that was half hysterical, and seized Perdita by the arm and kissed her, and put her arm in mine, and shook hands with Norroy all over again and again.

Meanwhile Toosey was rapidly giving me a brief explanation.

'It's the cipher,' broke in Miss Harvey. 'It was Mr. Toosey's cleverness. He found it out. Oh, my dear, I'm so glad we've got you again. We thought you were drowned when Hawes told his story. Only we couldn't find any trace of you.'

'Is Hawes safe?' asked Perdita.

'Yes, yes; he got ashore and thought you'd gone; and he came and told us all. And we resolved to try the caves again. But we couldn't get in. The way was all choked up.'

'The scoundrels must have blown up the entrance,' said Toosey, 'when they found we were on their tracks. But no one knows why—'

Oh, well, we should straighten out the tangle directly and in good time. We had each much to learn. But for the moment nothing signified, nothing was of importance save that we were saved.

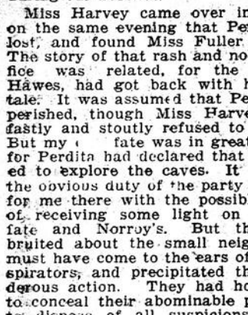
Yet it was impossible not to learn some of the story there and then; for to our astonishment we discovered that the rescuing party had gained entrance to the underground chambers by a connection with the cellars of the Castle.

'It was the cipher!' again declared Christobel excitedly. 'We should learn in time. Now it was necessary for us to find our way to that upper air and light from which we had been so long excluded, and which we had never thought to breathe and see again. Mr. Toosey had broken through a thin wall of plaster which had been erected between the Castle cellars and the top of the caverns—no doubt some time after the abandonment by the Norroys of their connection with the illicit trade. And by this we obtained access to a passage off the cellars, and ascended by the aid of the lantern a flight of stone steps. At the top of these we passed through a hole and then to my surprise, I discovered that we were on the secret stairway in the wall leading to the picture gallery. Five minutes afterwards we were in the morning-room, with the full tide of the bright June sunshine rolling in at the open door and windows, and subject to the tender ministrations of Jackman and his wife and Miss Fuller, who hung weepingly on Perdita. Perdita retired with Miss Fuller and Miss Harvey, and I went to the window. I stood there limply, with my hand on the sill, for some time drinking in again all the delights of life and light. I could not speak. My spirit fainted for its very fulness. From the information communicated by Toosey and Miss Harvey at a subsequent hour, I am enabled to give this resume of the proceedings during our absence.

Miss Harvey came over in distress on the same evening that Perdita was lost, and found Miss Fuller in tears. The story of that rash and noble sacrifice was related, for the boatman, Hawes, had got back with his tragic tale. It was assumed that Perdita had perished, though Miss Harvey steadfastly and stoutly refused to credit it. But my fate was in greater doubt, for Perdita had declared that I intended to explore the caves. It was thus the obvious duty of the party to search for me there with the possible chance of receiving some light on Perdita's fate and Norroy's. But the report bruited about the small neighborhood must have come to the ears of the conspirators, and precipitated their murderous action. They had hoped thus to conceal their abominable plans and to dispose of all suspicions forever. The caves were discovered to be blocked and the explorers returned sadly, wondering if the story of my expedition had been true, and divided as to the advisability of pushing the exploration further in that direction. This was where Mr. Toosey came in.

That ingenious spirit, indomitable after a hundred rebuffs, had pored over the copy of the 'Novum Organum,' catching, maybe, some instinctive gleam of the truth out of that romantic mind of his. In the pursuit of his investigations he had spent two nights in the Castle, having been frankly accepted by the Jackmans, who had a strange faith in him. And, finally, at three in the morning, he knocked at Mrs. Lane's door, roused the household, which included Miss Harvey that night, and unrolled before the ladies in their dressing-gowns his wonderful theory.

It was Miss Harvey who was fired by it, and who insisted that there and then they should go up to the Castle. Her chauffeur was aroused, and the car took the trio up the hill. Jackman and his wife entered into the spirit of this forlorn hope, and the secret passage was tested. You will recall that the cipher ran thus:—



Toosey's wild imagination hit the truth. The secret passage was connected with the smuggling caverns. Heaven knows what inner romantic twist in Jackman nature had made that staid and matter-of-fact butler an adherent of the extravagant evangelist. Miss Harvey declared that there was something in him that convinced her, and there it must rest. His solution was ingenious. With the anxious party trailing after him he had descended the secret stairs twenty steps. Then on the right wall he had marked out his square of bricks, and had counted three to the right, and then three down, thus arriving at the thirteenth brick. This he had insisted on having removed with a pick, when it was seen that a hollow opened on the other side. Excited by this discovery the men succeeded in enlarging the hole so as to admit of the passage of a body, and Toosey passed through. His investigations now laid bare to him another flight of stairs in the wall, which descended to the level of the cellars, and from which access to these was possible through a blocked doorway. Jackman had broken through this, and then the search seemed to have ended in failure. But Miss Harvey who had followed them, casting her lantern on the other side of the passage, had seen signs of a second doorway. This, too, had been destroyed, and the entrance to the underground galleries had been thus opened. In our prison cell we had lain not more than thirty or forty feet away from the foundations of the Castle; and I saw now how it was that I had been disturbed by the noises I had set down to the death tick. The channels of the caverns had conveyed the sounds of the dwarf and his companions as they mined the ore in the upper chambers.

All this story I pieced together gradually, and when we had recovered from the strain of our incarceration. Immediately after that, we set inquiries going in the neighborhood, inquiries which the detective, engaged by Mrs. Harvey, arrived just in time to superintend. A break-down gang entered the cave at low water, and the bodies of the dwarf and his companion were found in the ruins with which they would have involved us. Later I solved more of the mystery. The fisherman, Dalling, had always been a character of some suspicion at the Point; the dwarf, it turned out, was called Horne, and we learned that he had a brother in London who had 'got on.' He lived at the group of cottages on the cliff, to which I had once tracked Naylor. I could not doubt that this Horne, who was a practical miner from Cornwall, had made the discovery of ore in the caves, and had communicated with his brother, the commission agent. Hence, the widerpread and elaborate plot to oust Norroy, and to obtain possession of the estate. The secret out, the commission agent disappeared, and Mr. Naylor was not heard of for some time. Though we took legal advice it was not considered that we had evidence to establish definitely the connection of either with the kidnapping of Norroy, or the blowing up of the caves. Such is the law!

With our release from our terrible captivity the story should fitly end. Yet there is one thing more to chronicle. Norroy did not have to fight his case, or even to go into court. The action never went farther, and we assumed that Mr. Naylor was afraid that we possessed more evidence than we had. Moreover, if the case had come into court it would not have mattered; for at Norroy Castle rules Lady Norroy, late of New York.

As for me, I have nearly finished my book, but 'Studies in Earth,' will probably wait some time ere it sees the light. I have other work. My dear Perdita has overwhelmed me with a heap of financial responsibilities, and seems glad to be rid of them. I have told her that she married me under false pretences; for I had wooed and loved a girl whose face was her fortune, and—well, I happen now to love a woman who is of wealth and consequence in the world. Moreover, we have a place which we consider is much superior to the Castle. It may not be so old, and storied, but it is more comfortable. It has sweet gardens, and is within sound of the challenging sea—and it is our own.

I am glad Perdita believed in that shining shore of mine. We watch it often from behind our southern windows, and I hope we shall see it always—even unto the end, and beyond.

(The End.)

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

GRANDMA'S GRASSHOPPER DREAM.

Howell was lying in the grass under the maple tree; grandma was sitting in her rocker beside him. Father had met the train the night before, and brought her home after Howell was in bed asleep, so this was his first visit with Grandma Curtis.

He had taken her to see the pony, the puppies and the bantams, and now he was showing her books and tops; they lay scattered on the ground all around him. But from a pocket—the one the most out of grandma's sight—the corner of a pasteboard box was peeping, just the weeniest bit in the world! There was a tiny hole in that corner, and what looked like a little brown thread or wire kept wriggling and squirming in and out. Although Grandma had her spectacles on, she did not seemed to see the box at all.

Howell looked up presently; they had been silent for a time. 'Do you mind my knowing what you are thinking about, grandma?' he asked.

'No dearie, I was going to tell you. I was thinking of a remarkably strange dream I had once, long, long ago, when I was not any older than you. We lived in the country, too; a number of us children had been catching grasshoppers; we liked to play with them, tying threads to their legs or wings, and letting them fly to the thread's end, then pulling them back again.

'Sometimes in the play a wing or leg would come off, and the poor insect would be left to suffer. Growing tired of the sport, we would shut them up in tight little boxes, leaving them there for hours.

'One day it was warm and sultry; we had shut the grasshoppers up as usual, and I climped into the hay mow and fell asleep. By and by I thought I was lying in the clover out in the meadow, and the tallest figure I had ever seen came walking toward me. It appeared to be as high as the trees; I had never been so frightened before, and started to run and hide. I thought I was safely hidden behind a bush and so peeped through the leaves to get a look at the monster; it was a huge grasshopper walking on his hind legs and carrying an immense box under his foreleg or arm.

'Just then he spied me and made a pounce, his claws came down on me so hard that they bruised my flesh, and picking me up carelessly by the wrist, he flung me into the box and fastened down the lid.

'To my surprise, I found all the little boys and girls I had been playing with shut in with me. Each one was gasping for air, and some had broken or sprained limbs. We kicked and scratched and struggled to get out, and cried all of the time, but the grasshopper kept carrying us in a pocket under his wing. My, how hot it was there!

'Occasionally he would open the lid a crack, and we would get part out, then he would smile, shake the box, bumping us together, and sometimes putting down the lid with a quick snap that would catch our fingers.

'After a very long while we heard voices, the light was let in on us once more, carefully, so we could not escape; and we nearly died of terror; for there stood a group of 'hoppers, each as large as the one which had caught us!

'Each took one of us in his sharp claws and pinched us tight, so as to make the tears run down our cheeks, and they would laugh. 'So, ho! 'they said. 'This is the way you used to do with us to make us "spit tobacco." You didn't care that it meant our life-blood you were taking.'

'Next, they got ropes and tied to our ankles and wrists and flung us far from them, jerking us back again. Or they let us run as far as the ropes would reach and when we thought they had lost us in the woods, and would begin to untie the ropes — a pull, and they had us again!

'Finally, all but myself were maimed in some way, and they had just come to me and picked me up. "My," they said, "wouldn't it be fun to see her try to walk on one foot; let's break a bone at the knee joint, yes, and one at the elbow."

'I gave a fearful scream, and wakened to find mother shaking me to rouse me from my nap. They had looked everywhere for me and had at last thought of the hay-loft. The first thing I did was to go for my box and let the grasshoppers out, and from that day to this I've never played that way.'

Howell's face was flushed, for some reason he had not seemed to enjoy the story, and he could think of nothing to say. He was glad that his mother called him to take a note over to a neighbor's, but grandma saw him first disappear behind the barn; he was gone only a moment, and as he hurried on with his errand she quietly followed to where he had been. She smiled, for she saw an empty pasteboard box, with one grasshopper sitting on the outside. There was another on a nearby tuft of grass, and three on the fence, while half a dozen 'June bugs' were floating in the air.—'Presbyterian Banner.'

WHAT SAITH THE SCRIPTURE?

July 2.

This is the ordinance of the passover: There shall no stranger eat thereof.

We have an altar, whereof they have no right to eat which serve the tabernacle.—Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God.—At that time ye were without Christ, being aliens from the commonwealth of Israel, and strangers from the covenants of promise. But now, in Christ Jesus, ye who sometime were far off, are made nigh by the blood of Christ.

For he is our peace, who hath made both one, . . . having abolished in his flesh the enmity, even the law of commandments contained in ordinances; for to make in himself of twain one new man, so making peace.

Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellowcitizens with the saints, and of the household of God.

Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me.

Ex. xii., 43. Heb. xiii., 10. John iii., 3. Eph. ii., 12, 13. Eph. ii., 14, 15. Eph. ii., 19. Rev. iii., 20.

JULY BIG MONTH FOR DIVIDEND PAYMENTS

July interst and dividend disbursements in the United States are figured at approximately $200,000,000, or about $20,000,000 more than a year ago.

The Canadian interest and dividend list for July is very large, including the following:

Quarterly dividends payable —Stocks —Can. Permonent Mortgage Corporation. Can. C. Rubber Company, com. and pref., Can. Gen. Electric Co., com., Carter-Crume Company, pref., Central Can. Loan and Savings Company, City Dairy Company pref., Confederation Life Association, Consumers' Gas Co., Dominion Coal Co., com., Dominion Textile Company, com., Duluth-Superior Traction Company, com. and pref., the Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co., Eastern Trust Co., Halifax Electric Tram. Co., Illinois Traction Co., pref., Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada, Laurentidee Pulp Company, com. and pref., Mackay Companies, com. and pref., National Trust Company, the Nova Scotia Telephone Company, Ogilvie Flour Mills Company, com., Ottawa Electric Railway Company, Porto Rico Railway Company, pref., Sao Paulo Tram., Light and Power Company, the Shawinigan Water and Power Company com., Smart Bag Company, pref., Toronto Eectric Light Company, Toronto Railway Company, Toronto Savings and Loan Company, Tri-City Railway and Light Company, Twin City Rapid Transit Company pref., Union Trust Company, West India Electric Company, the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, Wm. A. Rogers, com. and pref., Montreal Steel Works. Canadian Westinghouse, Trinidad Electric, Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Crown Reserve Mining Company, Dominion Telegraph Company, Dominion Textile Company, preferedde1, Guarantee Company of North America, Mexican Light and Power Company, Montreal Telegraph Company, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company pref.

Semi-annual dividends payable — Bonds—Demerara Elec. Co., 1st mortgage, Detroit United Railway, Dominion Iron and Steel Company, 1st mortgage, Duluth, Rainy Lake and Winnipeg Ry., Halifax Elec. Tram. Company, Laurentide Paper Companay, Mexican Electric Light Company, Mexico Tramways Co., 6 percent, Moirs, Limited, Montreal L., Heat and Power Company, 4½ percent, National Breweries, North Atlanttic Collieries, Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, Ottawa Gas Company, Rio de Janeiro T., L. & P. Company, 1st mortgage, Robb Engine Co., Consolidated, Robb-Mumford Boiler Company, Stanfield's Limited, Toronto Electric Light Company, Trinidad Con. Telephones, West India Electric Company, Winnipeg Electric Railway Company, Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

Stocks — Semi-annual — Can. L. and Nat. Invest. Co., Canada Paper Co., pfd., Elec. Development Company of Ontario pref., Halifax Fire Insurance Company, Huron and Erie L. & Sav. Company, Imperial Loan and Investment Company of Canada; London & Can. Loan & Agency Company, London Street Railway Company, Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company, Niagara Navigation Company, North American Life Assurance Company, Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada, the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company, perp. debentures, Ontario Loan and Debenture Company, Real Estate Loan Company of Canada, SunLife Assurance Co., Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Toronto Mortgage Company.

Banks— Bank of New Brunswick, the Bank of Nova Scotia, Banque Provinciale, Dominion Bank, Eastern Townships Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Molsons Bank, Royal Bank of Canada, United Empire Bank of Canada, Montreal City and District Savings Bank, Northern Crown Bank.

Do it Now

Tomorrow A. M. too late. Take a CASCARET at bed time; get up in the morning feeling fine and dandy. No need for *sickness* from *over-eating* and *drinking*. They surely work while you sleep and help nature help you. Millions take them and keep well.

CASCARETS 10c a box for a week's treatment, all druggists. Biggest seller in the world. Million boxes a month.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WAUMBEK —AND— COTTAGES
Jefferson, N. H., in the White Mountains
Opens June 25
18 hole golf course, On famous scenic auto routes.
Detached family cottages completely furnished, with hotel service. Address
CHARLES V. MURPHY, Manager

GRANITE SPRING HOTEL Long Island, Portland Harbor Maine.
Facing Casco Bay. Beautifully located. Bathing, boating, fishing. Special shore dinners. Excellent cuisine. Hotel modern; 25 minutes ride from Portland. Private salt water baths. Reasonable rates. Booklets.
E. PONCE, Prop.

GASPE BASIN
The favorite spot for Health and Sport.
CHARMING RESORT FOR SPORTSMEN AND PLEASURE SEEKERS.
The vicinity affords beautiful scenery, fine sea bathing and unexcelled fishing. Guests have the privilege of salmon and trout fishing in connection with the house. Salmon and Trout Fishing par excellence.

BAKER'S HOTEL
(Now Open)
so long and favorably known, offers first-class accommodation for tourists, with all the comforts of home.
Before making your plans for your summer outing, be sure to write for terms and other information to
BAKER'S HOTEL, Gaspé, Que.

BROME LAKE HOUSE, Bondville
This new and up to date Hotel is open for the reception of guests. Good fishing, boating and bathing. Plenty of shade, wide verandahs; first class chef; toilet and bath in house. Fine Dance Hall. Good train service; C.P.R., Knowlton or Foster. For terms, apply
E. FRANK C. CARPENTER.

BATESVILLE HOUSE, SITUATED ON lake shore in the heart of the Laurentians, is now ready for guests; excellent accommodation. For particulars apply to BATESVILLE HOUSE, Weir, Que.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG — A FEW boarders can be accommodated on west shore. Steamer connects with Montreal trains at Magog. Boating, bathing, fishing. For terms and particulars apply JOHN PATTERSON, East Bolton, Que.

TORQUAY HOUSE, LAURENTIAN Mountains—Limited number accommodated; good board, bathing, boating, fishing, and driving; excellent spring water; piano; boats; telephone; an ideal place to recuperate and spend the summer holidays. S. H. SOBEY, Arundel, Que.

GOWAN BANK HALL, ON THE Shore of the beautiful Lake Memphremagog, is open for summer visitors; rates moderate. Address, DOUGLAS McGOWAN, Georgeville, P.Q.

ing Lake Maskinonge, in the Laurentian region; cool airy rooms, verandahs; fine beach; safe bathing; beautiful scenery; exceptionally bracing air; adults only. Box 35, St. Gabriel de Brandon.

SMALL COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO let at Dixie for the season, from $40 to $200, with river front privileges, near the lake. Telephone Uptown 1202.

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

HOTEL TRAYMORE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Open Throughout the Year
Famous as the hotel with every modern convenience and all the comforts of home.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY.
Chas. O. Marquette, Mgr. D. S. White, Pres.

QUEBEC STEAMSHIP Company, Limited.
RIVER AND GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.
Summer Cruises in Cool Latitudes.
SS. "CASCAPEDIA," 1,900 tons, recently fitted out on the Clyde specially for this service, with all modern comforts, leaves Montreal, on Mondays, at 4 p.m., 4th and 18th July, 1st, 15th and 29th August, and from Quebec the following day at noon, for Pictou, N.S., calling at Gaspé, Mal Bay, Perce, Grand River, Summerside, P.E.I., and Charlottetown, P.E.I.

NEW YORK FROM QUEBEC
(Via Far-famed River Saguenay)
calling at Charlottetown and Halifax. SS. "TRINIDAD," 2,600 tons, sails from Quebec, 8th and 22nd July, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd September, at 5 p.m.

BERMUDA
Summer excursions, $20 and upwards, by the twin screw "BERMUDIAN," 5,600 tons. Sailings from New York, at 10 a.m., 6th, 16th, and 27th July, and every 10 days thereafter. Temperature, cooled by sea breezes, seldom rises above 80 degrees.
The finest trips of the season for Health and Comfort.
For full information apply to any Ticket Agent, or to
J. G. BROCK & CO., Agents,
211 Commissioners street, City.

ALLAN LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL.

Corsican	July 1	July 29	Aug. 26
Virginian	July 8	Aug. 5	Sept. 2
Tunisian	July 15	Aug. 12	Sept. 9
Victorian	July 22	Aug. 19	Sept. 16

The Turbine SS. Victorian has made the fastest passage on record between Liverpool and Montreal—5 days 15 hours 6 minutes.
Saloon, $77.50 and up; Turbiners, $37.50 and up.
Second Cabin, $47.50, $50.00 and upwards; London, $2.50 additional.
Third Class, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, Belfast or Londonderry, $28.75 and $30.00, according to steamer.

TO GLASGOW.
Icnian. June 30 Pretorian, July 16
Southwark, July 9 Hesperian, " 23
Hesperian: Saloon, $67.50 and up; second class, $47.50 and up.
Other steamers, One-Class Cabin, called Second Cabin, $45.00, and upwards. Third-Class, $28.75.

TO HAVRE AND LONDON.
Corinthian, July 2 Pomeranian, July 23
Lake Erie, " 16 Sicilian, July 30
One-Class. — Second Cabin, Rate—London, $42.50; Havre, $45.00, $52.50 and up; Paris, $3.65 additional. Third-Class—London, $27.75; Havre, $32.00; Paris, $34.50.
All the steamers on the above services, Liverpool, Glasgow, London and Havre, are fitted with cold storage.
H. & A. ALLAN,
55 COMMON STREET, Montreal.

REFORD AGENCIES
DONALDSON LINE TO GLASGOW
ONE CLASS CABIN SERVICE.
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. SATURNIA . . . . . June 30
(Cold Storage.)
SS. LAKONIA . . . . . July 7
(Cold Storage.)
Passage Rates—Cabin (called Second), $45.00 and upwards; Third-Class, Eastbound, $27.75; Prepaid, Westbound, $28.75.

THOMSON LINE TO LONDON
FROM MONTREAL.
SS. DEVONA . . . . . July 2
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
SS. TORTONA . . . . . July 9
(Cold Storage and Cool Air.)
LEITH SERVICE.
SS. FREMONA . . . . . June 29
THE ROBERT REFORD CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Quebec, St. John, N.B.

Manchester Liners
(LIMITED).
Weekly Sailings from Montreal.
Manchester Shipper . . . . July 2
Manchester Exchange . . . . July 9
Manchester Importer . . . . July 16
Manchester Engineer . . . . July 23
Limited number of passengers carried.
FURNESS, WITHY & CO., Limited
AGENTS, MONTREAL.

BAY CHALEUR STEAMER SENLAC
Leaves Campbellton for Gaspe and intermediate ports every Wednesday and Saturday about 11 a.m., after arrival of Ocean Limited. For rates, reservations, etc., apply C. D. ROBINSON, Campbellton, N.B.

Nyal's FAMILY REMEDIES
LOOK FOR THE DANDELION COLORED PACKAGE
Sold and Guaranteed by all good Druggists
They know the formulas
One for each everyday ailment

We Lead
in paying Highest Cash Prices for your Rags, Old Rubbers, Iron and Metals, Tailor Clippings, Factory Waste. Call UP 986, and we will attend promptly.
A. ELLISON & SON, Limited,
362 St. James Street.

White-Star Dominion.
Canadian Service Mail Steamers.
MONTREAL—QUEBEC—LIVERPOOL.

Dominion	July 2	July 30	Aug. 27
Laurentic	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 3
Canada	July 16	Aug. 13	Sept. 10
Megantic	July 23	Aug. 20	Sept. 17

Laurentic and Megantic largest and most modern steamers sailing from the St. Lawrence. Superb accommodation for First, Second and Third Class passengers.
Canada and Dominion, One Class Cabin (called 2nd Class). Rates very moderate. Third Class are also carried.
For all informations apply to Local Agents, or
COMPANY'S OFFICE,
118 Notre Dame Street West.

"EMPRESSES" of the ATLANTIC
CAN. PA. RY. CO'Y'S STEAMSHIP LINES.
MONTREAL-QUEBEC-LIVERPOOL

Lake Champlain	July 7	Aug. 4
Emp. of Ireland	July 15	Aug. 12
Lake Manitoba	July 21	Aug. 18
Emp. of Britain	July 29	Aug. 26

Rates—Empress steamers: First class, $90 and upwards; Second class, $51.25 and upwards. Lake Steamers—One Class Cabin, second class rates, $47.50 and upwards.
Tickets and information from any Steamship Agents, or
W. G. Annable, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Wm. Webber, Pass. Agt.
3 and 5 Board of Trade Building.

THE CANADIAN NORTHERN **ROYAL LINE**
New Triple Screw Turbine Steamships
MODERN TO THE MINUTE.
From Bristol. Sailings. From Montreal
June 23...ROYAL GEORGE...July 7
July 7...ROYAL EDWARD...July 21
July 21...ROYAL GEORGE...Aug. 4
Aug. 4...ROYAL EDWARD...Aug. 18
and fortnightly on Thursdays thereafter
THE FAST ROYAL MAIL ROUTE
BETWEEN
CANADA AND GREAT BRITAIN
For rates and reservations apply to any Steamship Agent; GUY TOMBS, Acting General Passenger Agent; A. H. DAVIS, Passenger Agent, Imperial Bank Building, Montreal, Que., or WM. PHILLIPS, Acting Traffic Manager, Toronto, Ont.

OTTAWA RIVER NAV. Co
DAILY PASSENGER STEAMERS.
OTTAWA, $2.50. Return $4.
Daily Excursions to Oka, Hudson, or Carillon, by Steamer Empress, home by the Rapids, $1.00, arriving at Montreal at 6.30 p.m.
For above Trips take 8 a.m. G.T.R. for Lachine to connect with steamer.
Afternoon Trips, going train, returning by Str. Empress, via Rapids.
To Hudson, C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip, $1.00.
To St. Anne de Bellevue, G.T.R. or C.P.R., 1.30 p.m. Round Trip, 80c.
To Lachine, G.T.R., 5 p.m. Round Trip, 50c.
Tickets at Grand Trunk Station, Windsor Hotel, 128, 130, 286 St. James, and 530 St. Catherine West Windsor Station for Hudson, afternoon trip.
Telephone MAIN 1029.

Saturday Excursion
Str. 'CHATEAUGUAY' will leave Black's Bridge, foot of Prince street, at 1 p.m. on Saturday, for Lachine and Chateauguay. On returning the boat will shoot the rapids.
TICKETS, 50c ROUND TRIP.
Can be procured on board.
The Chateauguay and Beauharnois Navigation Company.

TRACTS FREE
To be had from the
RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY,
BIBLE HOUSE, 74 UNION AVE.

R & O **SHORT TRIPS**
Saturdays and Sundays, at 9 a.m.—G.T.R. for Cornwall. Returning by R. & O. Steamer not later than Sunday. Fare, $2.50. Saturdays, G.T.R. to Kingston (or via Prescott and boat), and R. & O. steamer, returning Sunday through Thousand Islands and all the Rapids. Fare, $6. Saturdays at 2 p.m., new steamer 'Three Rivers,' for Lavaltrie, and return, at 8 p.m. Fare, 75c. Saturdays at 2.30 p.m.—Str. 'Terrebonne' for Boucherville, 35c; Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c. Back to city at 7.30 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays at 7 p.m.—Steamers for Quebec, leaving Quebec Sunday or Monday evening. Fare, $4.50. Sundays at 9 a.m., new steamer 'Three Rivers' for Repentigny or St. Sulpice, 60c; Lavaltrie, 70c; Lanorale, 75c; Berthier or Grand Nord, $1.00. Back to city at 9 p.m. Sundays at 9 a.m.—Str. 'Terrebonne' for Varennes, 50c; Vercheres, 60c; Contrecoeur, 75c; Sorel, $1. Back to city at 8.30 p.m. Steamers sail from Victoria Pier. Refreshments on board.

Pap-Sag AND DYSPEPSIA
TABLETS
The only way to cure a bad case of Dyspepsia is to take one or two Pap-Sag Tablets in a little warm water, after each meal. Not to observe this simple and easy rule is to remain depressed with all kinds of stomach disorders, such as Heartburn, Fetid Breath, Gastritis, Flatulence and Indigestion.
WE MAIL A FREE SAMPLE WHEN REQUESTED
For sale by all Druggists. Sent also by Mail on Receipt of Price.
50c per Box, $2.50 for six Boxes
ADDRESS: PAP-SAG COMPANY MONTREAL

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Aviation Meet
LAKESIDE
SPECIAL TRAINS
SATURDAY, July 2nd
LEAVE WINDSOR STREET STATION

2.00 p.m.	2.20 p.m.
2.40 p.m.	3.00 p.m.
3.20 p.m.	3.40 p.m.
4.05 p.m.	4.25 p.m.
4.40 p.m.	5.00 p.m.
5.20 p.m.	5.40 p.m.

Returning trains will leave Lakeside at 6.20 p.m., 6.40 p.m., 7.00 p.m., 7.20 p.m., and later if required.
Desirable Week-End Trips
Good going Saturday and Sunday, returning until Monday following to various points.
Special Exoursion
MONTREAL TO
St. Jerome and Return
95c Adults. 50c Children
Tickets good going by train leaving Place Viger 8.45 a.m., Sunday, July 3rd, returning the same day.
N.E.A. Convention, Boston
Single fare for the round trip on Convention plan. Tickets on sale July 2, 3, 4. Tickets good to return, leaving Boston not earlier than July 4 nor later than July 13. Extension of return limit to September 15, 1910, on payment of one dollar.
St. Andrews-by-the-Sea,
Sleeping Car daily.
Cheap Excursions to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, Portland, and San Francisco.
Particulars on application.
CITY TICKET OFFICE,
218 St. James Street, near Post Office
Telephones: Main 3732-3733, or Place Viger and Windsor Street Stations.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Aviation Meet
LAKESIDE
In connection with the Aviation Meet the Grand Trunk Railway System Train Service to Lakeside will be as follows:
SATURDAY, JULY 2nd
9.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.57 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m., and 6.15 p.m.
Returning, leave Lakeside at frequent intervals between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m., or until all passengers are required, or until all passengers are returned.
CITY TICKET OFFICES,
130 St. James Street. 'Phones Main 6905, 6906, 6907, or Bonaventure Station.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY
BONAVENTURE UNION STATION.
SUMMER SCHEDULE
IN EFFECT JUNE 19th.
MARITIME EXPRESS.

8.15 a.m. DAILY	For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis, Quebec, Riv. Ouelle, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Little Metis, Campbellton.
8.15 a.m. Except Saturday	For the above-named Stations; also Moncton, St. John and Halifax.
4 p.m. Except Sunday	Express for St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, St. Leonard, Nicolet and intermediate stations.
OCEAN LIMITED.	
7.30 p.m. Except Saturday	For St. Hyacinthe, Levis, Quebec, Murray Bay, Riv. du Loup, Bic, Little Metis, Matapedia, Campbellton, Moncton, St. John, Halifax and Sydney. Through connections for Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.
11.45 p.m. Sat. Only	For St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Levis and Quebec.

CITY TICKET OFFICE:
130 St. James St Tel., Bell M. 615.
H. A. PRICE, Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt. GEO. STRUBBE, City Ticket Agt.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.
PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED
We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advisability of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marion & Marion, Quebec Bank Building, Montreal, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

PATENTS FETHERSTONHAUGH & DENNISON & CO
LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND GLOBE BUILDING, MONTREAL

PATENTS THAT PROTECT
FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO.
Chas. W. Taylor, B. Sc., late Examiner Canadian Patent Office.
CANADA LIFE BUILDING, - MONTREAL

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

ANDREW YOUNG
Engineer and Machinest.
11, 13, 15 BUSBY LANE, Montreal
'Phone 2544 Main.

LATEST IMPROVEMENTS
FULLEST LIGHT, AND EVERY FACILITY FOR BEST POSSIBLE WORKMANSHIP.
C. A. LAMOTHE,
Horseshoeing and Clipping Parlor,
24 BERTHELET STREET.
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.

Ethel Bunt was fined 10s. at Eastbourne for committing an assault at a wedding by throwing rice and flour at the bride's mother.

OPEN AIR MUSIC

Question of Band Performances Left With Controller Ainey.

A lengthy discussion on the subject of open-air band concerts took place at Thursday morning's session of the Board of Control. That these concerts should be held all agreed, but on the question of who should give them there was a difference. Controller Lachapelle thought only good bands should be employed. With this Mr. Wanklyn agreed, suggesting that five or six should be engaged to give all the concerts. Controller Dupuis felt more bands should be allowed to benefit by the money expended for these concerts.

The whole question was left in the hands of Controller Ainey.

For evenings, driving, walking or travelling. They present a most attractive, stylish appearance. Made in four distinct types — all rainproofed.

Ask your dealer. If he does not sell them, write for style book and samples.

Kenyon Company
23 Union Sq. New York

Child Gifts

Baby spoons, children's sets, food pushers, etc., are appropriate. If they are stamped

1847 ROGERS BROS.

they represent the highest quality silver plate.

"Silver Plate that Wears"

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

MERIDEN BRITA CO.
SOLD BY LEADING DEALERS

JACKSON & CO.

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS and CONTRACTORS.

Valuations made. Jobbing promptly attended to.

[illegible] HERNIA ROAD

We don't advertise how cheap we sell our furniture and clothing; come and convince yourself that we are selling cheaper than any man in the city, and make terms to suit yourself as to easy payments.

UNIVERSAL FURNITURE CO.
MAIN 550. 53 CRAIG WEST.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE

First Class residential school for Girls and Young Ladies.

Pupils enrolling for Session 1910-1911.

WRITE FOR CALENDAR and Full Information.

Rev. W. D. Armstrong, M.A., D.D., Prest.

ALBERT COLLEGE

BELLEVILLE, ONT.

OVER 300 STUDENTS enrolled annually, one-half of whom are young ladies.

Highest facilities in all departments. Will reopen Sept. 6th, 1910. For illustrated calendar, address,

PRINCIPAL DYER, D.D.

SABREVOIS COLLEGE.

Church of England Residential French School, for Boys and Girls.

FOUNDED IN 1847.

Head Master, the Rev. R. E. PAGE (London, England).

Takes Pupils from the Elementary Classes to the Standard of University Matriculation.

Terms moderate.

Apply to the Principal,

Rev. HENRY E. BENOIT,
121 Chatham Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

A Valuable Opportunity to learn French is offered to English students.

DUNHAM LADIES' COLLEGE,

CHURCH SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Dio. of Mont.

Pres. Right Rev. J. C. Farthing, D.D.

Provides a thorough, liberal and up-to-date training and education for girls only. Situated in the beautiful Eastern Townships (the Switzerland of Canada), with large grounds, having a highly accomplished and qualified staff, and under the direct care and supervision of the church, it possesses those many requisites for the full development of all the graces of body, mind and heart. Full particulars and calendar on application to the Lady Principal, Dunham, P.Q.

ASHBURY COLLEGE

ROCKCLIFFE PARK, OTTAWA.

RESIDENT SCHOOL FOR BOYS

Large, new fire proof buildings—Perfect sanitation. Beautiful and very healthy situation on high ground outside city. Ten acres of Playing Fields. Large up-to-date Gymnasium.

SPECIAL PREPARATION FOR R.M.C., where the School has obtained many successes.

Junior Department for Little Boys. Write for Calendar to

REV. GEO. P. WOOLLCOMBE, M.A., (Oxon), Headmaster.

DISCOURTESY BY OFFICER

Canadian Immigration Official Detained Train by Boorish Behaviour.

PASSENGERS WERE INSULTED.

Canadian Citizen, Ordered to Leave Train, Refused to Do So Unless Arrested.

Windsor, June 30.—The Canadian Pacific Railway train, No. 4, due to leave Windsor for the east at 1.20 o'clock on Monday morning, was unnecessarily detained by an officer of the Canadian Immigration Department, who refused to allow the train to pull out of the depot until a passenger, who is a well-known citizen of Woodstock, was put off. The Woodstock man, however, knew his rights better than the officer knew his duty, and refused to leave the train, unless placed under arrest. The officer hadn't the courage to follow up his threats, and after detaining the train for a considerable time, gave the conductor authority for the train to proceed on its journey. A gentleman, who was an eye-witness of the affair, and a Canadian, made the statement that in all his travels he had never witnessed in either America or Europe, more discourteous treatment than was shown by the Canadian officer. Several passengers on the car expressed their indignation for the conduct of the officer in the severest terms. Here is the story as told by an eye-witness:

A lady from the United States and a passenger from Canada sat facing each other in a double seat in the day-coach. To all appearances the two were entire strangers to each other, as neither seemed to take any particular interest in the other. After the train had been run on the ferry boat, the Immigration Officer walked down the aisle and in a very uncivil way and in a manner to attract the attention of the entire car, demanded a lot of both pertinent and impertinent information in regard to the lady's private affairs. The lady responded to the officer's inquiries politely and promptly. Among other questions asked by the officer were the following: The lady's name, home address, destination, names of people to whom she was going, their relationship, the object of her visit, information in regard to her single or married state, amount of money in her possession, etc, etc. The gentleman who sat opposite to her seemed to take no interest in either the questions or the answers until the demand came from the officer as to the lady's age. Before she had time to answer the passenger from Woodstock arose and stepped out into the aisle a few paces, and almost instantly the officer demanded in a loud voice and in a most discourteous manner that the passenger must not run away. The officer further stated in a manner so as to be heard throughout the entire car that he knew the man's reputation and what he was doing, and that he'd make it hot for him before he got through. The officer also demanded that the passenger occupy the same seat again, which request was not complied with.

ORDERED HIM TO LEAVE TRAIN.

After several other remarks of a most discourteous nature, the passenger from Woodstock informed the conductor that he would sit where he pleased, and go where he liked, that his only object in leaving the seat occupied was to avoid hearing the answers given by the lady concerning her private affairs, which were of no interest to him. This statement the officer refused to accept, and then ordered the passenger off the train, which request was likewise not complied with. After finishing with the American lady the officer turned to the Woodstock passenger and demanded information in regard to his private affairs, which was likewise promptly and politely supplied. By this time the train had been standing at Windsor station for a considerable time and the train hands were waiting patiently to take the train out. The officer again demanded that the passenger leave the train. The passenger replied that he would do so only when under arrest. This step the officer was afraid to take, but ordered the conductor not to leave the station until the passenger was put off the train. The conductor offered to vouch for the reliability of the passenger and his statements made to the officer. This was of no avail. Finally to add insult to injury the immigration officer said that he would allow the train to proceed on its journey if the passenger would apologize to him. The Woodstock man refused point blank to apologize in any manner, shape or form, at the same time informing the officer that he would report the case to Ottawa, and no sooner was this statement made than the conductor was given permission to take out his train. One gentleman on the train made the remark that he had witnessed much discourtesy on the part of Russian officers, but never had he witnessed anything that equalled the incident of last night.

The above despatch refers to Mr. W. J. Taylor, publisher of the 'Sentinel-Review.' When shown the despatch Mr. Taylor confirmed every statement in it. He said that the despatch was literally true and added that even more might have been said.

Vote early Monday, the fourth of July, for the Candidates endorsed by the Montreal Citizens' Association.

Samaritan Hospital FOR WOMEN,

394 Dorchester street west, Montreal.

The only hospital in Canada exclusively devoted to Diseases of Women.

Warm Weather Advice.

If your clothes are clean and fresh you will feel much cooler. Ladies' dainty dresses, and gentlemen's summer suits, cleaned beautifully.

British American Dyeing Co.,

7 Telephones and Offices.

Agents throughout the Dominion.

Horse-shoeing and Blacksmithing

ALEXANDER LINDSAY,

HORSESHOER AND BLACKSMITH,

57 St. Henry.

Quick Service. Good Work and Low Prices

The 'Witness' Fashion Hint

A TUNIC TEA GOWN.

Tea gowns, of course, follow the general costume styles of the season, and the new tea tunics—as they might be called—are graceful. This tunic is of deep cream net in panel and border pattern, dropped over a trailing gown of pale blue crepe. At the top of the tunic there is a little yoke and over sleeves made from gold-beaded net. This is set on to the net tunic with embroidery in shades of violet and wistaria. A pale wistaria colored sash is draped through the panels of the net, weighting the tunic and adding grace to the model.

ABANDONED PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Joseph Deguire, an elector of Cote des Neiges ward, who filed a petition in court Thursday, asking an injunction to prevent the city clerk from using the voters' lists of 1909 in Monday next's election, abandoned his proceedings this morning.

AN ELECTION CASE.

Mr. Justice Davidson has rendered judgment dismissing the exception to the form in the case of the contested election of Ald. Dubeau, of Lafontaine ward. In this case it was contended that the petitioner, Lemoine, was not a duly qualified voter, but the court held that his name appearing on the list after said list was duly revised, his qualification could not be further contested.

THE GRACE DART HOME.

The Grace Dart Home thankfully acknowledges the following donations:

A friend, per Miss Bella Boyd	$ 50.00
Miss A. E. Aspinwall Howe, Lennoxville, Que.	10.00
Mrs. Kenneth Thornton (thank offer)	10.00
C. P. R. and Broker Telegraph operators of Montreal and Quebec, per R. J. Kane	66.75
	$136.75

Dominion Oil Cloth Company, one roll new oil cloth.

Mr. Alexander Rough, buns and cakes.

JAMES A. PATTEN.

Retires From Wheat Market Worth Between $10,000,000 and $15,000,000.

Chicago, July 2.—Saying he had a long siege in the grain business, and that he was ready to quit and look on while others were busy, James A. Patten retired yesterday, and the firm of Bartlett, Patten & Company passed out of existence, being succeeded by Bartlett, Fraser & Company. Those who know Mr. Patten best say he goes out on business worth $10,000,000 to $15,000,000. He states that he thinks those figures too high.

DEATH OF A SEIGNEUR.

The death is announced of Mr. M. Parant-Mingan, Seigneur de Mingan. He was born at Quebec June 12, 1830, and worked there for many years as a printer; continuing in this occupation on his removal to Montreal in 1865. Since leaving the employ of Messrs. John Lovell & Son in 1892 Mr. Mingan has been best known in connection with his long litigation with the Government concerning the Mingan Seigniory on behalf of the Hebert heirs.

BACK TO ST. HENRI DE MASCOUCHE.

Thos of the former residents of St. Henri de Mascouche who did not receive their special invitation card, are also heartily invited to the civic and religious demonstrations which are to take place on the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July next.

ROYAL GUARDIANS.

The members were entertained in the hall of Federation Lodge this week by the District Deputy Supreme Guardian, and after routine business (during which four new members were admitted) the party retired to the hall and enjoyed a most pleasant game of euchre. Bros. Jennings and Goodbody being the winners of very appropriate prizes. Light refreshments were served during intermission.

CONSENTS TO ASSIGN.

Mrs. L. S. Monast, hotelkeeper, of Ville St. Pierre, has consented to assign at the demand of Wilfred Monette.

Delicate Shades for Summer Frocks.

Everyone must have been impressed with the immense variety of Delicate Shades that are worn this summer. Has it ever occurred to you that quite a number of these are last year's White Dresses that have been dyed at Home with 'DY-O-LA,' that splendid New Dye that anyone can use without the slightest experience? For delicate shades such as Light Blue, Green, Mauve, Pink, Champagne, Tan, etc.—all one has to do is to buy a 10 cent package at a Drug Store, use the Dye very weak, about an eighth of a package to 5 gallons of water, and follow the simple directions on the package. It's so simple and such a saving you certainly should try it. The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, 74 St. Antoine St., 2 doors East of Inspector St., have just issued a neat little booklet and sample card of colors, telling all about this Improved Home Dye. You should secure a copy, and at the same time see a set of samples of Summer Goods dyed with DY-O-LA.

THE KING'S STATUE

Subscriptions to the 'Witness' fund for a memorial in Montreal to the late King Edward continue to be received at this office. Amongst the latest are the following from the police force of the city:

Chief Campeau	$1.00
Dep. Chief Hebert	1.00
Insp. O'Keefe	.50
Insp. Grandchamp	.25
D. Bourgeois	.50
J. Coleman	.25
A. Handy	.25
T. O'Connor	.25
P. O'Donnell	.25
S. Haines	.25
T. O'Connor	.25
H. Hudon	.25
M. Hogan	.25
J. Gibbons	.25
G. Beauvais	.25
A. Rankin	.25
Capt. J. Larveque	.50
Lieut. T. O'Shaughnessy	.50
Lieut. E. Letourneau	.25
Sergt. N. Boiscault	.25
Sergt. V. Lantaigne	.25
CONSTABLES.	
J. A. Vermette	.10
W. Parent	.10
C. Lambert	.10
L. Marion	.10
V. Foucault	.10
J. Duffy	.10
L. Goinville	.10
J. Lafortune	.10
E. Champagne	.10
J. Joncas	.10
J. Drapeau	.10
A. Demeules	.10
J. Foucault	.10
H. Levielle	.10
R. Bogli	.10
R. Trudel	.10
T. Roy	.10
A. Robillard	.10
A. Gingras	.10
J. Trempe	.10
P. French	.10
W. Mugford	.10
H. Donsereau	.10
L. Belais	.10
P. Dupras	.10
M. Belyil	.10
E. Bourassa	.10
A. Marineau	.10
A. Smith	.10
W. Murphy	.10
N. Tierney	.10
T. Bricault	.10
O. Cote	.10
A. Bussiere	.10
M. McDonugh	.25
M. Letang	.10
L. Prevost	.25
D. Pusic	.25
A. Serrant	.10
John Beattie	.25
Albert Acheson	.25
Ernest Barrette	.10
Geo. Beattie	.25
Thomas Kork	.10
Nap. Clermont	.10
Auguste Courtois	.25
Dosithe Spedding	.10
D. Maloney	.10
L. Gagne	.10
Hughes	.10
Blaynier	.10
Dupuis	.10
Legault	.10
Desjardins	.10
Garand	.10
Perras	.10
Francoeur	.10
Handfield	.10
Dubois	.10
Cardinal	.10
Beaudry	.10
Charlebois	.10
Archaumbault	.10
Capt. J. M. Massy	.30
Jas. McMahon	2.00
Capt. Baker	1.25
Lieut. Parker	.50
Lieut. Bannon	.25
Sergt. Marwick	.25
Const. Dice	.50
Const. Numaissville	.25
Capt. Clermont	.50
Lieut. Corbett	.25
Sergt. Martin	.25
H. Derocher	.10
O. Grignon	.10
Z. Sigouin	.10
A. Labouche	.10
H. Frechette	.10
L. Laviolette	.10
F. Genereux	.10
H. Savard	.10
A. Tourangeau	.25
L. Lariviere	.25
John Collins	.25
Terence Shanahan	.25
Gedeas Lesperance	
Adelard Parent	.10
Ovila Mailloux	.10
Leonid de Bellefeuille	.10
George Thibault	.10
Alfred Arsenault	.10
Etienne Blais	.10
Ovila Poirier	.10
Alphonse Lavoie	.10
Ernest Paquette	.10
F. Clement	.10
N. Forget	.25
O. Parizeau	.10
Capt. T. Belanger	.25
Lieut. N. Dandenault	.10
Sergt. O. Poirier	.10
No. 11 Police Station, per Capt. T. Murphy	1.85
Capt. E. Choquette	.10
Sergt. J. E. Lefebvre	.10
Sergt. St. Jean	.10
Jos. Gravel	.10
L. Trepanier	.10
J. Henault	.10
J. Benoit	.10
Capt. G. Belanger	.50
Evariste Boisclair	.15
Capt. Egan	.50
Lieut. T. Minard	.25
Sergt. G. Bellefleur	.25
Sergt. Ed. Clermont	.25
Gendreau	.10
Filiatreault	.10
Bedard	.10
Desrosiers	.10
Kavanagh	.10
Judd	.10
Mooney	.10
Capt. O. Archambault	.10
O'Connor	.10
Tremblay	.10
Walsh	.10
DeKoninck	.10
Kellaher	.10
Capt. Victor E. Naegele	.25
Lieut. Oliva Cote	.25
Lieut. M. Beauchamp	.25
Capt. L. Paulin	.25
Lieut. F. Maheu	.25
Sergt. Depatie	.25
O. Lemieux	.25
Sergt. Cousineau	.25
O. Gagnon	.25
O. Trudeau	.25
E. Patry	.25
Capt. M. Fennell	.50
Lieut. J. O'Donnell	.25
Lieut. N. McGrath	.25
Sergt. O. Cochrane	.25
T. Neville	.25
C. Gauthier	.25
J. O'Donnell	.25
M. Duffy	.25
C. Lawton	.25

The following subscriptions have been received from citizens:

J. Maurice Cook	$0.25
A. B.	.25
A. M.	.25
J. W. & C. J. Russell	.80
Shirley Russell	.50
J. R. MacCrimmon	1.00
C. W. F.	.25
A Friend	.25
A Friend	.25
J. H. Lyall	.25
H. R. H.	1.00
Jack Ellison	.25
We, Us & Co.	1.00
Fred Euhenberg	.50
J. O. R. Bedard	1.00
W. H. Parker	1.00
Pierre F. Casgrain	1.00
R. English	.50
Wm. Ebbitt	.50
John Ebbitt	.50
R. Groves	.50
John Phillips	.50
Wm. M. Ingram	.50
John Kane	.25
Chas. Strangman	5.00
Wm. A. Douglas	.25
Sam Weary	.50
A. W. R.	.25
Frank Read	.10
A. M., County of Two Mountains	1.00

MR. MARCIL SPOKE.

An orderly meeting was held on the Kensington schoolhouse grounds last night, when the former mayor of Notre Dame de Grace, Mr. George Marcil, gave some reasons why he should be elected as representative of the new ward in Council. No speakers for his opponent were present.

NOURISH AND SATISFY YOUR SYSTEM BY USING

ORANGE MEAT

It is made from the whole wheat and is easily converted into rich, red blood.

ORANGE MEAT and Milk is a Perfect Food.

Diamond Interest

The advantage of a large selection and the assurance of highest quality are two things that awaken Diamond interest in those visiting our store. Every stone personally selected, bought from the Cutters and admitted to our store "duty free" makes a Birks' Diamond a safe investment.

We close 5.30 p.m. daily; 1 p.m. Saturdays. Store closed all day to-day (Saturday)

HENRY BIRKS & SONS, Limited

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

BOYS wanted to sell the 'Canadian Pictorial.' Canada's leading illustrated magazine. Splendid premiums or generous cash commission. Hundreds of boys busy and delighted. Room for hundreds more. Why shouldn't you profit? A postcard will secure full particulars premium list and a package to start on. If you live outside Montreal and suburbs. If inside the city, phone us or drop in and see what we have to offer you. Address Boys' Sales Dept., John Dougall & Son, Agents for the 'Canadian Pictorial,' 'Witness' Bldg., Montreal.

REMOVAL OF CANADIAN PACIFIC CITY TICKET OFFICE.

The Canadian Pacific City Ticket Office is now located at 218 St. James Street, where tickets and sleeping car reservations can be had. Telephone Main 3732-3733.

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.

CHILDREN'S DRESS.

Paris Pattern.—No. 3294.

If a little girl is to enjoy life, playing and romping as a healthy child ought to, she must not be bothered with any thought of her clothes. This means that the more simple dresses are the best ones for her. The mother upon whom falls the labor of making these dresses will surely indorse this opinion. We offer a design which is simplicity itself. It is also charmingly pretty. The dress has the long French body, so becoming to little people, and attached to this a short, somewhat full skirt. There is no seam at the shoulder of this dress and the sleeve is merely an apology. The dress may be worn with a guimpe or without one. Gingham will be found about the most serviceable of the many wash materials that can be used for this dress. There are also numbers of mercerized cottons which are soft and pretty, and which come in a variety of designs. Challis and other soft woollens may also be used, and ribbon or braid or contrasting fabric used to trim the dress. The pattern is cut in four sizes, 4 to 12 years. To make the dress in the 8-year size will require 2 3-8 yards of material 36 inches wide.

PATTERN COUPON.

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

No.....

Size .....

Name .....

Address in full:

.....

.....

.....

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.

LOCAL TEAMS WERE WINNERS

Nationals Defeated Torontos, 5 to 3 and Montreals Beat Capitals 10 to 5.

CLOSE GAME IN TORONTO.

Cornwalls Won Close Game From Tecumsehs by a Score of 3 to 2.

Toronto, July —After one of the most exciting and most closely contested lacrosse battles ever fought in this neighborhood, Nationals defeated Toronto at Scarboro Beach yesterday, by a score of 5 to 3. The Nationals well deserved their victory, outplaying the Toronto players throughout the game. The crack home of Torontos was held powerless for a large part of the game, and the National's defence work was of a high order. Kalls, Carter and Fitzgerald were blocked at every turn when they tried to get in on the visitors' nets. Dussault, Lamoureux, Lalonde, Gauthier and Dulude had speed to spare over Hanshaw, Menary, Powers, Stagg and Braden. The National men lasted better than their rivals.

Checking was hard and strenuous, but the game could not be styled as rough. Gauthier, a National fielder, had his nose broken as he was rushing in on the net, but he was the only man seriously injured. He was plucky enough to come back to play, after a rest of 15 minutes, scoring the goal for his team in the last quarter, but shortly after his back was injured in a mix-up near the Toronto net, and he had to be carried from the field. There were few of the players who did not bear a cut or bruise at the close of the day. The penalty list was a long one, Murphy and McIntyre overlooking nothing.

The stand was full, and contained among the Torontonians, between 600 and 700 National rooters. It is estimated that between 7,000 and 8,000 people were present.

MONTREAL—OTTAWA.

Ottawa, July 2.—Montreal had no difficulty in downing Capitals here yesterday, the score being ten goals to five. For the first half the game was slow and fraught with little interest. During it Montreal outplayed their opponents in every way, with the result that they scored four goals in the first quarter and three in the second. The cause appeared to be chiefly that the Capital defence was rather weak. At the beginning of the third quarter, however, Hutton was dropped from goal by the Ottawas, Barney Quinn retiring into the flags. It seemed to make all the difference in the world, and during the final half Ottawas scored five against their opponent's three points.

They could not make up for the big lead secured against them in the first half, however.

Five players were badly injured as the result of which it is quite possible Johnnie Powers, of the Caps, and Frankie Hogan, of Montreals, may be out of the game for the season. Clarrie Mackerrow, Andy Hamilton and Ernie Butterworth were also put on the hospital list.

The Capitals suffered the loss of sixty minutes in penalties, and some are inclined to attribute their defeat to rough play. There was hardly a time when Caps were not lacking some men, and while their opponents checked equally hard, they checked more legitimately.

CORNWALL—TECUMSEH.

Cornwall, Ont., July 1.—The Cornwall Lacrosse Team won their first match of the season to-day when they defeated the Tecumsehs of Toronto by a score of 3 to 2. The game was a very close one all the way. Neither team scored in the first or fourth quarters. Cornwall made it 2 to 1 in the second and the Tecumsehs got the only goal in the third. When full time expired the score was 2 to 2, and in accordance with the rules, two 10-minute periods were played. In the first of these Cornwall secured a lead of one goal, and this they maintained till the finish. On paper the Indians looked to be the better team.

They had practically their full regular line-up. On the other hand, Cornwall made several changes. Hank Smith was replaced in goal by Mark Cummins of last year's rovers, who played a fine game. The team was shuffled around Bob Degan and Vic Hessell being replaced by E. Somerville, a junior and Chas. Degan At the end of the first quarter, however, Hessell came on in place of A. Degray, who had a sore foot. At the same time the Tecumsehs replaced Roundtree by Robinson. It was a clean game, and was well handled by Eddie St. Pierre and Johnnie Brennan, of Montreal. The Tecumsehs had eight 5-minute penalties and Cornwall three. There was great excitement in the latter part of the game, but Cornwall gradually showed superior form and won out. Don Cameron, Fred Degan and John White were as good as ever. Mark Cummins in goal and Guy Smith at inside home, two 'kids,' were stars.

SHAMROCKS SECONDS BEATEN.

In a rough and not very finished exhibition of lacrosse yesterday the Nationals of Quebec defeated the Shamrock Intermediates by a score of 5-1. Shamrocks mixed things up from the start, with the result that they played most of the time a man short. Percy Roberts handled the game in good style, allowing no roughness to go unnoticed. About 200 people were present at the game.

WINDSOR BEAT ST. LOUIS.

The Windsor Cricket Club defeated the St. Louis eleven yesterday afternoon on the latter's grounds by the narrow margin of 12 runs. This makes their fifth win this season. Martin was the most effective batsman, knocking up 25.

ROYALS WIN IN MORNING

Play in Snappy Fashion and Easily Defeat Buffalo.

CORCORAN GETS HOME RUN.

Yeager and Nattress Pull Off a Perfect Squeeze Play in Sixth.

The league standing and the somewhat humble position in it which the Royals occupy was all forgotten yesterday morning by those eager, enthusiastic and loyal fans who paid their way into Atwater Park. The occasion, indeed, was a gleesome one. Not only did Montreal win, but it deserved to win. The men played well. They got on bases regularly, and in the emergency they did not fail. Snappy plays abounded, and when Joe Yeager, the old-reliable, ever-gingery Joe, worked the squeeze play with the assistance of Nattress, the fans cup of happiness was full.

The game was unique for more reasons than that the Royals won.

It was something like two Montreal teams playing, for there in the Buffalo infield were Messrs. Corcoran, Smith and Deal, all late of this city's line up. It was a regular home-coming for both teams, a kind of old boys' reunion.

And from this strange situation resulted much of the fun. Corcoran left the Royals, according to the assertions of Manager Barrow, in a sulk. Word of this became widely circulated, so when Mickey first went to bat he was greeted with mingled applause, hoots and boos. For George Smith and Deal there was nothing but applause. But the unkindly reception of some nerved Corcoran to great efforts.

'Good old Mickey,' cried some.

'Quitter,' yelled others.

'You're yellow,' affirmed one gentleman.

'There never was an Irishman with the streak, Mickey,' declared a close observer of persons and things.

'Never mind them, Mickey,' cheered the coacher; 'show 'em. That's a boy.'

Mickey' bat had gon far back. Coming forward it connected with one of Mr. Burchell's rapid shoots. And Mickey and the ball were on their way together The ball went over the fence. Mickey crossed the plate smiling and smiled upon.

That dramatic little incident was in itself enough to make the game worth while. But it was only one small part of the day's events. In the first innings, while the enthusiasts were still coming in, Montreal scored a run. But the fourth innings was the happiest occasion. Jones started proceedings by dropping the ball safe in right field. The sheriff is not swift on bases. He would never have stolen. Second, no one could expect a sheriff to steal anyway. Bert Curtis was walked, so Jones naturally took the middle station. Then the new third baseman endeared himself by sacrificing neatly. Kritchel got a pass, and with three on bases and only one out the fans were leaning forward smiling on all but the peanut vendor who insistently blocked someone's vision. Burchell was an easy out and, in the vernacular of the street, it was 'up' to Demmitt. Demmitt, moreover, was up to the emergency. He met the ball fairly, and when the runner had stopped, the cheering crowd say that three had scored and that Demmitt had got around to third base. There he stayed, however, for this was not the time that Yeager hit.

It was in the seventh Joe shone. With one out he singled, took second when White fumbled the ball, and raced to third when it was thrown into the crowd. Nattress, who played finely all morning, was at bat. A hit was looked for, but the Royals had other plans. As soon as the ball was pitched, Yeager started for home. Had Nattress failed to bunt he must have been caught out. But Nattress did not fail. He laid the ball down beautifully and again the fans laughed and applauded as the run scored.

Oh, it was a joyous occasion. It appeared the horizon might be darkened in the ninth, for Buffalo had two men on bases. But no darkening occurred. On the other hand another fine feature was added. Curtis, who played right field, stopping a a score by a beautiful running catch of Deal's fly. How the fans enjoyed themselves. It is a shame such fans haven't a team to applaud which plays more frequently as the Royals did yesterday morning.

The score:

BUFFALO.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Starr, ss	4	0	1	3	0	0
White, lf	4	0	0	1	0	2
Henline, cf	3	0	0	0	1	0
Corcoran, 3b	4	1	2	0	1	0
McCabe, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Carmichael, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Smith, 2b	4	0	2	3	3	0
Deal, 1b	4	0	0	9	1	0
Williams, c	2	0	1	7	1	1
Merritt, p	3	0	0	1	5	0
x Konnick	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	7	24	13	3

MONTREAL.

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Demmitt, lf	4	1	2	2	0	0
Yeager, 2b	4	1	2	1	2	0
Nattress, ss	4	1	0	0	2	0
Cockill, 1b	4	1	2	11	0	0
Jones, cf	4	1	1	3	0	0
Curtis, rf	3	1	1	1	0	0
Cotter, 3b	3	0	0	0	3	1
Kritchell, c	2	1	0	7	2	0
Burchell, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	28	5	8	27	11	1

xBatted in ninth for Henline.

Score by innings—

Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Montreal	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	x	—5

Summary—Home run, Corcoran; two base hits, Demmitt 2, Cockill; left on bases, Montreal 5, Buffalo 5; stolen bases, Williams; sacrifice hits, Nattress 2, Cotter; bases on balls, off Merritt 3, off Burchell 1; hit by pitcher, Williams; struck out, by Burchell 5, by Merritt 5. Umpire in chief, Murray; filed umpire, Finneran. Attendance, 2,100.

LOST IN AFTERNOON.

It was all Buffalo in the second game until the seventh innings, when the Royals managed to get a run and another in the ninth as a result of Cotter's hit. The score:—

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—5	7	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	9	4

Batteries—Taylor and Williams; Keefe, Cleary and Kritchell.

GRIMSHAW BADLY INJURED.

Toronto, July 1.—Toronto and Rochester broke even in the two games played here to-day, the Leafs capturing the morning game by 3 to 1 and the Hustlers winning out in the afternoon contest by 7 to 2.

Rudolph and Holmes were the opposing pitchers in the first game and the Toronto boy allowed the Hustlers only five hits. Lafitte regained the laurels for his team in the afternoon game, however, when he was opposed by McGinley and Smith. The Leafs got only six hits off his delivery and he fanned six men. Myron Grimshaw was badly hurt in the fifth inning of the first contest, when he was hit on the head by a pitched ball from Holmes. The ball struck him just behind the ear and made a deep scalp wound, necessitating his retirement from the game. Slattery played first for the rest of the game. Twelve thousand saw the afternoon game. Scores:—

Morning game—

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1	5	0
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	—3	9	2

Batteries—Holmes and Blair; Rudolph and McAllister. Umpires, Halligan and Byron.

Afternoon game—

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	2	—7	10	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2	6	3

Batteries—Lafitte and Blair; McGinley and McAllister. Umpires, Byron and Halligan.

GOOD PITCHING WINS.

Newark, July 1.—In the face of bad support, Holmes pitched great ball for Newark and defeated the Skeeters.

										R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	1
Newark	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	x	—3	6	5

Batteries—Manser and Crist and Ryan; Holmes and Hearne. Umpires, Boyle and Stafford.

BALTIMORE STILL CLIMBING.

Providence, July 1.—Baltimore won again from Providence to-day. One bad inning for Barberich settled the result. Score:—

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—4	6	1
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	1

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Barberich and Peterson. Umpires, Kelly and Hurst.

EASTERN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	39	25	.609
Toronto	35	27	.565
Rochester	32	27	.542
Providence	29	27	.518
Baltimore	31	29	.517
Jersey City	26	33	.441
Buffalo	25	34	.424
Montreal	20	35	.346

TO-DAY'S GAMES.

Buffalo at Montreal, two games.
Rochester at Toronto, two games.
Baltimore at Providence.
Newark at Jersey City.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

St. Louis, 0; Chicago, 2.
New York, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Pittsburg, 1; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 2; Philadelphia, 6.
Boston, 5; Philadelphia, 6.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago	39	21	.650
New York	37	22	.627
Pittsburg	31	27	.534
Cincinnati	31	30	.508
Philadelphia	29	31	.483
St. Louis	29	35	.453
Brooklyn	25	34	.424
Boston	22	43	.338

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 3.
Chicago, 0; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; New York, 7.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 3.
Washington, 2; Boston, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Philadelphia	40	21	.656
New York	36	23	.610
Detroit	38	28	.576
Boston	32	28	.533
Cleveland	26	29	.473
Chicago	26	33	.441
Washington	25	38	.397
St. Louis	18	41	.305

AMATEUR GAMES OF THE HOLIDAY.

Ottawa, July 1.—In the morning the visiting amateur Royals of Montreal tied with the Hull nine, but in the afternoon they were defeated after a hard game. The score:—

Morning game—

	R.	H.	E.
Royals	—6	9	7
Hull	—6	4	5

Batteries—Heuser and Colahan; McEwen and Gagnon. Umpire, Taylor.

Afternoon game—

	R.	H.	E.
Royals	—6	13	4
Hull	—8	6	3

Batteries—Briggs and Colahan; Landriault and Gagnon. Umpire, Viau.

BOY SCOUTS COMING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.—A party of boy scouts sails this month for Canada at the invitation of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy.

PLEAD GUILTY.

San Francisco, July 1.— Pleas of guilty were entered to-day by the Southern Pacific to 18 counts of indictments charging rebating. Fines aggregating $18,000 were imposed.

FATAL EXPLOSION.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 1.—Dr. G. P. Lang, a druggist, was instantly killed, and the building in which his store was located was wrecked to-night by the explosion of a soda water tank he was charging.

DOMINION DAY

Celebrated in London by Many Statesmen.

ELOQUENT SPEECHES BY LORD STRATHCONA AND MR. FIELDING.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 1.—The Dominion Day dinner held at the Hotel Cecil tonight, maintained the high standard of previous years, namely, the most successful dinner of the season in London. Lord Strathcona presided for the fifteenth time, and amongst those present were the Hon. Messrs. Fielding, Fisher and Paterson, Sir Wm. Mulock, Earl Crewe, Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Blyth, Shaw of Dunfermline, and Wenlock; Sir G. H. Reid, of Australia; W. Hall Jones, New Zealand; Richard Solomon, of South Africa; the Bishops of Ripon and St. Albans; Judge Channel, and A. W. Smithers.

Lord Strathcona and Sir William Mulock proposed the loyal toasts. The president, who received an ovation in giving the toast of 'Canada,' welcomed the distinguished visitors, and regretted the unavoidable absence of Earl Grey. The Dominion's progress, prosperity and wealth was the inspiring theme of his eloquent speech. With reference to the reported gold discovery in British Columbia, he counselled caution till more reliable information is obtained.

In response, Mr. Fielding, in a fluent and vigorous speech, referred to the growing importance of the annual gathering and proceeded to emphasize Canada's two needs, capital and population. Canadians rejoiced to see the tide of British investment in the Dominion flowing greater than ever. It would bring satisfactory returns. As regards population, the Finance Minister entered a strong defence of the purpose of the immigration laws. The interview with Sir Archibald Douglas, published in the Montreal press, was the next subject of reference, and Mr. Fielding emphatically controverted each of the three points alleged to have been made by Sir Archibald Douglas. The statement that annexation was at the bottom of the hearts of the ministers of the Dominion he characterized as amazing. There never was a moment in the history of Canada when there was less thought of annexation to the United States than at present (cheers), Canada, north, south, east and west, was and meant to be thoroughly British.

Mr. Fielding next endeavored to remove some of the misconception which he found existed here regarding Canada's commercial arrangements. The impression was widespread here that in making these arrangements Canada had in some way interfered with her liberty to deal with the motherland as she might desire in future. He wished to correct that view. Canada had fought for freedom in this direction and won, and she was not going to interfere in any degree with the principle she had maintained. In every one of the treaties there was a desire to improve Canadian trade, but in no one of them was there a single word to prevent Canada and the mother country making preferential arrangements if they desired. Imperial fiscal arrangements, he declared, were domestic affairs wherewith no foreign nation had a right to meddle. (Cheers).

A loyal telegram having been sent to the King in the name of the 400 guests present, the president at this point read a gracious message of thanks and good wishes.

Mr. Fisher, in proposing 'Our Guests,' added his testimony to that of Mr. Fielding respecting the absence of a desire for annexation, pointing out that in the last census of American settlers qualified for naturalization, 80 percent had taken out papers.

The Earl of Crewe, responding, said that colonial self-government now also applied to international relations. He most heartily welcomed that state of things. He knew the Canadian Government, in framing its tariff, took every care to avoid, if it could be done inflicting even the slightest injury to British industry. Transactions of that kind were better carried out by men like Mr. Fielding than by home officials, however much their good will. (Hear, hear). It had been their desire that Canada should settle her own affairs in her own way. To the superficial observer, that might sound something like an advance towards independence, but what was aimed at was combined and concerted action. (Cheers.)

Two excellent after dinner speakers, the Bishop of Ripon and Sir G. H. Reid, also responded, and the toasts concluded with' The Chairman' proposed eulogistically by Hon. Mr. Paterson and enthusiastically honored. Subsequently Lord and Lady Strathcona held a reception in Queen's Hall.

DAILY MAIL'S COMMENT.

The 'Daily Mail' in a Dominion Day editorial says:—The mother country rejoices in the triumphs of her daughter and looks with pride upon her strength. As Canada has grown in wealth and population her influence also has grown both at home and abroad. No stronger proof of this could be given than the attitude of foreign nations toward Canada.

SIR ARCHIBALD DOUGALAS'S DENIAL.

Sir Archibald Douglas, in response to a question by wireless regarding the interview referred to by Mr. Fielding, in reply from the steamer 'Megantic' says: 'Had no interview with any newspaper in Canada.'

SOUTH AFRICA COMMENTS.

Capetown, July 2.—Commenting on the celebration of Dominion Day, the Cape 'Times' says: It is not enough that Canada's graceful recognition of the South Africa Union should kindle reciprocity of warm mutual regard. It should be intensified and solidified in every possible way. Our producers and merchants should build up a trade with Canada.

The South Africa 'News' testifies to the regard which South Africans entertain towards Canada and expreses the belief that the former have much to gain by intercourse with Canadians, and to study Canadian institutions by fraternal relations.

PROHIBITION IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax, N.S., July 1.— The Nova Scotia prohibition law came into force, except in the counties of Halifax and Richmond, and these are where the Scott Act prevails.

WELCOME RAIN.

Winnipeg, July 1.—Rains have been fairly general over Manitoba and Saskatchewan to-day, and the weather is much cooler and unsettled, with probabilities of more rain, which will be of immense benefit to the crops.

SELLING OUT!

$20,000 Worth of High-Grade Pianos to be Sold at Less Than the Cost of Manufacture

Nothing Reserved. Store for Rent. Fixtures for Sale.

Commencing Monday, July 4th, GEO. E. DIES, of 733 St. Catherine Street West, will offer to the people of Montreal one of the greatest money saving opportunities ever known in the music world. Not alone from a price standpoint, but from the quality of the goods offered, and those who are thinking of a PIANO should investigate early as the stock will not remain long.

GEO. E. DIES becomes President of Hurteau, Williams & Co., Limited (formerly J. A. Hurteau & Co., Limited), and the new firm will open a very large store on or about July the 15th at No. 589 St. Catherine St. West, adjoining Hamilton's store, which will be one of the most complete and up-to-date Music stores in the world. In order to do this we must clean out our present stock and we realize the only way to do it is to make price the object.

There will be no "quibbling" or "haggling" over prices, as every instrument will be marked in plain figures, and if you are not satisfied, don't take it.

ALMOST EVERY PIANO IN STOCK IS NEW

so you do not take any chances, or run any risks of purchasing old or shop worn instruments.

ALL	$250	PIANOS WILL GO AT ONLY	$163
"	$275	" " " " "	$178
"	$300	" " " " "	$198
"	$350	" " " " "	$237
"	$400	" " " " "	$298
"	$450	" " " " "	$327
"	$500	" " " " "	$363
"	$600	" " " " "	$412
"	$750	GRAND PIANOS " " "	$500
"	$750	PLAYER " " " "	$527
"	$850	" " " " "	$630

EASY TERMS

$10

Down and $6 per month will place a beauty in your home

The most expensive one can be secured at $25 down and $15 a month.

A word to the wise is sufficient, so be on hand early Monday morning and get first choice.
Store will be open every evening during the 10 days' Sale, except Wednesday and Thursday.

GEO. E. DIES, 733 ST. CATHERINE STREET WEST

Near Guy Street.

COUPON.

'WITNESS' ART TREASURE DISTRIBUTION.

Six coupons cut from the 'Witness' will, with the nominal sum of TEN CENTS to pay for handling, entitle the holder to a copy of Sir Luke Fildes' famous picture,

'THE DOCTOR.'

As so many of our subscribers are eager to get this splendid picture, but did not start in time to save their coupons, we have arranged to accept this week's coupons also for "The Doctor," thus deferring announcement of the next Masterpiece till later.

If to be sent by mail add five cents.

QUEEN OF MANHATTAN WALTZ

(Manhattan Walzer)

Played by the Waldorf-Astoria Orchestra

Published by AMERICAN MELODY Co., New York.

Queen of Manhattan Waltz. 2 pp—2d p.

THE SERMON.

FLYING AND THE FUTURE.

(By D. E. Davies, M.A.)

(Preached in St. James's Church, Carlisle.)

'He did fly upon the wings of the wind.'—Ps. xviii., 10.

The attention of the civilized world has been directed of late to the marvellous advance which has been made in the construction of airships and flying machines. Not long ago a flying machine was regarded as a scientific toy of doubtful utility; it has now become an instrument of incalculable potentiality in the service of the race. When M. Bleriot flew across the English Channel in thirty-seven minutes the event came like a bolt from the blue, as an announcement to the whole world that man's conquest of the air had become an accomplished fact. Here is a positive proof, if such were needed, that aviation has passed the experimental, and has entered the practical stage; and a prophecy that the twentieth century will in all probability be known as the century of flight.

No apology, I think, is needed for bringing this subject before your attention. I profoundly believe that religion needs to be brought into closest possible touch with the events of earth and the deeds of daily life. To those who have power to see, the great purposes of Almighty God for the benefit of mankind are being gradually but surely wrought out in the world-changes which are taking place before our eyes. The aeroplane has come flying upon the wings of the wind, conveying a message to you and me; and, as a preacher of Christ's Gospel, my simple endeavor is to tell you what I believe that message to be.

I ask you to consider first the light which this invention throws upon the nature, and consequently the destiny, of man. We have here one additional link in the long chain of wondrous achievement, which to me is a certain sign of man's Divine origin and likeness to the supreme Architect of the Universe. Not long ago it was the fashion, in certain circles, to represent man as only a superior animal, with the ape as his immediate progenitor, differing only in degree, not in kind, from the beasts of the field, with nothing before him after this life save a long unbroken sleep of death. Such a dismal theory can no more satisfy the reason than it can solace the heart. I ask: 'Where did this creative capacity which man possesses come from? Where did it originate?' I know of only one answer which can satisfy the reason—the answer which is contained in the words of the Psalmist: 'Thou (O God), hast made him a little lower than the angels' (Psalm viii., 5). Man's creative capacity can be accounted for on the basis of what I take to be the inspired account of his original creation: 'So God created man in his own image: in the image of God created he him' (Gen. i., 27). The Bible represents man as having proceeded from a special act of the creative activity of the Almighty, by whom he was placed in a position of supremacy in the earth. By Divine command man became earth's sovereign and Nature's lord. Dominion was given to him, not only over the beasts of the field and the fishes of the sea, but also over the forces of Nature. To him was given authority to bring under control the powers hidden in the water, the air and the ether, to exercise sway over the subtle electric fluid and the chemical forces latent in the elements of which the planet is composed. After centuries of patient investigation and experiment, we have reached an age in which man's lordship and dominion in the earth is abundantly evident. The aeroplane is but one out of a thousand and one brilliant illustrations of man's nature and origin, as so briefly but impressively described in the inspired Scripture to which I have referred.

But if it be conceded that the achievements of the human mind are proofs of man's Divine origin, then I submit that they are also warrants of a future life for the human soul, of which this earthly existence is but a fragmentary preparation. Man is not the creature of a day; he is the child of eternity.

Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal:
Dust thou art to dust returnest
Was not spoken of the soul.

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

I pass on to consider the flying machine as an emblem of the character of the present age. It must be evident to every thinking man that we are living in a period which is altogether without parallel in the history of the world. Review the signal achievements of the past century, and you begin to realize how different the world of to-day is from any previous era in the recorded history of mankind. What is the predominant characteristic of the present age? It is, I think, intercommunicaion between the nations of mankind. We recall the prophecy in Daniel: 'Many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased' (Daniel xii., 4). Running to and fro, travel and intercourse—that, I repeat, is the predominant characteristic of the days in which we live. Never before were the nations of mankind in such close communication as they are at the present time. This result has been achieved by a number of agencies—railways, steamships, electric telegraphs—but recently brought into operation. There is now less distance between London and the capital of China than there was between London and Aberdeen a century ago. Natural barriers, which once separated race from race, have been broken down; mountains have been tunnelled, rivers have been bridged, the sea has become a highway, oceans have been linked; and now the airship, independent alike of mountains, rivers and seas, has come to make the means of communication still more perfect and complete. M. Levasseur, the inventor of the aeroplane which was flown by Mr. Latham, has predicted that within a few years we shall have flying machines crossing the ocean from England or France to America. It is within the sphere of rational expectation that within a few years ships capable of carrying mails and passengers will cross the Atlantic at a minimum rate of sixty miles an hour, travelling from Liverpool to New York in two days, so constructed that in case of accident they could float on the ocean, and, by means of wireless telegraphy, signal to ships in the vicinity for assistance in case of need.

Because of this inter-communication between the nations, it has become possible to-day, as never before, to realize the universal brotherhood of mankind. Means of transit are helping to bring together the various races of the world into one family. Only recently the world has witnessed the spectacle of the monarchs of the Powers of Europe meeting. True it is that war preparations were never on so gigantic a scale as they are at present. And true it is that airships may conceivably become engines of war, and terrors undreamt of by former inhabitants of our sea-girt isle may be produced by the creation of an aerial Armada, more potent to destroy than were the galleons of Spain in the days of Elizabeth. But, if so, it is not unreasonable to expect that war will become so devilishly destructive that from mutual fear the nations of the world may resolve to abolish it. Edison, the famous inventor, has said that when the flying machines have been perfected they may end war by becoming a means of attack that cannot be resisted. Have we not, then, ground for thinking that we are entering upon an altogether new era in the world's history? That some great crisis or transformation is imminent lies deep in the hearts of thoughtful and holy men. May we not hope that we see the first gleams of the approach of the Golden Age of Universal Peace foreseen by the prophet Isaiah, who wrote: 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning-hooks; nations shall not lift up sword against nation any more' (Isaiah ii., 4)? The Channel which divides France and England is a symbol of the barrier which has separated the English from the French, who for centuries were regarded as our natural foe. But the Channel has been bridged by the monoplane of M. Bleriot; and the hearty greetings with which the daring French aviator was received by the English populace may surely be regarded as a token of the approach of an age when national antipathies will have disappeared, when war will be a barbaric past, and when the brotherhood of universal man will be an accomplished reality.

DANGERS OF PROGRESS.

My task would not be complete did I not remind you, in conclusion, of the gigantic dangers which attend man's conquest of the powers of Nature, unless that progress be accompanied by an advance in moral wellbeing, in increased regard for righteousness and truth. Easy it is for the triumphs of human genius to create a spirit of self-deification, so that man worships himself and forgets his Maker, in whom he lives and moves and has his being. In the path of these magnificent achievements lies the peril of godless pride and presumption. A young scientist once said in my hearing: 'All things are possible to Almighty God and the chemist.' This is an illustration of the spirit of which I speak. For cleverness, divorced from goodness, is the way of disaster and destruction. Said Solomon: 'The Spirit of man is the candle of the Lord.' The human spirit, if touched by the Holy Spirit of God, becomes the most potent means in the world for the exhibition of God, his nature and his power. But the wisdom of a Solomon may be linked to uncleanness and idolatry. The genius of a Napoleon may be directed to the accomplishment of schemes, of self-aggrandisement, which leave in their path wasted lands, deserted homes, orphaned children, and broken hearts. Yes, the spirit of man, which properly is the candle of the Lord, meant to be lighted by the torch of the Holy Ghost, the source of life and light, may become the candle of the devil, and be lit by the yellow flames that flare out of hell. Yes, bad men may become clever men, and by their cleverness they may create a measure of material prosperity; but material prosperity allied to moral corruption can produce only a gilded Gehenna. So I bid you, my hearers, amidst all the exhibitions of human genius never lose sight of the supremacy of character. Scientific achievement is great; discovery which brings the forces of Nature to the service of man is grand; but integrity of character is greatest of all.

Jesus Christ is calling for men and women to yield themselves to him for cleansing and consecration, to help set up the highway of the golden age that is to be. He has said: 'Behold I make all things new.' There is to be a new heaven and a new earth; but a new earth, mark you, wherein dwelleth righteous government is to be visibly established in the earth; an age of universal peace and prosperity is to be gloriously realized amongst the sons and daughters of men; and I cannot but believe that the great changes which are daily taking place around us are destined preparations for that Divine event to which the whole creation moves,' of which poets have sung, prophets have spoken, and kings desired to see. To all I would say, Recognize the seriousness of your life, here and now. To the man who is dissipating his natural powers in drink and debauchery; to the woman whose sole interest in life is to gad about from one excitement to another; to the worldling, whose horizon is bounded by the things of sense, comes the message—Repent! change the direction of your life's activities; for the new age is about to dawn; the Kingdom of God is at hand—a kingdom which is to have as its sure foundation the Christ-like character of its citizens.

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.'

'Many a castle I've built in Spain,
With turrets and domes that were passing fair,
But the first wild storm of wind and rain,
Has proved my castles were made of air.

'Many a fleet I have sent to sea
Freighted with hopes and ambitions bright;
Never a ship has come back to me
Though I've watched for them long by day and night.'

Several young aspirants to fame have written me personal letters asking advice in regard to the possibility of taking literature for a life business to earn a livelihood. It seems a pity to discourage such aspirations, but the truth must be told, and writing for a living is a precarious employment for the average man or woman. If you have a steady income it is a pleasant recreation, but not to be depended upon for actual bread and butter. In fact literature has been pronounced a good staff but a bad crutch; it is a fascinating work when pursued for pleasure; but cannot be depended upon for daily needs.

In an unpublished letter of Sir Walter Scott's to a friend he wrote: — 'Whatever pleasure you may find in literature beware of looking to it as a profession, but seek that independence, to which everyone hopes to attain, by studying the branch of industry which lies most within your reach.' Further on he remarks: 'If ever you have to look to literature for an absolute and necessary support, you must be degraded by the necessity of writing whether you feel inclined or not.' As in those days, so in these, and more so, anyone writing for the press must be up to date, alert, and familiar with the current phrases and modes and manners of the present day, being ready to change with the times, and cater to the newest fad. Fame is an elusive task master, and the public proverbially ungrateful, so that if such is your aim, it is a bubble that will burst, and leave you with nothing. Nowadays, there are so many real things for men and women to do that it is not worth while spending one's lifetime following an uncertainty. Hawthorne wrote: 'God keep me from ever being really a writer for bread,' and such was his fame that some one was once heard to remark in speaking of him: 'Oh, he wrote a scarlet letter or two, whatever that is.' Such is fame!

Thackeray, that master mind of his time, wrote of laying 'the weary pen aside,' and my advice to the young and inexperienced would be to secure the bread by some more practical and certain way, and if so be, that you have a special message, and tell it well, the world will surely listen.

POTTING STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

Mrs. E.G.—Nearly as good results are obtained by bedding the earliest plants in rich soil, and transplanting as soon as the early peas or potatoes are off the ground. One must not expect to get as large a crop from summer planting as if set out in early spring, but a fair crop can be obtained. Summer and fall set plants require heavy mulching in order to winter safely, but the planting must be done in July or early August to get a good start.

For potted strawberries it is necessary that the very first runners are bedded in pots filled with rich soil, and sunk in the ground beside the row.

The runners are placed over the pots at the nodes and held in place by little hooks; then when the root has grown down into the pot, the runner is clipped off, and when firm the pots are removed and planted in rows twenty inches apart, and kept well watered.

The soil must be rich and mellow, and when the plant has filled the pot with roots it is ready to be set out in a permanent row.

No blossoms should be left on the plant, the stalks being pulled as soon as appearing. The plants can be set out, two by three feet apart, and remain undisturbed for years, with a protection of coarse, strawy manure in autumn. The Strawberry Rhubarb usually grows fine large stalks with this treatment.

ROSES FROM CUTTINGS.

A.C.H.P.—Cuttings of roses can be made at any time of the year in your climate, and the old idea that the wood must be cut at a joint or with a neel, and that it must have bottom heat, is exploded.

Cuttings can be made with a single eye, and kept in sand to root, if they are carefully kept with the proper degree of moisture.

If in pots in a greenhouse or cold frame they will root more quickly, but there is a difference in variety, some roses rooting easier than others.

The old Persian Yellow can only be propagated by layering, as it does not strike readily from cuttings, while budding and grafting are the well known methods in the hands of an expert.

SEVERAL QUERIES.

Helen.—There is no doubt your raspberries are affected by disease or insects, perhaps both, and you had better cut out and destroy those curled up leaves and the canes.

Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture, so often described in these columns, will effect a cure for the insects if the applications are made in spring, but the best thing you can do at this season is to watch the young growth, and encourage it, cutting out the old canes after fruiting.

Your letter is very interesting, and I am glad to know of your success with the hydrangea. You are quite right in thinking that the roots require room for the development of the plant, and the renewed soil would help.

The roses you mention are among the best; my own favorite is the old Jacqueminot, after the June roses, that always stand first, though they may not be so large as some of the hybrids.

The 'thrip' is very trying this season, but my Snowball was not attacked by insects as yours was; the Paris green used by your friend, if applied before the blossoms come, would prove effective. One tablespoonful to a pail and a half full of soapsuds should be a good mixture. The new shoots you mention should have been taken off when small to make new plants.

THE SPENT BULBS.

Novice.—It is a problem to anyone starting in the culture of bulbs just to know what to do with them, and I do not wonder that you are puzzled. But you do not tell me whether you have a garden where you can plant out your bulbs, or if they must be kept in the house.

In any case they will be fully ripened by this time, and can be taken out of the pots, and if there is any garden spot, where they can be planted, it is safe to do so, for forced bulbs may be depended on to recover if left to start growth underground, and will give some blossoms out of doors. But it is no use to save Chinese lilies, or the Paper-white Narcissus in this way, for their time of usefulness is over.

The storing of bulbs, if they are dug up after flowering is a matter of importance, for if kept in a damp place they are sure to rot, and in a dry place, like a furnace room, will probably shrivel. Let them be kept cool and airy, in shallow boxes, and replant in September.

At that time it will be easy to see which are the best bulbs, and the heaviest are best, with a dry skin, and healthy appearance.

If there is any sign of disease, it is safer to burn the bulbs, for there is a malady among tulips especially, that spreads so as to destroy whole beds in spring.

Narcissus bulbs can be left alone for three or four years, and with a little top dressing, will continue to improve, but Hyacinths are better lifted every season, dried and replanted.

Those who have no garden can leave the bulbs in pots, and re-pot in autumn, with a chance of flowers, if the pots are left outside until freezing weather, and kept watered.

There is no certainty of bloom, but it is well worth the trial.

WINDOW BOXES.

Miss Mary N.—It will be necessary to bore good sized holes in the bottom of the boxes and scatter bits of crockery or oyster shells over the entire surface, in order to have good drainage that will keep the soil from sifting down and clogging the holes.

The sturdy geranium is a great dependance for this purpose, revels in sunshine, and is brilliant.

English daisies and tuberous rooted begonias are suitable for a shaded position, especially if on the north side of the house.

For trailing vines there is nothing better than the Periwinkle, a dwarf evergreen vine with small green leathery leaves and lavender blue flowers.

Nasturtiums are gay and constant; they droop over the sides of the box gracefully.

Some attention must be given to natural habits, and if possible the soil and temperature as nearly as possible resemble that of its original home.

Vines that require partial shade and moisture will not thrive with hot, dry winds and sun exposure, but a little study will put each in its right place.

PLANT FOR NAME.

E.M.J.—The leaves sent which you call an 'Elm Rose' is doubtless Kerria Japonica, a Japanese shrub introduced into cultivation a long time ago. It is certainly not a rose, though properly belonging to the rose family. It is perfectly hardy, and is deciduous, and has yellow flowers. There are three varieties, the single, double and variegated, the latter being one of the prettiest dwarf shrubs.

It is commonly called Japan Conchorus, and is valuable as flowering from July till October, when other shrubs are scarce for bloom.

HOW SOME NAMES WERE GIVEN.

Curious.—It is quite natural to wonder how these names came to be given to plants; the list you have enclosed are very simply defined.

The first mentioned, 'Heliotrope,' is from two Greek words meaning 'the sun' and 'to turn,' the meaning not being quite plain, but as the plant is so dependent upon the sun, making a very weak growth, if any, without it, the significance can probably be found in that fact.

'Lettuce' is from the Latin, 'lactuca,' meaning milky, in reference to the milky juice which exudes from the stem when cut.

Thyme comes from a Greek word, meaning to sacrifice or to smell, because of its sweet odor, and from the fact that it was first used to burn on the altar, as incense.

Salvia is indeed a fine flower, and it makes a handsome bed in the autumn. That is, the Salvia Splendens, the family belonging to the sommon sage being named from the Latin 'salvare,' meaning to save, having reference to the healing properties of the plant.

Oxalis is from oxys, which means acid, the leaves and stems of all varieties having a sour taste and being related to the wild sour grass.

GARDEN REMINDERS.

You can still plant salads, and corn, cress and turnips, celery and beans to fill ground after the early crop is taken off.

If the strawberry bed is to be kept another year, and has become weedy, let it be mown over as soon as the berries are finished. It can then be cleaned after a shower and the runner placed along the rows. Some varieties do better the second and third year than the first, and if you have early and late varieties the season can extend over a month from the first ripe "Cumberland" to the latest 'Gandy.'

Moisture in the garden is an important factor; where there is no supply of water to use a hose and sprinkler. Let the ground be kept open by hoeing, but do not begin to water unless it is to be regular until the next rain, and when water is applied let it be to the roots, not to the foliage.

If lettuce is transplanted twice the heading is more perfect, but the first transplanting must be done when the second pair of true leaves appear. Pour a little water into the furrow that you make to receive them; lift the plants and carefully separate them, each little plant with some earth about it, if possible, and firm earth about the roots.

Cover if the sun shines on them, and if kept moist they will reward you for the extra care.

Mulch the raspberries heavily between the rows to prevent evaporation of moisture during the hot, dry weather. A carpet of coal ashes is very helpful. If some sprays begin to wilt, cut off and burn, for disease or saw fly will have been busy with the canes.

Stake the dahlias and other tall plants to keep them from being broken down by the wind.

Spread lawn clippings an inch thick around chrysanthemums, or any plant requiring a mulch.

If roses ore other flowers are kept clipped off it will prevent seed formation, and give the plant a chance to grow more vigorous.

Gather seeds of hardy perennials as they ripen, and if a cold frame is procurable, they may be sown at once. There is nothing more satisfactory than a well established bed of perennials.

EDINBURGH CAFE

THE COOLEST, QUIETEST AND BEST.

THE WARM WEATHER IS HERE—Come down and dine at "The place for tasty bites." A Delicatessen Department so tasty as to be patronized by our elite population.

Our Tea Rooms are cosy, cool and private. You can enjoy an afternoon tea as if you were in your own drawing room. Quick service, polite attention, and a tasty repast are all here. We invite inspection, and guarantee you every satisfaction in all our departments. WE WILL SPECIALIZE COOL DRINKS AND ALL KINDS OF ICES ALL SUMMER

"THE EDINBURGH CAFE," 436 and 436a ST. CATHERINE WEST.

THE MISSES LOUTTIT, Props. Bell Telephone — Uptown 2947

HOME DEPARTMENT

When The Door Opens.

(By William Hervey Woods, in 'Youth's Companion.')

Sometimes it's early, early—
Or ever the farmhouse fires
Send up their incense pearly
In wavering morning spires,
When the sheep in nooks of the meadows
Are lying still,
And the old wheel dreams the shadows
Behind the mill,
Then in the hush of the dawning, in the silvery mists and the dew
God opens the door a little way, and little feet go through.

Sometimes it's when the wonder,
The hush and the dews have fled,
And noontide life pants under
The glare of the noon o'erhead,
When the plowman's furrows are creeping
Over the land,
Or rises the whir of the reaping
On every hand—
Or ever the swath is finished, or the long brown furrow is run,
The unseen door swings open wide, and the strong man's work is done.

Sometimes when the lamps of heaven
And the homelier lights of earth
Burn dim in the lonely even,
On high, or beside the hearth,
When the children go, and the cheery
Good nights are said,
And naught's by the fire but a weary
And bowing head—
Then opens the door where all roads end, or run they east or west,
And child and man and a child again go in and are at rest.

Her Holiday.

(By Mark Julian, in the 'Australasian.')

The woman moved quickly to and fro in the large kitchen, putting the finishing touches to the dinner cooking in the wide range, laying the table under the low-silled window, where the shadow from the tall gum-tree outside fell in dancing bars on the white cloth. Everything ready and in waiting for the man who had not yet come; she sat down on the smooth log outside the door, and, propping her chin in her hard, toil-worn hands, stared with unseeing eyes down the track that stretched away to the distant slip-rails.

Her thoughts were going back, back to the days when she had first come to the selection; a young inexperienced girl of scarcely twenty. Full of youth and enthusiasm, she had thought it nothing to leave civilization behind her, and side by side with him to fight the bush, and win a fortune in the back blocks.

They had had but little money when they thus started their life together, and both wisely resolved to put every penny into the selection, instead of needlessly wasting it in a honeymoon trip.

'When we get our first clear £100,' he had said, 'we will come down to town, and see everything, and then for a good trip round the coast.'

That was 30 years ago, and they had not gone yet. For the first 10 years it was an uphill struggle, with no thought of money to spare, only thankful if they were not too heavily in debt. Then, as bit by bit they conquered, and things were at last promising, they began to save. First, new stock was wanted, then, up-to-date implements, and new buildings to be erected.

Once, when they had everything necessary, and the spare money had mounted to £70, came the bushfire scourge, and they were thrown back almost to where they had been at the very first. But their credit was good, and their hearts strong, and once more they set to work, and, bit by bit, built up again on the wreck that was left.

They had no children, and sometimes she murmured and envied bitterly the happy mothers she saw; at others, she wondered if, after all, it were not best she should be denied; her hands were so full, her time so occupied, she could never have brought them up properly, and spared time for all their demands.

It was just two years ago that at last the £100 had been reached, and she was planning the ways and means of the wonderful holiday, when her husband was brought home, crushed almost lifeless by a falling tree.

The long, weary weeks when he lay, between life and death in the hospital of the little township; and, where, as often as she could get away from the double share of work that now depended on her, she went to see him, and take every delicacy a loving mind could think of, were so full that she hardly could think of the fast-melting £100, and the once-again deferred holiday.

Now, however, as she sat and watched the shadows lengthening, she thought how once again it was made up. The holiday, which at first had merely seemed a pleasant but far-off vision, had now, through the years of waiting and working for, become an all-absorbing passion. For its sake she did without help in her many duties, went sometimes without a new dress, that she might have a better one then, had not begrudged all the improvements and new stock which, year by year, ate up so much of what might have gone to swell the 'clear' £100; for she thought, 'So much the more will it be absolutely clear, spare money; and Jim will be able to enjoy our holiday completely without thinking he might have bought something new for the farm.'

She looked round her, nothing was wanting; buildings, implements, stock, they had everything necessary, and inside was the bank book which showed £95 to their credit, and yesterday they had sold the new foal for £10. Jim had gone to-day for the money, and to see a man about next season's ploughing.

He had not mentioned the holiday, but, of course, after so many disappointments, he would wait till they had every penny, and she smiled softly to herself as she pictured what he would say, and how he would look when he came home.

Then her thoughts flew to the distant city, the Mecca of the hopes of 30 years. They would live in a quiet boarding-house, for there was no need to spend unnecessary money during the short time they would be in town. While there, ah! the theatres! the shops! the various outings—they would go to them all. Then! The crowning glory of all—the trip right round the coast! Her breath came in raptured gasps; her bosom heaved. Already she sniffed the salt sea-air, and saw the foaming waves her girlish heart had delighted in. Her eyes sparkled; while on her cheeks lay a flush like that of thirty years ago, when first she left the gay seaside town for the solitude and solemnity of the bush.

Down by the slip-rails she saw her husband dismount; she noticed the eagerness of his walk as he led the horse to the stables. With her eyes still shining she turned inside to see that everything was ready.

He came in, and sat in his usual place at the table; there was a subdued excitement about him that her heart answered to she could hardly control her trembling hands as she placed the dinner before him.

'Mary,' he said, with a hurried eagerness in his voice. 'I've something special to tell you, but we'll wait till we've had dinner'

She nodded; she liked it best so, the playing with the joy, the half coy putting off of the long-looked for moment only made it more delightful. They ate their dinner in silence, each busy with their own thoughts.

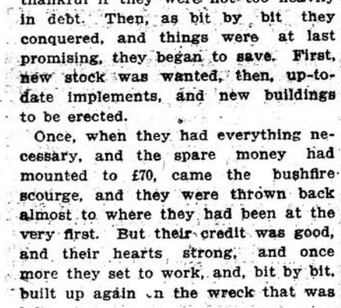
At last he pushed back his chair.

'To-day I put that £10 for the foal in the bank, Mary, and now we have £105 clear. We have no more stock or implements to get, so everything now is plain sailing. It's taken us a long while to get this money, and I think we ought to make the best use we can of it. I saw the land agent, Jackson, in town, and he told me of a new piece of land that is to be opened up next month. It's on the river frontage, is splendid ground for wheat and fruit, easily cleared, and just along the route for the new railway that's to be built before very long, and which will make the value of the land go up considerably. It comprises 1,000 acres at 10s. an acre, £100 down, and the rest in instalments of £50 a year.

'I was thinking it would be a good thing to get this, as we have just the £100 spare, and wouldn't feel the loss of the money. As it's so much better ground than this, we would clear and plant it, keeping this going to keep expenses, and when the other was ready we could sell out of here for a fairly good price, and live for good on the other. It will mean a better return every year, and is a better place to live.

'Of course, I know we intended going for a trip with this money, but we've done so long without it now we won't really miss it; it isn't as if we were very young, we're getting on in years, and we must have the best we can for our old age. And——. Are you listening, Mary? What are you thinking of?'

'Thinking of? Nothing!' she answered, still keeping her eyes on the fire, and slowly, surely, as he looked, her face grew thin, and shrunk, and the light that had kept steady in her eyes for 30 years, flickered out, and died.

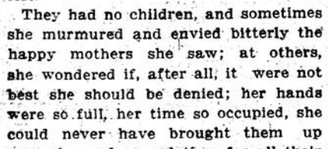


Abbey's Effer-Vescent Salt

Counteract acidity and sweeten up the whole day with a morning draught of **Abbey's Salt.**

25c and 60c.

Sold everywhere. 57



DR. GORDON C. HEWITT, Dominion Entomologist, says, referring to the infantile death rate from intestinal diseases and diarrhoea spread by the house fly, he believes that the so-called harmless fly is yearly causing the death of thousands of infants, as well as spreading the germs of typhoid fever.

WILSON'S Fly Pads

are the only thing that will rid your house of these dangerous pests.

A GREAT MAN'S MOTHER.

When Thomas Carlyle's mother was nearing the end of her life, he sent her this letter, which told of the beautiful years of their love:

'Dear old mother, weak and sick and dear to me, what a day this has been in my solitary thought! For, except a few words to Jane, I have not spoken to anyone, nor, indeed, hardly seen anyone, it being dusk and dark before I went out—a dim, silent Sabbath day, the sky foggy, dark with damp, and a universal stillness the consequence; and it is this day gone fifty-eight years that I was born. And my poor mother! Well, we are all in God's hands. Surely God is good. Surely we ought to trust Him, or what is there for the sons of men? O my dear mother, let it ever be a comfort to you, however weak you are, that you did your part honourably and well while in strength, and were a noble mother to me and to us all. I am now myself grown old, and have had various things to do and suffer for so many years; but there is nothing I ever had to be so much thankful for as for the mother I had. That is a truth which I know well, and perhaps this day again it may be some comfort to you. Yes, surely, for, if there has been any good in the things I have uttered in the world's hearing, it was your voice essentially that was speaking through me; essentially what you and my brave father meant and taught me to mean, this was the purport of all I spoke and wrote. And if in the few years that may remain to me I am to get any more written for the world, the essence of it, so far as it is worthy and good, will still be yours.

'May God reward you, dearest mother, for all you have done for me, I never can. Ah, no! but will think of it with gratitude and pious love so long as I have the power of thinking, and I will pray God's blessing on you, now and always, and will write no more on that at present, for it is better for me to be silent.'

THE COUNTRY CHILD.

The Country Child has fragrances
He breathes about him as he goes;
Clear eyes that look at distances
And in the cheeks the wilding rose.

The sun, the sun himself will stain
The country face to his own red,
The red-gold of the ripening grain,
And bleach to white the curly head.

He rises to the morning lark,
Sleeps with the evening primroses,
Before the curtain of the dark
Lets down its plendor, starred with bees.

He sleeps so sweet without a dream
Under brown cottage eaves and deep,
His window holds one stray moonbeam,
As though an angel kept his sleep.

He feeds on honest country fare,
Drinks the clear water of the spring,
Green carpets wait him everywhere,
Where he may run where he may sing.

He hath his country lore by heart,
And what is friend and what is foe;
Hath conned Dame Natures book apart,
Her child since he began to grow.

When he is old, when he goes sad,
Hobbinling upon a twisted knee,
He keeps somewhat of joys he had
Since an old country man is he.

He keeps his childhood's innocencies,
Though his old head he bleached to snow,
Forget-me-nots still hold his eyes,
And in his cheeks old roses blow.
—Katharine Tynan, in 'Spectator.'

THE BEST WAY TO HEMSTITCH

The art of hemstitching should be acquired by every woman who makes any pretensions of sewing. One may have neither time nor inclination for fancy stitches and elaborate embroidery, yet will find it useful to know how to hemstitch.

Though scarcely as much in favor as a few seasons ago, it makes a smart and substantial finish for table linens, bed coverings and ruffling and is essential for sheer handkerchiefs, which are now often home made. The foundation of all drawn work lies in a knowledge of hemstitching.

While adapted to all fabrics in which a thread can be easily drawn, the best material for hemstitching is linen, either in heavy grades or sheerest qualities. The threads are stronger and pull more easily.

This does not debar Persian lawn, mull, taffeta silk, canvas, and even cheesecloth or scrim, both of which are often finished with a hemstitched edge; but for comfort in working and durability it is economy to buy a good grade of linen.

The better the linen the better the hemstitching. When the threads of the material are strong and round not only is the drawing process easier but the stitching is more clearly defined. When the threads are angular, uneven, and weak the work looks rough and wears badly. It pays, therefore, to get a grass bleached, round-thread art linen when one wishes to do hemstitching on any article that is to see hard wear. This is more expensive than chemically bleached linen, as it takes longer, but the fibres are not weakened by acids.

If you cannot rely on your dealers to sell you the round thread linen, learn to test it for yourself by examining it under a microscope. A needle when pushed through chemically bleached linen will leave threads that are broken and ragged, when it punctures round thread linen it simply bends the threads and pushes an opening for itself.

When the needle is withdrawn and the material pulled and rubbed the linen looks just as it did previously.

Accuracy of measurement is important in good-looking hemstitching. Never rely on the eye even for the first cutting, but always draw thread on every edge. The crooked, all interior work is difficult.

To draw easily cut off selvedges to leave threads free at both ends. On silk or colored materials that cannot be wet the thread must be pulled with a coarse pin, taking care when it breaks to catch the end of same thread and not break into a new line.

All linens, damask and other white goods should have the line of hemstitching wet with a damp sponge or a bit of moistened soap can be run along the part to be drawn. So treated the thread will usually pull quickly from end to end.

In measuring a hem have a nicked gauge and measure from opposite edges in, then, take the other two sides. Draw the first thread all around—that is, if one is working on a square; if only the ends are to be done the drawing is simpler. This will leave a tiny open square at each corner.

Next pull the required number of threads on each side before going to the next. These must be equal in number and taken within the thread drawn. One extra thread carelessly pulled will show a difference in the finished work.

It is a mistake to draw too many threads unless the opening is to be hemstitched on both sides. Particularly is this so when fine sheer materials are used, as the wide spaces pull crooked and wash badly. Three or four threads are all that need be drawn on fine handkerchief linen.

Next in importance to accurate measuring of the hem is careful laying and basting of it, especially at the corners. Turn in a tiny edge all around, then fold the material so that the folded edge comes close to the outer line of the drawn threads on wrong side of material.

Baste with close stitches, so there is no puckering or unevenness. Where the hem lies below the line of the drawn work or at intervals is above it, it will be impossible to get smooth, even hemstitching. Baste the long sides first, leaving the corners to be treated later, when the hemstitching runs at right angles.

Corners should be treated to have the least possible bulk. This can be managed in several ways. Be sure to fold opposite sides alike—that is, the two hems that run on same direction of thread should not go one on top and the other underneath the alternate hem.

When the corners are folded over cut a square out of the under fold, leaving only enough material to make a small turn-in. This does away with one thickness of material.

For a still thinner hem cut an oblong piece from the part of hem that is turned under, leaving only enough edge to hold the square firmly on the two free edges.

Another finish is to cut away the under side of square and one corner of top, leaving just enough to turn into a diagonal seam from outer corner to openwork square. This is neatly hemmed so as not to show on right side.

Hemstitch the two sides of corner before doing the longer side hems. If properly prepared it should be as distinct as the other hemstitching. Should all the material be left it will look coarse and thick.

The work being prepared, the actual hemstitching can also be done in two ways, either from right to left with the hem held toward you, as in ordinary hemming, or with the work reversed and the thread carried from left to right. Where hemstitching is done on a flat surface, without hem proper, as in drawn work, many persons do the stitches on the right side of material.

The simplest method is to hold work with hem toward the worker and sew from right to left. Start under the hem by catching one or two threads of material—do not use knots—put the needle under four or five threads of the linen, bring it entirely around and down between the four threads and into the hem. Give a slight pull to have the loop tight and take the needle under the next group of threads and around to form the next stitch.

Even hemstitching depends upon the loops being drawn up well, and the stitches being put into as little of hem as will hold it firmly. Do not make mistake of pulling thread too tight or it will break.

The kind of thread used in hemstitching is important. When too fine for the goods it will not hold, and too coarse it will look rough and heavy. One number of thread coarser than is used for ordinary hemming on any certain fabric is a good rule for hemstitching. For heavy linens many persons use a fine linen thread in preference to a cotton one, as it is stronger.

When wide space has been drawn above hemstitching catch the groups of threads on opposite side with the same stitch. This can be worked either on right or wrong side of material, as preferred. For plain hemstitching these groups are left plain, with possibly a wheel or cobweb stitch in the open squares at corners. It is also the foundation of most drawn work stitches.—'Times.'

MASSAGE FOR TIRED FEET.

The old East Indian method of giving scientific massage to the feet has been taken up again and is considered of great value to those who are fatigued.

First—The hands are moved upward, one after the other, on the raised feet, so that the blood is driven upward.

Second—The hand is moved in a rotary way from side to side, beginning at the toes and stopping at the middle of the calf.

Third—The palm of hand and the tips of fingers are applied in a rotary movement with great force and pressure.

Throughout all the massage the feet must be raised and supported. It is useless to do it when they are on a level with the head.

When the feet are burning, alcohol is one of the best tonics for them. It cools the skin and stimulates the muscles.

For aching feet nothing is better than hot vinegar and water. The feet should be allowed to stand in a basin of this for fifteen minutes while the ankles are massaged with it.

Pains Have Vanished

Neuralgia Completely Cured.

The cure of Mrs. H. L. Barrett, Guthrie, P. Q., is another victory by **Hood's Sarsaparilla.** This great medicine has succeeded in many cases where others have utterly failed. Mrs. Barrett says: "I suffered intensely from neuralgia in the head, face and shoulders. I had used various medicines without relief. I heard of Hood's Sarsaparilla and decided to try it, and I bless the day I did. I took it several months and now feel well. All my pains have vanished."

Get Hood's Sarsaparilla today. Sold by all druggists everywhere.

Madam, You Never Made Such Picnic Sandwiches

Can you think of a Picnic without Sandwiches?

Ridiculous, of course.

It isn't *every* kind of bread that will cut without crumbling—that will butter evenly without lumping.

But when you have FIVE ROSES in your flour bin, what a difference in the Picnic Basket.

It's a real pleasure to bake the bread. The dough goes together so easily—you see it whiten as you knead it—it rises above your hopes—and when you open the oven doors the result is a joy and a pride.

And it cuts thin and even—there is no waste of crumbs.

The strength that is in FIVE ROSES flour holds crust and crumb together—there are no unsightly holes to spoil the looks of your sandwiches and, for the filling to come through and reach the fingers of the eager eaters — and no sogginess.

Crisp crust, nutlike flavor, even texture, yielding toothsome crumb, easy digestion —*everything* you want in a sandwich.

Opening the Picnic Basket becomes the great event of the day. And the summer appetites, whipped by the country air and the cool breezes of the picnic places, fight over the last crust and yell lustily for *more* of the same. Haven't YOU ever tried FIVE ROSES, Madam?

FIVE ROSES FLOUR

Makes Uncommon Bread for Sandwiches

54

PRESERVING FRUIT

the best possible way means to use the best fruit obtainable and

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar. Then you will have preserves of highest quality. — Why take chances of failure by using substitutes?

LOAF SUGAR — Always ask for "Redpath's" Red Seal Paris Lumps, Packed in Dust proof Cartons.

The Canada Sugar Refining Co., Limited

Montreal — Established in 1854 by John Redpath

Mechanical Engineers for Marine, Steam and Hydraulic Power Plants. Reports Tests Plans, Specifications and Valuations.

Address **BAIN & MITCHELL,**

Consulting Engineers and Draughtsmen, Y. M. C. A. Building, Montreal. Telephone Up 2526.

Selected Recipes

Soak a pint and a half of split peas over night, pour off the water and put over the fire in cold water to which has been added a pinch of baking soda. Boil until soft and rub through a colander to a thick puree. Stir this up well with a teaspoonful of celery salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter and a tablespoonful of hot milk. At the very last add the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a pudding dish and bake in a brisk over for fifteen minutes until a rich and golden brown.

It would be hard to beat that as a cheap and novel vegetable, although the white bean puree is almost as good. I make it after this recipe:

After soaking in cold water for an hour or two thoroughly boil a pint of dried white beans until perfectly soft; rub through a colander into a thick puree. Add parsley, thyme or celery salt, pepper and salt to taste and fill into a pudding dish. Moisten the top with a very little milk or cream and cover with a thick layer of cracker crumbs well sprinkled with tiny dabs of butter. Set in a moderate oven and bake to a rich golden yellow.

Celeried Chicken. — Cook three and one-half tablespoonful of butter with one teaspoonful of finely chopped onion until the onion becomes yellow, stirring to prevent burning; add one tablespoonful of corn starch and stir until smooth, then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one and one-half cups of chicken stock—the liquid in which chicken or fowl has been cooked. Bring to boiling point, and add one-half teaspoonful of lemon juice, three-fourths teaspoonful of salt, a dash of paprika, one-half cup of celery cut in small pieces, one and one-half cups of chopped chicken. Serve hot on toast and garnish with celery tops.

Celery Toast.—A dainty dish for Sunday night tea is celery toast. For a small family, clean one moderate-sized stalk of celery, using all the stalk, root and such leaves as are blanched and tender. Cut in small pieces, put over the fire and boil till tender, taking care not to have too much water, so that it may boil down and retain all substance. Add a generous pint of milk, keep over the fire until scalded, then thicken very slightly with flour, lastly adding a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. You will need eight slices of toast, which should be brown and crisp. Butter these and lay in a deep covered dish. Turn the celery gravy over it and serve immediately. Do not dip the toast in the milk. This is a delicious dish of which a family does not easily tire. Convalescents usually enjoy it also.—Woman's Home Companion.

THE BRITISH CENSUS.

New Facts to be Elicited.

(Aberdeen 'Free Press.')

Next year's census in Great Britain will differ in some important respects from any previous census. It is now realised that statistics are of great value not only in arriving at a knowledge of all sorts and conditions of things that pertain to the national well-being, but for promoting methods for the improvement of the nation's health and welfare. Thus in the coming census information will be asked from each married couple as to the duration of their marriage, and the number of children born of such marriage, information which it is believed will furnish data of the highest value in the study of certain social problems. Ample justification for this inquiry is to be found in the fact that since 1851 the birth rate has dropped from 34 to 26, while the marriage rate has remained almost stationary. During the same period there has, it is true, been a certain offset through the reduction of the death rate from 23 to 15, but that is in reality no adequate compensation for the decline in the birth rate. In this connection Mr. Burns also stated that in the last five years infant mortality, which previously had been practically stationary for a number of years, had dropped from 145 to 109 per 1,000 in England and Wales, and from 144 to 107 in London. If the information which it is now hoped to obtain at the next census had been obtainable previously, that great reduction might perhaps have been secured twenty-five or thirty years ago, instead of only during the last five. Information is also to be required as to the number of rooms occupied by each family in a tenement, the object being to elicit adequately the facts bearing on housing and public health, and so to arrive at the true facts regarding overcrowding. It is also provided that the Registrar-General shall have power to supply statistical information from the census returns to public bodies who require it for a definite public purpose, even although the information desired has not been published separately in the census reports. In several other directions the information obtainable by the census is to be extended, and Mr. Burns was amply justified in claiming that if the schedule is drawn as proposed in the bill much valuable information will be secured. The bill has yet to pass through committee, and from the tone of the discussion on the second reading it is evident that some alterations will be made with the object of extending even further the scope of the information obtainable. Among the suggestions made was one by an Irish member that a column should be added to the schedule, showing the extent to which Gaelic, Erse and Welsh are spoken in Great Britain, a suggestion which, we trust, will be given effect to.

LIVING IN THE PAST.

Could a man, were he given the opportunity, really live in any age widely remote from his own? Modern philosophy tells us that life is then at its highest and best when the organism is perfectly adapted to its environment. If this be so, then it is clear that any large, sudden, and abrupt change in the environment must impair the vitality of the organism and might even destroy it altogether. There are many worthy people who delight to call themselves old-fashioned, and are always longing, so they pretend, to live in some other and better age than their own. It is a vain aspiration, and those who entertain it only succeed, so far as they succeed at all, in getting hopelessly out of touch with their own age. We have no other age than our own to live in, and the true wisdom of life is frankly to live in our own age, and to make the best of it, neither bewailing the past, of which, having no personal experience, we make to ourselves an ideal necessarily more or less false, nor disparaging the present merely because it is no easy thing to live well and make the best of life in any age.—The London 'Times.'

BEARDED MONARCHS.

(London 'Globe.')

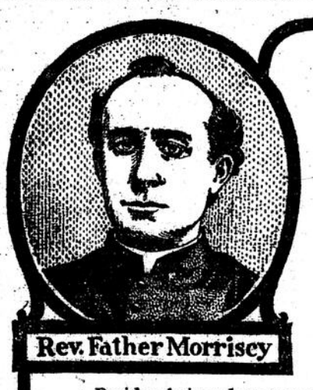
Among sovereigns who wear the beards may be named, says a Paris contemporary, the Emperor of Russia, the King of Bulgaria, the King of Roumania, the Prince of Montenegro, and the King of Sweden. The Austrian Emperor remains faithful to whiskers.

The Kaiser in the recent years has worn the moustache raised to a right angle. The King of Spain is clean shaven, while his royal neighbor of Portugal has un soupcon de moustache. The King of Greece grows a moustache long and effiee, as does also the King of Servia. Short and thick is the moustache of the King of Italy, who, we are told, does not on occasions disdain to shave himself, especially at Racconigi, in Piedmont, his hunting place. The King of the Belgians and King Haakon of Norway wear only the moustache.

WHEN COFFEE WAS INTRODUCED INTO EUROPE.

(London 'Globe.')

It was toward the end of the sixteenth century that coffee was introduced into Europe. The first account of it is to be found in the work of a Venetian doctor, Prosper Alpini, published in 1592, entitled, 'De Plantis Egypti.' Alpini was impressed with the physiological value of the berry. From Venice coffee was introduced into Italy. It was known at Marseilles in 1650, but it was not till 1680 we learn that it was introduced into the Court of Louis XIV. by the then Turkish ambassador. But it had been introduced into England nearly forty years before this time by Nathaniel Canopus, a Cretan.



Rev. Father Morriscy

Why Not Get Rid of That Catarrh?

There are few people in this extreme and changeable climate who have not at least a touch of nasal catarrh.

Yet because in itself it is not very dangerous most people put up with it, in its first stages, as a matter of course, till some day they wake up to the fact that the trouble has crept down to the lungs, or perhaps, through swallowing the phlegm, to the stomach.

Besides being dangerous in this way, catarrh is most disagreeable to oneself and others.

Father Morriscy's No. 26

is a combined internal and external treatment that has cured, and will cure, the most stubborn cases.

The tablets, taken three or four times a day, purify the blood and help to throw off the disease, while the antiseptic, healing salve, applied up the nostrils, cleanses the diseased parts, heals, and completes the cure.

Now is the very best time to get No. 26 and start to get rid of that catarrh.

Combined treatment 50c. at your dealer's. 110

Father Morriscy Medicine Co., Ltd., - Chatham, N.B.

THE BOY'S PAGE.

SUMMARY.

The previous chapters introduced Redney McGaw, who started out, with a healthy ambition and good natured common sense as his sole stock in trade, to make his way from street life in New York to farm life in Iowa. His escape from the guardianship of the two hobos, Fat and Cut Nose, is followed by his admission, after due testing, to membership in the Big Show. He meets 'Elephants McNally' and Coakeney, 'Big Heinie, and several others, and is rescued from the clutches of Fat and Cut Nose, who have come up with the show. The two hoboes are given a lesson which they threatened to pay Red and his friends for, and the show moves on its way with Red as a regular member of one of the 'dish wash' teams. In Cleveland Red is again rescued, this time by 'Elephants,' from the two tramps, and although nothing is seen of them for some time, some remarkable accidents that are met with during the show's progress convince Red they are still bent on revenge. Red himself becomes a general favorite, and even a hero, when his quick thought saves Mrs. Muller from being killed by the black panther, but the praise turns his head and he is inclined to boast a bit. His shame when the G.M. overhears him is great, but a chance comes to prove himself really brave, for he defends the track along which the circus trains pass against an attempt of 'Fat' to wreck them, and receives not only the gratitude of all, but the hearty praise of the G.M. himself. The storm that strikes the big show at one point liberates the animals, and Red is carried off on the back of 'Deva,' who escapes with the other elephants. Catching an overhanging tree branch he gets off and reaches a lonely hut, where he is found next day by McNally and Coakeney, and all set out on an elephant hunt.

CHAPTER XVIII.

SOME THRILLS AND SHIVERS.

Continuation of the elephant hunt; Red is almost in danger of losing his nerve; 'tutt cum min'; the hand-shake with one finger'; and a special train to Chicago.

The day following was almost a repetition of the first. But the three elephant hunters were gradually getting through the swamp into higher ground. And now, too, they laid out a new plan of campaign. That afternoon they gave the horses a long lay off. They themselves went to bed with the hens—or the partridges if you like—and they got up again at moonrise.

'It'll give us a chance to gain half a day on them,' said McNally; 'for in the light of the moon they'll likely enough heave to.'

But driving those old logging trails at night was about the most creepy, qualmy business that Red had ever been engaged in. There were mile-long stretches which there might as well have been no moon at all. The trees met over their heads and turned the road into a tunnel that bristled with darkness. Yet in the blackest places of all something white always seemed to come quietly out of the bush and go sliding along beside you. When the silence was most deathly, you could hear it making low, soughing noises. And when, by getting up all his nerve Red had made himself look the other way—E-ee! !—something clammy-cold would leap straight for his face! Of course next moment he realized that it was only another cluster of low-hanging leaves. But cats, why can't next moments come first once in a while? Might as well kill a fellah as scare him to death.

And McNally and Coakeney made things a hundred times worse with their stories. These stories were all about ghosts and dead men, and elephants that had gone mad and become man-killers. And when, in one of those tunnel-like stretches, from the depths of the woods there were up a fearful, blood-curdling scream, which in reality came from nothing more terrible than a Canada lynx, McNally dropped his voice to a hoarse whisper, and began to tell about those things called by the French-Canadians loups garoux—creatures said to be part man and part wolf—and worse than any wild animal on earth! 'A visit from a loup garou,' he said, 'was enough to send a whole lumber camp to the asylum. In fact, he and Coakeney would have been a heap sight wiser if they'd brought their revolvers along. But, as far as that was concerned, some people said that no powder and lead was any use against a loup garou. Once one fastened onto you, and got well started sucking your blood—'

'What's that!' Coakney and Elephants both clutched at Red's knees together. He almost jumped out of his skin!

And then both those low-down wretches fell back and haw-haw'd till you'd think they'd die of it! And serve them just about right if they had! Once more Red saw they had been jollying him.

'Ah-h!' he said, when he could articulate at all. 'Ah-h, you silly gawps, you! Youse think you're gettin' me leery, don't youse?'

Yet it was not two hours afterwards, —and when they were none of them listening,—that, bringing their talk to an instant stop, they did hear something! They halted the team in their tracks, and for minute after minute sat rooted and unmoving.

It might be only the night wind. But from that yawning blackness away to their right there came a steady rustling. And every little while there followed a crackle, as of breaking underbrush. Another moment and one of the horses flung up its head and began to rear.

In an instant Coakeney was on the ground. 'That's h'all we need to know,' he said, catching at the head of the plunging animal; 'an' they're jolly well comin' our way, too.'

Red and McNally jumped after him. It was the runaways! It was not long till they were giving evidence that was unmistakable.

'But how are you goin' to get hold of them?' asked Red, very nervously. 'What'll they do when they see it's us?'

'Ho,' said Coakeney, still forced to hang to the horses with both hands, 'it's these 'ere beasts that'll give the most trouble,—I sh'd s'y. Never—never know'd the Michigan 'orse yet that could stand to meet four h'elephants in one of these swamps when the moon is down!'

'That's right,' said McNally; 'will I take them on ahead, Coak? I reckon that'll save us time in the long run.'

'You can't take 'em along too quick,' responded Coakeney. The rustling and crackling in that outer blackness became every moment louder. 'W'ot about you, Red? Thinking' of st'yin' with me?'

'Sure,' said Red. But never did more plainly mean the other thing. Which—which one was you wantin' me to ketch?'

Coakeney bubbled. 'Well, maybe we can settle that best when they get a bit nearer.'

For a little longer he merely waited there. Then he curved his hands about his mouth, and sent forth a long call: 'Oh-hy-y, Deva! Tutt cum min!'

And, to Red's stupefaction, they began to 'cum min,' as if that had been the one thing they'd been asking the chance to do for the last three days!

'Ho, it's some good byled h'y they're lookin' for now,' said Coakeney, as Deva's great bulk broke the blackness, and she chugged across the ditch and up upon the road. The other three were close behind her. 'Ho, yes, —h'eyn't that the truth, you old fool, you? An' they're willin' to risk the biggest lickin' to be 'ad in the Show to get it! They've 'ad enough of runnin' aw'y now to last them a barmy century! —Come along, Red. No need for us to do h'any more than show them the road.'

Another minute and the four elephants were hurrying along behind in a guilty double shuffle.

Of the unlimited thrills and shivers which Red had been expecting at that capture, he had been most comfortably disappointed. For two or three miles he tramped it with Coakeney. Then, at the brotherly suggestion of the latter, who saw how tired he was, he struck on ahead and climbed back into the buckboard with McNally.

There had been no thrills and shivers at the moment of the capture itself. But for one person, at any rate, in that Southern Peninsula there were a few new ones before the night was over. A little before dawn the fagged-out cavalcade came out on the railway at a small way station. The young man, who was ticket-agent, baggage-man, and telegraph operator all in one, slept in a little cubby-hole behind the lamp-room. McNally did not wait for Coakeney and the elephants. He rapped him up and began with apologies to explain that he'd have to get him to wire headquarters for—

He had got so far when he was sworn at; and the young man went back to bed again.

As patiently as wearily McNally set himself the task of getting him up a second time; and having done so, he started to repeat his explanation.

He got no further than he had at first; and this time he was sworn at not once, but with effusion. It appeared that the young man had been out late on pleasure the night before, and didn't propose to get up now till the down freight came through at ten. The flow of profanity with which he accompanied this declaration lasted till he was again in bed and under the covers.

'All right,' said Elephants, 'all right! Some people you can talk to one way and some you've got to in another. In your case I guess it'll be up to us to give you the hand-shake with one finger. Only I hate to do it, now.'

He plodded back through the soft tan bark of the station yard to where Coakeney was waiting in the shadows up the road. And when he returned to that open bedroom window it was with Deva. Pointing to the window. 'You fetch him out, old girl,' he said, 'and fetch him out good.'

As if it were an 'act' she had been doing all her life, her trunk licked silently in over the sash. And a moment later it produced something. It produced a screech,—a screech that must have made the best efforts of any 'loup garou' or even of Cut Nose in the freak car sound like the cooing of a love bird. It was a screech, too, that went on interruptedly amid the overturning of furniture and the breaking of crockery for the next two minutes. And then, having made her grip sure at last, Deva 'fetched him out.'

The message, inexplicably shaken in its delivery, which shortly afterwards began to arrive at division end, called—in a 'three-nine' rush—for the immediate sending of an emergency engine and two 'opens.' And it continued to call for them, at five-minute intervals, until they were on the way. Indeed, in Michigan railroad circles that message still stands as the most urgent ever sent down the line.

Of the following twelve hours Red could have told only the most fragmentary story. He was half dead for sleep. When for a few minutes he did wake up, he was again lying beside McNally. But this time they were in the end of an open freight car, on a bed of fragrant spruce and tamarack. And they had just pulled out for Chicago.

Deva, not tied in any way whatever, was standing with her head toward them. And after a time she reached out shamefacedly and snuggled her trunk up under Elephants' arm.

'Oh, that's all right now, old girl,' he said; 'that's all right for you. You needn't try any soft-solderin' at all.—But maybe,' and he gave her 'finger' a little pinch,—'maybe if you see that that lad behind you don't fall out or do us any mischief, maybe all'll be forgiven yet.'

Then Red went off to sleep again as if he were in the old 'Newsies' Lodging House, and slept for seven hours more.

(To be Continued.)

EASY LESSON IN AIR COURSING

BY AVIATOR HARMON.

(New York 'World.')

'Riding in the air,' said Clifford B. Harmon, the millionnaire real estate man of New York, who bought from Paulhan the Farman aeroplane with which that aviator made the world's record for altitude at Los Angeles last January, and who is now making fine flights in it at Mineola, L.I., 'brings in an entirely new problem in the matter of steering. I am amazed at the ease with which an aeroplane is controlled. The mechanical action required is very little; singularly little; much less than in an automobile.'

Mr. Harmon was asked to explain just how it is done. He is the first distinguished amateur to take up the new sport on this side of the Atlantic, and steering has not yet become to him a matter of instinct. The mere mechanical part of it is fresh in his mind.

'The new problem,' he said, as he climbed into the seat of his machine 'is the new dimension introduced. In an automobile or a boat, the steering is only in one plane. A turn to right or to the left is all there is to it. But in a flying machine you go up and down, as well as to the right or left.

'But it is what I call the three dimensions. For while there are the two that you do at your own will, there is that other motion—the wobbling, caused by the wind—which you have to counteract by the balancing devices. It is, in a way, what trying to ride on an automobile would be like if there was only one wheel attached to the centre of the chassis by a universal joint.

'There are five things to be thought of:

To go up (elevator).
To go down (elevator).
To turn (rear rudder).
To balance (stabilizers).
Engine, speed and oil.

These five things are arranged in three groups:

Right hand—Elevator and stabilisers.
Feet—Rear rudder.
Left hand—Engine; speed and oiling.

'The control lever for the right hand is connected by wires to the front rudder or elevator and the horizontal flaps on the tail and to the stabilisers, the flaps that form part of the read edge of the supporting planes. The lever has four movements. Pull it toward you, or straight back, the elevator raises. the flaps on the tail go down, you go up. Push it from you, the elevator points downward, the flaps on the tail go upward, you go down. Bear it sideways to the left, the stabilising flap on the right is pulled down; that side of the aeroplane sinks. Bear it sideways to the right, the stabilising flap on the left is pulled down and down goes that end of the plane.

'These last two movements are used when the machine tilts up out of the level. Whichever side goes up, whether it be caused by the canting that arises from turning or by a gust of wind striking the machine on one end, you naturally lean over to the high side and instinctively your hand goes in the opposite direction. In so moving your hand you lower the flap which reduces the supporting surface on the high side just enough to make that side begin to sink and so you regain your equilibrium. The important functions are therefore all in charge of the right hand.

'The foot lever is pivoted in its centre and its extremities are connected to wires that run right back through the machine to the rear vertical rudder. Press the right foot, the wire is tightened, the vertical plane of the rear rudder is pulled over to the right; the machine turns to the right. Press the left foot and similarly you turn to the left. At the left hand are the small levers that control the motor, the ignition, the supply of gasoline, so as to increase or decrease speed or stop entirely.

'The aeroplane is so sensitive it requires quite some practice to get the right delicacy of touch. It seems incredible that so little variation of the controls has so great an affect. The impulse is to do too much; there lies the danger until you get used to it. At the same time it is absolutely essential that the controls shall be simple and rapid, because action must be quick; there is no time to stop to think. Consequently they are doubly sensitive.

'Nothing, however, could be more beautifully simple. When you are ready to start three or four mechanics hang on to the machine to hold it back. They have to do that, because another mechanic is within the framework of the machine, giving the propeller a spin to start the engine, and they must hold the aeroplane back to give that man the chance to get out of the way, or he would be knocked down by the rear rudder. Some spectators fancy the men are there to give one an initial push off, but it is just the reverse.

'The moment the assistants let go the aeroplane dashes forward, driven merely by the action of the propeller on the air. Some of the spectators fancy that the motor must in some way be connected with the wheels, but the wheels act merely like castors. Each instant as you glide along you gain speed because the aeroplane gets lighter on the ground and so relieves the load on the engine, and because the air is also beginning to act under the supporting surfaces.

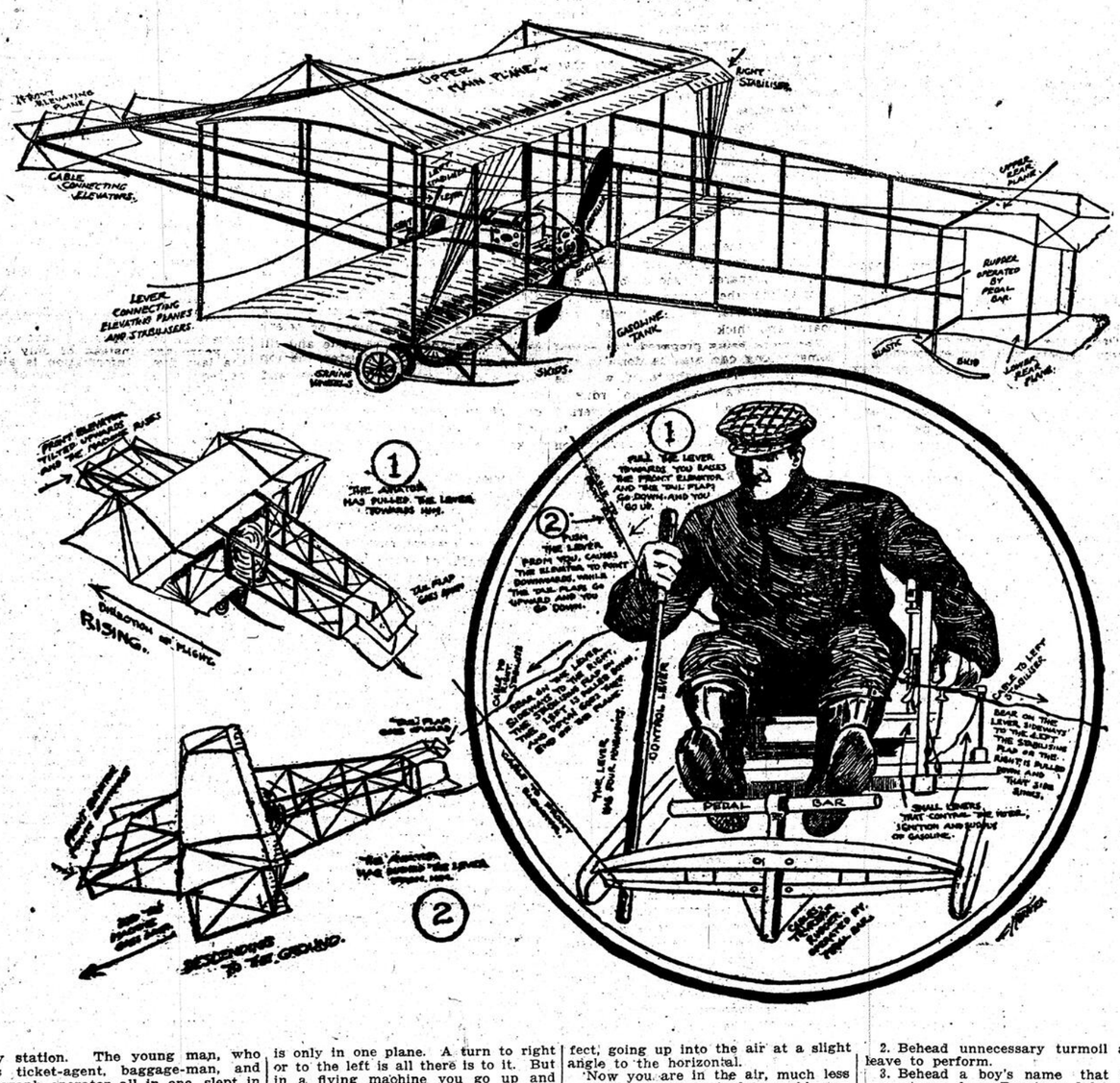
'When you think you have sufficient speed, some thirty to thirty-five miles an hour, you gently pull back your right hand control lever and tilt the front rudder elevator the slightest bit in the world. Then you feel a bound forward, a sensation of freedom strikes you and you know you are actually in the air. Tilting the front rudder has increased the air pressure under the front of the machine, and as the same action lowers the flaps of the rear rudder and decreases the air pressure in the rear you get the rising effect, going up into the air at a slight angle to the horizontal.

'Now you are in the air, much less motor power is required to enable you to continue flying on an even keel, and so you can reduce the speed of your motor. But if the wind is against you or is gusty, you want to turn on more power. When you want to turn you also turn on power. It is just the reverse of what you do in an automobile you slacken speed, but in a flying machine you increase it, because the extra speed will help to counteract the tendency to slip downward, which results from the fact that the machine must cant in order to get round, and in doing so materially loses supporting power, since the air can slide readily sideways and upward under the slanting surfaces.

'In turning you have to keep a close watch on the amount of tilt you get. You keep a live touch on the stabiliser and on the rear rudder; and, the moment the tilt threatens to become unpleasant, over goes your stabilising lever to the utmost. and at the same time you make a turn in the opposite direction so as to straighten up. But all the time you must have a nervous ready hand on that lever.

'When you want to land, you point your front rudder slightly downward and glide toward the earth. Then when near the ground you shut your engine off. When quite close to the ground you turn your front rudder upward a little. That enables you to land on your skids. This should be done either directly facing the wind or with the wind coming from behind. You can't tell which way the wind is blowing except by looking at the ground. If the earth is going sideways under you, you know you are not straight with the wind, and you turn the machine till the earth is flying back straight under you. The Farman chassis is, however, so schemed that if you do not alight quite level the wheels tilt and put you on the skids. If it were not so the wheels would often get broken by being sidewiped.

'Some time or another we shall have automatic starters for the motor, and then one will be able to start without assistance, alight anywhere, and start again alone, stop the motor in the air and restart it. But that starter has not yet come into existence for flying machines.



Puzzles

BEHEADINGS.

1. Behead a company, usually of sheep or birds, and leave an instrument for fastening doors.
2. Behead unnecessary turmoil and leave to perform.
3. Behead a boy's name that has come to us from Russia and leave a large covered waggon.
4. Behead a loud cry and leave something used in rowing a boat.
5. Behead a division of time and leave the organ of hearing.

The discarded heads spell an imaginary diminutive being met in story books.—N. Y. 'Tribune.'

ADDED LETTER PUZZLE.

By adding the letters 'Ie' make:

1. The bed prepared by a bird for the hatching of its eggs and rearing of its young, a verb meaning to adjust one's self cozily in snug quarters.
2. Considerate of the wellbeing of others, to set fire to.
3. The human head, shoulders and breast, generally without the arms, as represented in sculpture, a noisy stir.
4. A plant, the root of which is used as a vegetable for making sugar and for feeding stock, an insect.
5. A covering for the hands, usually of fur, to wrap up so as to conceal.
6. To make vocal music, one only

ANSWERS TO LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES.

Beheadings.—G-lass. C-lock. C-hair. R-ice. F-ire. S-having.

WORD SQUARE.

U N I T
N O D E
I D L E
T E E N

Numerical Enigma.—Wilfrid Laurier. Wild, lurid, real, Riel, feud.

Correct answers to last week's puzzles have been received from Jean Cartier, Montreal, and to the first two puzzles of the previous week from John MacLean, Charlottetown.

ATHLETICS AND THE HEART.

'In the game of life hearts are trumps,' says Dr. Woods Hutchinson, in the July 'Outing' in his article, 'Athletics and the Heart.'

'The greatest single danger of athletics to the heart occurs when, for example:

'A boy has had, it may be, a comparatively mild attack of one of the infectious fevers, typhoid, pneumonia, influenza, or tonsilitis; he is still a little weak and his heart beats more rapidly and violently than it should on exertion, but the team needs him, or he is anxious for a certain record, and he starts back into training with a heart which has not fully repaired its damage.

'Suddenly one day the heart can no longer drive on its overload of blood and down goes the runner or oarsman in an attack of heart failure. These are the cases that bring discredit, and deserved discredit, upon athletics—deserved because every one of them could be avoided by intelligent medical examination and the exercise of a little ordinary common sense and judgment in the exclusion from athletic contests or training of all boys or men who are recently convalescent from any attack of infectious disease.

'Every athletic trainer or coach ought to be compelled by law either to take a medical degree, or at least such physiological and medical training as that possessed by a trained nurse, for instance, which would enable him to recognize these dangerous conditions of the heart and to discover when it is doing badly under training. Then one of these pitiable accidents should cost him his position at once.'

STAY OUT OF THE CABIN.

A danger that cannot be overestimated on a small boat is that of going into a cabin, especially a closed wooden one, in a squall. More than one person has lost his life by being caught like a rat in a sewer in a tight cabin when the boat capsized. The newspapers point this moral forcibly, for a summer seldom goes by without several accounts of persons drowned in the cabins of capsized boats.—Percy M. Cushing, in July 'Outing.'

Nature implanted in the Coffee berry all the ingredients to produce a healthful, invigorating drink. In

Seal Brand Coffee

all the natural ingredients are retained.

Sold in 1 and 2 lb. Cans only. 120

CHASE & SANBORN, MONTREAL.

MACHINE WORK and PLATING

The Best Equipment in Montreal for Small Machine Work.

Also PLATERS AND JAPANNERS.

We make a specialty of working out inventions, and give our customers the benefit of a wide experience.

BELL TEL. UPTOWN 1878.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER CO., 275 St. Martin St., (near C.P.R Tracks)

Indoor and Outdoor Department

The King of Western Songsters.

(By Sarah Endicott Ober, in The 'Interior.')

The mocking bird reigns supreme in the South Atlanctic states, but in the Pacific region the meadow lark is soverign. He may not equal his Eastern rival in power, sweetness and variety of song, but in cheer and melody he goes far beyond him. Ernest Thompson-Seton in his 'Birds of Manitoba' says of him: 'In richness of voice and modulation he equals both wood thrush and nightingale, and in beauty of articulation he has no superior in the whole world of feathered choristers with whom I am acquainted. The only blemish in his singing, to my mind, is the abruptness with which he ends his song.'

I can never forget my first introduction to this leader in the Pacific choristers. A semi-invalid, lonely and somewhat depressed by sudden transition from the old Eastern cities to the crudity of a half-finished army post, I was homesick. The magnificent view from my windows somewhat consoled me, but I longed for some human voicing of cheer.

Suddenly there came a burst of melody, so cheering, so inspiring, so uplifting, that doubts, fears and gloom were dispelled and, borne on the wings of song, fled away. Flute-like, clear, each note a lilt of embodied sunshine and fresh spring breezes, the sweet sounds fell like drops of liquefied harmonies. It was some time before I discovered the musician, perched in the topmost spray of the tallest fir, a mere fluff of yellow feathers, his broad tail and a sharp, tip-tilted beak outlined against the blue zenith. Swaying lazily, basking in the sunshine, with head upturned to heaven, the meadow lark poured forth his variant melody.

I soon found that this fir top was his favorite perch, where he conned over and over his repertoire and practised new combinations of notes; and I also discovered that each lark had his individual songs, which could be personally discerned after a little study and acquaintance with them. By close observation I counted over thirty different songs, not merely differing notes, but each one a combination of notes. William Rogers Lord, in his book 'The Birds of Oregon and Washington,' states that there are thirty-one combinations, and he has recorded the music of most of them.

So articulate are the notes of the meadow lark that the spoken words seem clearly given; but thus far I have been successful in fitting only nonsensical meanings to them. His messages of cheer and melody deserve far better wording.

'Where's Julia Grady?' he pipes questioningly, with a pathetic rising intonation. Then instantly in gay carol he announces brightly:

'Why, here's Julia Grady.'

'Johnny, will you have a mint julep?' he queries invitingly and flippantly. Then as if his invitation had been accepted he cries:

'Guzzle it—guzzle it—quick—quick—quick!'

'Here comes teacher—kiss her quick!' he screams out in gleeful notes, and goes off in an ecstasy with a roulade of laughing, mischievous sounds as if caught in some naughty act.

'Life is sweet—sweet—sweet!' he sings when the skies are bright and the intoxicating essence of spring is filling his soul.

He catches a glimpse of his silent, sober-clothed little mate down among the clovertops on the parade ground, and in response to her querulous pipings, replies cheerily:

'Here I am—here!, here!, HERE!'

But Madam Lark does not aspire to such heights, either in trees or in song. She is perfectly content on lower levels, and grubs domestically among the shrubs and grasses of the cleared grounds or the emplacements. She is a veritable Martha in her home life and her fretful, busy fussiness. None of the poetical foolishness for her! Give her the humdrum, quiet routine of daily life and the business of caring for the daily needs of her mad musician. But her husband is not remiss in his family duties. He aids in building the nest, and when the baby larks fill his cup of happiness to the brim, he bustles about to fill their ever-gaping mouths. But with all his family cares and duties he finds time to voice his bliss and gratitude on his favorite pinnacle.

He often finishes his concert with a brilliant roulade of crisp, detached notes, which accompanies his downward flight from the fir tree. This peculiar song is executed only when on the wing. When he comes down to my level, I can see that although his song differs much from the thin, unvaried notes of his Eastern brother, their appearance is the same. He belongs to the family of American starlings, having no real claim to the name of 'lark.' He rejoices in the scientific family name of 'icteridae' and the specific one of 'sturnella magna,' but he probably is not aware of these interesting facts. He is quiet and unassuming in attire, the upper coat of mottled gray, brown and black, but his pretty yellow vest adds quite a distinctive touch of color, and his black horseshoe collar gives him a jaunty look. His wife is the duller replica of himself and lacks the yellow vest. They are larger than robins, measuring ten inches from beak to tail-tip.

The lark is no bird of passage and hardly an intermittent singer. Only during the busy season of caring for his young are his cheering notes silenced. Day and night, through cloud or sunshine, in summer and winter, he has ever a note of cheer. Often in the dead of the night I hear his drowsy piping, as if in his sleep he was still giving his message of hope. The first gray glimmer of dawn brings forth his reveille, somewhat sleepy it may be, but ringing true. When the sun floods the earth with rosy light, the lark, wide awake and alert, is ready with his greeting, an outburst of joyous song. His merry notes sound forth throughout the day, but it is in the afternoon that his best efforts are given from his bandstand in the fir tree.

In the winter he loses something of buoyancy and variety, though no cold or storm can daunt him, as he sends forth cheer through many a dark and dreary day. But during the springtide, when the resurrection life thrills the earth, its magic touch sweeps over the vibrant chords of his musical soul and draws forth divine harmonies, alive with love and passion.

But his supreme climax of melody came for me one midsummer day. A thread of harmony, sweet, low, a mere whisper of sound, aroused me from a slight doze. I thought it several birds holding converse together, but could not discern the singers. Nature was taking her siesta, everything was hushed and still in the drowsy warmth. Only this divine whisper of harmony sounded as from the skies. For a week I heard it at the same time each day, but not until the end of the week could I discover the source.

It was the meadow lark, nestled closely in his fragrant fir-perch, every feather fluffed out in ecstatic delight. With upturned head, and eyes dreamily fixed on the soft blue sky, he warbled his 'whisper song,' that strange expression of love and satisfied desire so seldom heard by human ear. Only in solitude is it given expression. I had read of the whisper songs of birds, but only once had I heard one, and that was the song of a robin. In a secluded thicket he warbled out his soul-melodies, far different from his usual common place, everyday notes. But the meadow lark's whisper song transcends all. It is like no earthly music, comprising many keys and variations, of angelic sweetness, and al the merest breath of song. I could only listen entranced, and when the last exquisite note died away, treasure the memory as one of my most precious.

Long and vainly did I search for the nests of the meadow larks, but so cunningly were they hidden, and so carefully did the parent birds leave them and creep through the grass, to emerge some distance from them, that I never could find one. They built mostly on the emplacements, beyond the fortifications, and the whole place seemed alive with larks when the young birds were able to fly.

But one memorable day when visiting a neighboring fort, I found my one lark's nest. I was walking through the thick clover, when I suddenly caught a glimpse of a strange cluster of orange-red flowers, that opened at my feet. They disappeared as suddenly as they blossomed, and search as closely as I could, I could not find them. Puzzled, I stood looking down, when again they opened, and there were the gaping mouths of six baby larks. There to my delight was the long-coveted nest.

Cunningly woven out of grasses and interwoven into the surrounding grass, was the nest, and only the closest observation could discern it. It was shaped somewhat like an oven bird's nest, lying on one side, the little ones concealed and sheltered by the arch of the other side.

Ugly little things were those babies, all big beaks, popping eyes and long, sprawling legs. Their nakedness was barely concealed by scanty down and dark, protruding pin-feathers. But each ugly nestling was precious, for who knew what marvellous powers of melody lay in embryo in one of those homely, grotesque bodies?

*Since broken by Walter Brookins, who rose to a height of 5,300 feet.

LORD LOVELAND DISCOVERS AMERICA

All rights reserved including that of translation into foreign languages including the Scandinavian.

By C. N. and A. M. WILLIAMSON

We are fortunate in having secured for our readers this jolly summer story. Lord Loveland's adventures are decidedly original and amusing. By a well-meant trick on the part of the hero of one of Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's former books, and the evil-doing of his former valet, Lord Loveland, who has a good conceit of himself, is made to appear as an impostor in the eyes of all America, and his supplies of cash are completely cut off. He therefore has to try to make a living. His adventures are vivaciously described, and the account of his struggles in the wilds of America is original and entertaining.

CHAPTER I.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA BY LORD LOVELAND.

'Even the Last Resort has refused me.' Loveland broke the news to his mother when he had kissed her.

'Miss Mecklenburg?'

'Yes. I begin to realize that I'm a sinking ship. The early rats are deserting me—or declining to come on board. Clever little animals!'

'You shan't sink,' protested Lady Loveland, clasping the pretty hands whence all save the wedding ring and its guard had gone to pay a visit of indefinite length to Messrs. Battenborough. 'The idiot, to refuse you—with her nose, too.'

'She didn't do it with her nose, Mater.'

'Val, you know what I mean.'

'Yes, it was kind of me, wasn't it? An Italian Prince has just overlooked it, too. Her engagement to Doriana was announced the morning after she'd offered to be a sister to me. It was the size of her purse, not her nose, which caught his eye. But sooner or later he'll beat her.'

'I hope so. She deserves it for taking him instead of you. Oh, Val, what a world!'

'Don't grouse, Mater. I might have beaten her if I'd got her, and then there'd have been a scandal. I can't stand women with important-looking teeth, and noses which throw their other features into perspective. Besides, Lillah Mecklenburg isn't as young as she's painted.'

'So few women are nowadays, dearest,' sighed Lady Loveland, who, in living for her handsome son, did not trouble to live up to the past of her complexion, and whose way of doing her hair was alone enough to show that though lenient to Val's weaknesses, she would not condone those of her sister women. 'Oh, Val, what are we to do?'

'That's just where I want your advice,' said Loveland, who had come a long way to get it. For the distance from London to the north of Scotland is formidable when birds are out of season.

Lady Loveland was flattered that Val should ask for her advice which, when offered gratuitously, he had never been known to take.

'My advice!' she echoed sadly. 'That's all I can give you now! Although I did hope, dear Boy, I must confess. I—I have been trying for Limericks. It was for your sake, and I hoped to win large sums. I thought of lines all night long, and I did send in some splendid ones, a thousand times better than those for which other people (dreadful people, my dear, with names like Hogson, and Dobbs) have won hundreds of pounds. I gave the editors permission to use my name, too; one would have thought, a valuable advertisement for their papers. But all I've won after the greatest efforts, has been fifteen and six—an insult—while these Dobbs and Hogsons—I believe the editors must be Socialists. And—the shillings for the postal orders have counted up into pounds. I am crushed with remorse.'

'Never mind, dear, you meant it for the best,' said Val, who cared more for his mother than for anyone else in the world—except himself. And that he made this exception was largely Lady Loveland's fault, for she had brought him up to believe in but one person of paramount importance, adorning the universe: Percival George Victor Edward Gordon, thirteenth Marquis of Loveland. 'What would a few pounds matter—or a few hundreds even, if you'd won them? The ship's too far under water to be raised with Limericks.'

'Dearest—is it as bad as that?'

'It's as bad as anything can be. Look out of your window at the snow falling. Well, that's nothing to the way it's snowing bills outside my window. If you and I can't think of something to clear the weather, I shall have to chuck the army. And even if I do, the bills will still keep on snowing.'

'What horrible creatures tradesmen must be,' said Lady Loveland, whose opinions had come down to her crusted and spider-webbed from the cellars of the Stone Age. 'To think that we'd have had power of life and death over them if we'd lived a few hundred years ago. I wish those times could come back.'

'The world at large doesn't agree with you.'

'It oughtn't to be at large,' replied Lady Loveland, without the smallest idea of a joke. 'It's reached a pretty pass when Worms who make boots and uniforms and——'

'And sell wine——'

'Oh, if you like——'

'And jewellery——'

'Very well. Admit the jewellery——'

'And motors. I've wasted a good deal of substance in riotous motor-cars, Mater.'

'Oh, I suppose men of your position have some right to enjoy their lives? As I was saying, it's come to a pretty pass when Worms who make or sell what every gentleman must have—things that ought simply to come, like the air you breathe—can turn and rend an officer of the Guards, a peer of the realm, without fear of being crushed.'

'If I'd chosen to be a kind of secret advertising agent for tradespeople, I might have been dressed and wined for nothing, motor-carred, too, perhaps,' said Loveland. 'I know some fellows who do go in for that sort of thing. But I'm hanged if I could. I'd rather blow out my brains decently.'

'Oh, my darling, don't speak so wildly,' implored his mother. 'There must be resources we can call upon—if we could only think of them.'

'I have called upon several people's resources, without any good coming of it.' Loveland grinned faintly, though he was in the depths of depression, and had suffered from insomnia for at least a week, between eight and ten in the morning, when so popular a young man should (in his own opinion) have been dreaming of last night's pleasures, instead of worrying how to pay for them.

'There is surely a last resort,' went on Lady Loveland.

'Miss Mecklenburg was mine—and she's failed me—thank Heaven!'

'There must be something else.'

'Something still worse?'

'Don't be flippant, dearest. I can't concentrate my thoughts when you are. Ah, if we could have let Loveland Castle as well as we did twelve years ago!'

'It's crumbled a lot since. And we're too poor to repair ourselves, let alone our castles.'

'You at least don't need repairing,' said his mother, gazing at her son with admiration. 'You're the handsomest young man in the Kingdom.'

Loveland laughed, though he believed her. As a child he had been kissed by all his mother's prettiest friends, because he was so absurdly beautiful, and so precocious. If he had been a plain or stupid boy he might have grown up to be an estimable young man, as Marquises go. 'Why don't you say, "in the world"?' he asked.

'I'm not a woman to exaggerate, dearest. All the Lovelands have been good-looking. One has only to go into the picture gallery at the Castle to see that——'

'Yes. As we can't sell their portraits.'

'If we could, your father would have done it when he sold the Town house. But you will be so confusing, Val. My argument is, that as you're the best looking and the cleverest——'

'I don't know a blessed thing, my dear ladyship. Never had any education. You ought to have sent me to Eton, instead of coddling me up with tutors and——'

'You didn't think so then. I remember well when it was proposed, you flung yourself on the floor and howled.'

'So of course that settled it.'

'Why, yes. You generally settled things like that. You had such a determined way, dear. But you were born knowing more than many studious, uninteresting young men have forgotten. Then, your South African career! It was like a romance., You, who had been crammed, oh, ever so little, for Sandhurst, and then left there to go to the war when you were a mere child, hardly nineteen—so brave! And then, the Thing you did on the battlefield! Of course you ought to have had the Victoria Cross, but as it was, the newspapers rang with your praises, and I was besieged for your photographs to publish. That deed alone would have made you a personage of consideration, even without your rank.'

'I've told you lots of times, Mater, the whole thing was a sort of accident. I couldn't bear the chap. If I'd stopped to think I don't believe I'd run back a step to drag him out from under fire. But I was there, hauling him away, before I knew what I was doing.'

'Yes, you have told me—and other people. But no one believes you. How could they? They see it's your modesty.' (Lord Loveland's mother was perhaps the one person on earth who could have attributed to him this quality.) 'And as for disliking the young man whose life you saved at the risk of your own, of course that proves you all the more noble. Everybody must see that.'

'Oh, well, it's a jolly good thing for me if they do,' said Val, mechanically passing his hand over the scar on his forehead, which became him like a hall mark or a halo. It, together with the South African brown that never quite faded, had made him still more ornamental in the eyes of the pretty young married women with whom he was popular. Also in the eyes of girls, who liked to dance and flirt with Lord Loveland, even though they preferred to marry Dukes and Princes. 'But what are you working up to so elaborately, Mater?'

'To your Prospects. There's no young man so liked and wanted everywhere.'

'Oh, I'm fair at polo; I can ride straight, and shoot a bit,' said Loveland with a pretence at self-depreciation he was far from feeling. 'I get asked to all the amusing house parties. But you know as well as I do, that stopping at such places is a lot more expensive than swaggering about at the most expensive hotels in Europe.'

'I know, dearest,' sighed the devoted lady who by industrious spoiling had made him what he was. 'I was only going on to say that you are a personage of importance; never think you're not. As for the two or three wretched girls who have hurled themselves at the heads of princes, when they might have had you—why, our English heiresses are growing disgustingly conceited and ambitious, quite unmaidenly, and let them regret their mistakes—you needn't. Val you want my advice. Well, I've had an inspiration, I do believe, a real inspiraion, Why don't you go to America?'

'To try ranching?'

'Good Heavens, no, my son! To try marrying. In America you'll succeed brilliantly. Why not run over and see what there is?'

She spoke as if she meant to have, notwithstanding certain failures nearer home. But Loveland's sense of humor, which had a real existence, did not always bestir itself when his own affairs were in question. When things come too close to the eye, one is apt to lose the point of view. And Loveland did not laugh at his mother's suggstion.

'Oh, girls!' he said, distastefully. 'Why go there for them? Plenty come over here to collect us.'

'Y—es. But think of the competition. There are still unmarried Dukes. It's so annoying, there always seem to be Dukes, and foreign semi-Royalties who might better stop in their own countries than prowl about ours, seeking what they may devour.'

'That's what you propose my doing in the States.'

'Oh, that's different. The Americans would be the foreigners, not you.'

'They don't look on themselves in that light.'

'Let them look at you—the girls I mean—in any light, there, on their native heath, where practically no competition can exist. For who ever heard of an American heiress marrying an American man?'

'I suppose it must happen sometimes,' said Val.

'It's never in the newspapers. No, dearest, I believe that is why, according to statistics, there are so many more men than women in the States. The girls marry our men. And really some of them are quite presentable.

If any one of three or four beautiful and charming Duchesses had heard the tone in which old Lady Loveland said this, she would have laughed or sneered, according to her mood.

'Do you know many Americans, Val?' his mother went on, thoughtfully.

'Hardly any except Jim Harborough, and—er—his cousin who has married Stanforth.'

(This was another instance of a misguided young woman who preferred a Duke to the Marquis. Therefore she remained nameless between mother and son.)

'Mr. Harlborough would, I suppose, give you letters of introduction to the Right People over there?'

'Oh, yes, I suppose he would. He doesn't approve of me; but he couldn't refuse letters to his wife's cousin.'

'Doesn't approve of you, indeed! What impertinence! But perhaps he's jealous, and thinks you were once in love with Betty. I feared it myself before she paid that visit to the States which turned out such a success. Just as I'm sure yours would, if you went.'

'I never was in love with Betty. First cousins are a bit too near to be interesting. One's generally known them since the stage when they were silly over dolls. Besides, Betty looks too much like me. I don't care for yellow-haired, blue-eyed girls.'

'It's just as well you didn't care for Betty. Such a marriage would have been disastrous. But she's a sweet girl, and must have made a good many friends in the States. There was the young woman Mohunsleigh married, for instance. I believe he met her through Betty. Oh, Val, you really ought to go over. I'm sure you'd be the greatest success.'

'Perhaps it wouldn't be a bad idea,' Loveland patronized his mother's inspirations. 'Of course Harborough and Betty would both give me letters. If I had to marry—horrid bore, at my age!—and could afford to choose, I'd taken an English girl of the right sort. But Americans are a lot better than English ones of the wrong sort; middle class mushrooms who've shot up in a night—on the strength of Pale Pills for Pink People, or Corsets, or Disinfectants. If a man's a beggar he must be content with the wine and wives of the country where he begs. American girls, no matter what they've sprung from, seem adaptable; and anyhow, people are tolerant of any queer ways they may have.'

'That's true,' agreed Lady Loveland, who had never in her life spoken to an American girl, but was now eager to become Dowager for the sake of a desirable one. 'If you went to New York — or somewhere — you'd see enough girls to feel you were picking out the best. Oh, you would virtually have a clear coast! And judging from novels I've read, everybody in American society would be fighting for the honor of entertaining you, racking their brains to get up the most wonderful spectacles for your amusement.'

'They wouldn't amuse me,' said Loveland, in the blase way he had cultivated since he came back a wounded hero of nineteen, in the last year of the South African war. 'I should be there purely on business.' But though he spoke like a tired man of forty rather than a happy and healthy one of twenty-six or seven, he was beginning to lean towards his mother's advice. He could easily get long leave. He had a couple of months due to him. During a tour of inspection in the States he would be free from all the bills that flesh is heir to, as he would have no settled address, until the 'business' that took him over was settled. After that, when his engagement was published in the papers, tradesmen would hold their hands.

'It oughtn't to take you many weeks,' Lady Loveland was reflecting aloud, 'if you went at the right season, and to the right place.'

'The Season is different for different places over there, Betty says,' remarked Loveland, who now, having discovered America as a spot worthy of note on the world's map, was ready to explain it to his mother.

'How odd!' exclaimed Lady Loveland, to whom all things were odd, and scarcely proper, if they were not as in Great Britain. 'But oh, of course, you only mean that they go to one place to shoot at a certain time, to another to hunt at a different time, as We do——'

'Not exactly that, I think,' said Val, getting out of his element. 'I believe it's something to do with the thermometer. Betty went in summer, and was obliged to stop at Newport. One reads things about Newport.'

'Yes. Though I forget what,' replied his mother, dismissing Newport. 'But in the States there must be heiresses abounding in great quantities everywhere, as all American girls appear to be rich in more or less degrees. They flock to Europe from towns with the most extraordinary names. I don't know why it's happened to stick in my memory, but I know there was one—Oshkosh or something truly awful of that sort. A young person from there, with millions, actually millions, married the Marquise de Merpoule's third son, if you remember, a most unprepossessing youth, whose face looked like an accident.'

'I hardly think I should have to go as far afield as Oshkosh, wherever it may be,' said Loveland, glancing at his double in the mirror—where was reflected also the worn furnishings of his mother's drawing room. With a pang he saw the sorry background and forgot himself for a moment in thinking of Loveland Castle—a very noble, dull palace, all marble, gold plate, portraits and precedence when in its prime: echoing sadness now, until such times as the heir might redeem it with some fair lady's dollars. The murmur of those echoes depressed him, as did the white whirl of snow veiling the windows of the shooting lodge whither Lady Loveland had retired to live upon nothing, that he might have something.

But his mother was happy in prophetic thoughts of a future, when Val should have saved his own and the family's fortunes. 'Of course you won't need to go to Oshkosh,' she said. 'Very likely they'd have smallpox or Red Indians there. I only meant that if there could be millions in a town with such a name, what must there be in others more important and easier to get at?'

'I'll stick to the important ones that are easy to get at.'

'That means you are making up your mind to go?'

'It's practically made up—thanks to you, Mater. I believe in quick decisions.'

'How like your father! After selling the house in Grosvenor Square, he made up his mind in ten minutes to go to Monte Carlo, and——'

'Don't compare that decision with this, for Heaven's sake. It wouldn't be lucky.'

'No, dearest,' said Lady Loveland meekly, her delicate nose reddening with reminiscences. 'Well then, it's quite settled. I feel it's for the best. And I can trust you to bring me a daughter-in-law to be—well, not to be ashamed of.'

'I'll promise you anyhow she shan't disgrace you by her manners, or me by her looks, after I've gone so far to get her.'

'Why, you might find something that would do, on the ship, which would save so much time and trouble!' exclaimed Lady Loveland, brightening. 'You could marry immediately on landing. And yet—perhaps it would be foolish to do anything irrevocable until you'd looked to see what there was in New York. You mustn't be reckless when so much depends upon prudence. Still it would be wise to sail on a good ship, where you might meet millionnairesses. That would be only an ordinary precaution.'

'It wouldn't be an ordinary price,' said Loveland.

'We must manage it somehow—and a good cabin. You owe that to your position.'

'I owe so much already, I may as well owe a little more.'

'Val, dear, I asked you not to joke. It confuses me. And I need to concentrate all my ideas upon one point. Let me see. Yes! The pink pearls!'

'The pink what?' asked Loveland, startled.

'I still have them. The double rope, you know.'

'I know. Another beastly heirloom.'

'Still, one can pawn heirlooms. Your bride can redeem it—and the other things. I've always saved the pink pearls for a great emergency. This is a great emergency. Battenborough ought to give seven or eight hundred. And though seven or eight hundred, as you say, wouldn't go far among the debts they might send you to America and back.'

'I'll have to throw a few sops to Cerberus, if I want new clothes to impress the American girls,' laughed Val. 'That brute Deedes won't give me so much as a waistcoat unless he gets something on account.'

'Pay him something,' said Lady Loveland. 'Pay what you must. Keep what you can—for yourself. As for me, I want nothing.'

'Except a rich daughter-in-law,' finished her son, his spirits rising though the snow still fell. After all, it was only October, and there was sunshine elsewhere. In America perhaps it was now shining on his bride to be! 'I'll write to Betty about the letters,' he said, 'after you've given me some tea.'

(To be continued.)

'If he had been a plain or st upid boy, he might have grown up to be an estimable young man, as Marquises go.'

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

SECRETARY'S MESSAGE.

Down before their idols falling,
For a little bit of love;
Many souls in vain are calling
For a little bit of love.
If they die in sin and shame
Someone surely is to blame
For not going 'in His name'
With a little bit of love.

While the souls of men are dying
For a little bit of love;
While the children too are crying
For a little bit of love.
Stand no longer idly by,
You can help them if you try.
Go, then, saying, here am I
With a little bit of love.

Some years ago I heard this song, sung by a well known singer in Montreal, who had returned to our city on a visit from New York, where she had been working in the slums of that great city, where God had used her wonderful voice to touch hearts hardened by sin, and she told us how she had won the hearts of mothers and children by a 'little bit of love.' The other day I came across the words of this hymn, and as I read the words over, this thought came to me, that very often, we Endeavorers, forget to put a little bit of love into our work for others; that is, put more of ourselves into it. It is not the deed which counts so much, but the love which prompted us to do it. When we are doing some kind deed for another, if we were to let them see the love shining in our eyes, how much happier it would make the one we wished to help, and how much greater would be the joy of such service to us. Then, Endeavorers, put more of yourselves into your Endeavor work. You have many opportunities to do some thing for others; their are hearts hungering for a little bit of love; there are the sick and sorrowing; there are those who are in doubt and despair, and it is your great privilege to help them by going to them in your Master's name, with a little bit of love, and winning them for Him.

SUMMER SOCIAL SUGGESTIONS.

Helpful house parties may be arranged for as well as socials at the church.

The church may be opened one or two nights a week for social games and reading.

If a church is fortunate enough to have a good yard, one part of it may be fitted up with a swing, seesaw, merry-go-round, and a sand-pile for the juniors. Of if a church has a nice lawn, croquet and lawn tennis may be arranged for the young people.

Block off the church seats in sections and appoint a member of the social committee to take charge of each section to welcome strangers and to introduce visitors to members.

If the choir will file down and fill the front seats at the church services, it will prove a help to the speaker.

FLOWERS AND VISITING SUNSHINE WORK.

A request was received from an Endeavorer or suggestions for the Flower and Visiting Committee. The name suggests itself. We expect this committee to visit the sick in our church and take them flowers, and rightly so, for who does not appreciate flowers, especially when ill? They seem to bring a message direct from God to the sufferer, and they tell of loving thoughtfulness on the part of the sender. We certainly are ministering to God's children when we send flowers to them and with the flowers a message from God's Word should be sent in the form of a neat little card, or a series of messages, forming a chain of thought writen on several small cards tied together with ribbon, the topmost card printed with the name of the society. This makes a pretty souvenir and one can read the verses of Scripture long after the flowers have faded and have been thrown away.

Flowers at certain seasons are expensive, but at this season of the year they are plentiful. The committee could take a car ride to some of the pretty spots near by and gather wild flowers. In one society that I know of the members collected all the eggshells they could from their friends and gathered wild violets and filled the half eggshells with them and took them to the children's hospital and gave one to each child. The pleasure of the children well repaid them for their labor. Perhaps your friends who have gardens would gladly give you flowers; this would give them the happy feeling that they too were giving pleasure to others.

Sunshine, too, suggests itself. I think this is sometimes called the helping hand committee and that means doing some definite thing for another. It very often means self-denial; you may be called to give up some anticipated pleasure but what of that, if you can bring sunshine and happiness to another? I know of an Endeavorers who gave up two or three hours every week to visit and read to a blind woman. At first it meant a great deal of self-denial, but after a while it became a real pleasure, for they would talk about the book being read; new and beautiful thoughts were brought out ,and new lessons learnt, especially that of thankfulness for sight, one of God's great blessings. Then there was the joy of service, doing something for Christ. Sunshine, then, means practical deeds of love and thoughtfulness, and if folks keep their eyes open and are anxious to bring sunshine, they will not have far to seek for it; they will find many opportunities of doing sunshine work right at their door. Your pastor is a good one to help you to find places where sunshine is needed; just ask him, and it will bring sunshine into his heart just to know that you want to be a bearer of sunshine, somehow, somewhere for the Master.

The United Society of Christian Endeavor publishes two leaflets entitled 'Flower Committeeat Work,' for three cents each, or $2.00 per 100, and 'The Flower Committee Summary,' for five cents each, or 25 for $1.00. You would do well to send for both of these leaflets.

'A HAY-CART DRIVE.'

The hay-cart drive given by the ladies of the C. E. Union Outing Club Thursday evening, June 23rd, was thoroughly enjoyed by the young people. The carts left the corner of Victoria avenue and Sherbrooke street at 8.30, and went out to Montreal West as far as Blue Bonnets, and returned to the starting point. The young men bought fruit and candy, and did not forget the peanuts, and these good things were appreciated by the ladies.

'THE ONE THING.'

'Sometimes,' a Congo missionary has said, 'I think there is too much of an appeal to the senses—the need of the heathen romance of missions, the results which are seen in some parts, but not everywhere—and not enough in the way of appeal to Christians to go, give, pray, etc., for the glory of Jesus. It is that which keeps us going day after day on the field—the certainty that we are called and sent by Him, and whether we see results or not we are glorifying Him by our witness. The romance is seen by those who look on from afar. There is not much of it in the field, but there is the joy of service in a degree never known before, and that more than makes up for the lack of everything that we miss out here. We would not change this life for a life of ease at home.'

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE ON MISSIONS.

The actual registration and prospective delegates reported now approach 60, but there is still room for 25 more. Societies are asked to announce the conference in their meetings, as many have not yet heard of it. The actual cost from Montreal for board, registration and railway fare is $10.60 for slightly over eight days, making this holiday a most reasonable one from the standpoint of cost.

The conference is under the direct auspices of the Young People's Missionary Movement, which is now well-known here owing to the splendid institutes held by this movement during recent years. The Young People's Missionary Movement is under the control of the five mission boards of Canada, as well as those of the United States. In the group of twelve leaders who will be present, will be represented every great continent, and no one can associate for eight days with these builders of the Kingdom at home and abroad without receiving good from the contact.

NO COUNCIL ON MONDAY.

Owing to the elections there will be no meeting of Council on Monday, but at the first session Ald. Resther will move that the fence around Place d'Armes square be removed. The grass, he says, will not suffer by this, and the general appearance of the park will be greatly improved.

THE FORMULA OF "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

Is On The Outside Of Every Box For All The World To See

Every user of "Fruit-a-tives" knows exactly what is being taken. The formula of this famous medicine is printed plainly on the outside of every box. We have stated many times—and now state clearly—that "Fruit-a-tives" is made of the juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, with valuable heart and nerve tonics and antiseptics.

Everyone knows that fruit juice is healthful—but perhaps some do not understand why this is true.

Fruit juice consists of about 91% water, 8% of sweet principle, and 1% of a bitter substance. It is the quantity of bitter principle in fruit that gives the fruit value as a medicine. An eminent physician of Ottawa, after years of experimenting, found a method of increasing the bitter principle in fruit juice, thus increasing the medicinal or curative qualities.

The juices are first extracted from fresh, ripe oranges, apples, figs and prunes. By a secret process, some of the sweet atoms are replaced by the bitter principle. Then tonics and antiseptics are added, and the whole made into tablets, now known far and wide as "Fruit-a-tives."

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world that is made of fruit juices, and is one of the few remedies that have let their composition be known from their introduction to the public.

"Fruit-a-tives" is nature's stimulant for the liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. In cases of obstinate Constipation, Liver Trouble, Indigestion, Backache, Rheumatism, Headaches and Impure Blood, this wonderful fruit medicine cures when everything else fails.

"Fruit-a-tives" is sold everywhere at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, or trial box, 25c., or will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FREE PERFUME
WRITE TO-DAY TO
ED. PINAUD

for a sample of the latest Paris craze, ED. PINAUD'S Lilac Vegetal. An exquisite, aristocratic extract, wonderfully sweet and lasting. Send 4c. in stamps (to pay postage and packing). Large bottle retails for 75c.—6 ounces of the finest of perfumes. Ask your dealer. Write our American Offices today for sample, enclose 4c.

Parfumerie ED. PINAUD, DEPT. M ED. PINAUD BLDG., N. Y.

Canada, The Land of Holiday Delights.

He who would learn of them will find much useful information in the

Outing Number

OF

"BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE"

SOME OF THE CONTENTS:

The Glorier of Jasper Park - - - By D. J. Benham
The Spell of the Eastern Townships - - " Helen E. Williams
The Baie des Chaleurs Country - - - " Edwards Hickson
Out of Doors on the Peace River - - - " Aubrey Fullerton
A Rattling Sporting Yarn—
Said Macpherson to the Fisherman - - " T. W. Torrance
A Prospector's Story—
Flies! - - - - - - - - - " H. Graham Starr

Other Good Things:

All the other regular departments of BUSY MAN'S will be filled with the usual supply of good things. There will be a complete section devoted to crisp, concise, condensation of the best articles from other magazines; character sketches of men in the public eye; a collection of curious and entertaining pictures and a set of helpful articles on System and Business.

A Magazine In a Class by Itself and Well Worth the Reading.

Now On Sale at All News Stands. 20c. a Copy. $2.00 a Year.

The MacLean Publishing Co., Limited - Montreal
701-702 Eastern Townships Bank Building.
J. BAYNE MACLEAN, PRESIDENT.

WORLD'S WELFARE

A BIBLE STUDY FUND.

The fiftieth anniversary of the ordination of the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D.D., May 13th, and the golden wedding of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Pierson, July 12th, have suggested to a number interested in Bible Study and Missions the advisability of marking this anniversary by placing in Dr. Pierson's hands a fund, to be administered in any way he may feel led for the promotion of Bible Study or Missions or both. Anyone so desiring may send a check or money or postal order to Mr. William R. Moody, East Northfield, Mass., Dr. S. Edward Young, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. F. B. Meyer, London, England, Dr. Wilbert W. White, Bible Teachers' Training Institute, 541 Lexington Avenue, New York City., Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, Westminster Chapel, London, England, or Dr. J. Stuart Holden, 66 Gloucester Pl., London, England. All sums received will be acknowledged to the donor by Mr. Wm. R. Moody. Of Dr. and Mrs. Pierson's children, one served until death in missionary work in India; one, with her husband, served sixteen years in Japan and is now in Corea; one among the mountain whites of the South; one in settlement work in Philadelphia; one, a returned missionary is now a practising physician in Connecticut; one, remaining at home, has been active in Christian work, and one is managing editor of the 'Missionary Review of the World.' If each individual who has been blessed by Dr. Pierson's preaching or Bible Study or religious articles or books should be represented in this fund, the combined amounts would be very effective in extending Our Lord's kingdom. As the time until July 12th is so brief it is obvious that promptness in sending in contributions is desirable. The Keswick Committee, composed of British workers, has suggested that Dr. Pierson make a world-tour of missions to stimulate the missionaries and encourage Bible Study. This proposal has also been made by others on both sides of the Atlantic and is to be seriously contemplated, inasmuch as Dr. Pierson's health is now better than it has been for several years and his public efforts are characterized by unusual vigor. Dr. Pierson has published more missionary literature than any other man, living or dead, and has had much much to do with bringing about the present interest in missions.

S. EDWARD YOUNG, Pastor,
Bedford Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn.

KNOWLTON CONFERENCE.

Ninth Season, 1910.

FOUR GREAT CONFERENCES.

I.—Missionary.. .. ..July 12-19
II.—Temperance.. .. ..July 24-31
III.—Sunday School.. .. ..August 1-7
IV.—Christian Workers..August 8-14

The Knowlton Conference was established in 1902 by the Brome County Sunday School Association, which was in affiliation with the Sunday School Union of the Province of Quebec.

In 1903, owing to its work being of a provincial character, it was thought best that it should be managed by a joint committee of the two associations.

In 1904, however, as the Provincial Union was unwilling to assume any financial obligations in connection with the undertaking, and certain property had been offered to the Conference, as a gift, it became necessary to seek incorporation. This having been done, the Knowlton Conference became henceforth an independent religious educational association. It must be remembered, however, that the Provincial Sunday School Union has ever been in perfect accord with its plans and purposes, and has expressed this harmony by allowing its General Secretary to hold the presidency of the Knowlton Conference and devote a considerable portion of his time to its furtherance, also by making to it at times direct money gifts.

A year or so later the present fine property of fifty acres was secured for the very moderate sum of $1,600.00. In course of time, largely due to the sale of building lots on the upper portion of the property, now called 'The Conference Heights,' this amount was paid.

In 1906 the first buildings in the Grove were erected. They consisted of a two story lodging-house (part of which was reserved for a hall), a small kitchen, and a rustic dining-room.

The next year it became necessary to build an auditorium, together with additional sleeping-rooms. This was done at an expense of about $1,200.00. Owing very largely to the liberality of some of the immediate friends of the cause this building was entirely paid for the same year.

So rapidly did the work grow that in 1907 it became imperative to provide a larger kitchen. The old one was sold, and upon being moved to the Conference Heights, became the first cottage.

Last year (1909) was marked by the addition of a fine twelve foot verandah placed on two sides of the Ladies' Lodge, the erection of an addition to the same building, in which all modern sanitary conveniences were installed, the building or completion of no less than seven cottages on the Conference Heights, the inauguration of four conferences in place of one, the keeping open of the buildings for nearly eleven weeks instead of two, and by the formal recognition of the S. S. U. P. Q. in its management by placing three members of its executive upon the executive of the K. C. This present season of 1910 will also be one of very great progress. The Young People's Missionary Movement have selected Knowlton to be their second centre for work in Canada. In order to meet the increased demand for accommodation which this involves, a large new building is being erected which will contain a dining hall capable of seating 125 persons, additional bedrooms, kitchen, pantries, refrigerator, etc., together with additional modern sanitary arrangements. Furthermore the former kitchen is being moved and turned into a lodging house with spacious verandahs, and will be used as the summer camp of the Y. W. C. A. of Montreal, having accommodation for upwards of fifteen.

Such is a brief review of Knowlton, which, with its ever-increasing attendance and its fine equipment, and the blessing of God resting upon it, bids fair to become what the management earnestly hopes and prays it may, an educational centre for all lines of Christian activity.

A KESWICK CONFERENCE IN CHICAGO.

Two of the speakers at the Keswick Bible Conference in England, the Rev. J. Stuart Holden of Portman Square, London, and Pastor D. J. Findlay of St. George's Cross, Glasgow, have been secured by The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago for the last week in July (1910).

In connection with the Dean of the Institution, Dr. James M. Gray, these brethern will conduct a conference for prayer and the deepening of the Spiritual life from Monday to Friday inclusive, July 26th, and 29th. There will probably be three public sessions a day as well as occasional opportunities for private interviews.

The Institute is not planning for a crowd of people, but thus hopes to be of service to pastors, evangelists, returned missionaries, theological students and other Christian workers who are seeking a truer knowledge of God in His Word, a rich experience of Christ, and especially power for an overcoming life.

Such as these will be heartily welcomed. There will be no charge connected with the meetings, and the Institute wil try to accommodate as many as apply with board and lodging at a nominal cost. For the latter it will be necessary to apply as early as possible.

Address The Moody Bible Institute, 153, 163 Institute Place, Chicago, Illinois.

N.B.—The Institute has arranged for a full and rich programme to cover practically the whole summer, including Dr. C. I. Scofield, President Moorehead, President Summerbell, Prof. G. Frederick Wright, Marion Lawrence and others. Send for prospectus.

GETTING DOWN TO BUSINESS THE PHILIPPINES.

PREACHING IN OVERALLS.

(By Charles W. Briggs, in the 'Standard.')

Beginning with my third year of service in the Philippines, I had already made a good start at acquiring the languages, and had studied the situation over until some of its main features were pretty plain to my mind, and I was ready to formulate in a definite way my own particular purpose and work. The task of evangelizing our Baptist district was a big one, and many-sided. There were different classes of people to be reached, and different sorts of opportunity were facing us on each of our different mission stations. There was town work, and country work; educational work, medical work, literary work, colporter work, besides the general work of an evangelist. Each man on the field was getting at the particular task that appealed most to him, and at that time I felt clearly led to the peasant people.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

I had gone to the Philippines planning to work with the upper class of Filipinos, the governing class. I had no other purpose in going into the work there than to contribute what I could toward evangelizing this upper class. But after being on the field two years and more, my plans were changed for me, while I still valued the upper class, and desired their evangelization, I had come to see that no one man could hope to do all the different kinds of work that must be done, and had found the place that all my previous training had best prepared me for—the evangelization of the country district.

Trained from early boyhood to country life and the hard work of wringing a living from the soil of a small farm, I found my strongest sympathy with the people who were doing the same thing in the Philippines. There were many tens of thousands of these country peasants in the province that was open to me, and to them my heart went out more and more, after I had come to see their sturdy independence, their honesty and character, and their faithfulness to their every-day task of winning a living from the soil. The best people in the Philippines, the ones that most appeal to our American sense of democracy and essential human worth, are these hard-working, honest, soul-hungry peasants. They are less contaminated than the town dwellers by the baneful influences brought to the towns by the dregs from foreign countries. They have been but little influenced, hitherto, by Romanism. Many of these peasants were ready to welcome the gospel. Thus I came to feel that my work was to be chiefly with them.

It was no small task to adapt myself to the conditions in which this work must be done. Trained for years to the idea and with the purpose of becoming pastor of a church in America, I found that another course of training for an entirely different sort of a task must be had. I had no teachers and no precedents, for it was pioneering.

SURVEYING THE FIELD.

The first thing to do was to become familiar with the district by travelling through it again and again. Because of the friendly attitude of the country people in many villages, I early made it a rule to let them take the initiative and invite me to their village. After getting a hold in a few places, through the relatives of believers in a friendly village, it was generally possible to get an invitation to any other village we wished to work in. These invitations, either spontaneously given or solicited indirectly, came to be the only leadings we followed in the matter of going into new villages. Indeed, it was repeatedly found that nothing was accomplished by forcing our way into villages where the people did not wish to receive us.

It was found expedient to conform as far as possible to the standards and ways of the people in these country villages. They were all poor people. They are still in the homespun age, and every house has its loom where the wife and daughters weave most of the cloth for the family wardrobe. To meet such people in a way that barriers between them and me should be reduced to a minimum, I found it best to go among them plainly dressed. Most of their clothing is plain and coarse. A showily dressed preacher is not apt to have much real fellowship with them.

I could not afford, in the interests of the work, to wear such clothing that they would not feel free in gathering around me in the house, or feeling that I was above them in any way. After coming to know these people well I now know that they are very sensitive to anything like an air of superiority, and that they love to be met on the level they are at home in, where they can be perfectly at ease. I could have seriously handicapped my work just by wearing too fine clothing.

MEETING ON THE LEVEL OF THE FARM.

Then the sphere of their activities and of their interests, too, had become mine. Those farmers are interested in farm matters. The weather, the price for produce, new kinds of seed, methods and seasons of planting and cultivating, and the way farming is done in other countries—these are the items that are more vital and interesting to them than all the books and learning I had offered to me in college and seminary together. Medicine for sick carabao and sick poultry and sick swine interested them quite as much as medicine for sick people, or medicine for sick souls. Helpful advice and aid in the matter of settling their quarrels and endless litigation were quite as welcome to them as any theology I could expound, either old or new. I shrank back for a long time from the vast dimensions of the task I must take up in evangelizing these country people. I wanted to discharge my task and duty to them by merely teaching them the gospel, but found it could only come to them by translating it into all these different and difficult terms, which they alone took interest in, and could be influenced by.

My farmer training before going to college proved to be quite as valuable an asset in my work there as was my college and seminary course. I started a garden and a poultry yard of my own, and they watched me with much interest, and gave me many suggestions. Nothing seemed to be more of a surprise to them than that I did my own spading and hoeing, and that my hands were as hard and calloused as their own. Neither Spaniard civilian nor priests had left any such precedents, so they declared. They were interested in the seeds from America, and to the ends of the province many American vegetables are now commonly grown. The government department of agriculture, working through the schools, has done much along this line, but when I began it the thing was new to all my people. If there was no other point of contact between me and some of the men in a new village, we could talk with interest to both sides about our gardens and garden problems.

This matter of keeping a garden cultivated helped to keep my clothes looking like a farmer's, as well as my hands. But the thing that did more than all else to keep me in overalls was the same set of conditions that have kept those country people in the homespun age here in the twentieth century—their isolation and inaccessibility. When I left my home for a tour to my most distant country village where there was a congregation, I had to go seventy miles, and there was a road only twenty of those seventy miles. For many reasons I found it best to go afoot. That was a double point of contact with country people, for they 'always go afoot—and when I went afoot there were always some of them along with me and we were not only talking along the way, but I was doing some missionary teaching along the way. If I had mounted a horse, I would have sweat less, and been alone much more, and accomplished much less.

When these country people found me tramping back to their villages time after time, through the heat of the dry season, and over the muddy, slippery trails, and through the rice fields and swamps of the rainy season, they did not need telling or argument to convince them that I meant business, and that I must have something worth bringing.

NEAR TO THE SOIL.

You who are accustomed to recognize a preacher by his dress and ways in this country would not recognize your missionary preacher in the country district. You would indeed be pardonable if you mistook him at first sight for a vagabond. Country trails lead through rice fields, high grass, reeds, and dense jungle. There is no bridge over a stream, and generally no way around a swamp or mud hole. The sticky mud has been plastered to the wet grass and branches by men and animals that have gone through ahead of you, and at every step these mud-bearing branches and grasses will brush against your clothing, and you will soon look like a veritable 'weary William,' no matter how careful you may be. Your Visayan companions on the journey will take off their clothes and carry them in a convenient roll on their head or under their arm, but you cannot do that, so you will probably look worse than they do.

Then the jungle is burned over during the dry season, and the burnt ends of the stubble and reeds and limbs reach into your trail from each side and jab you on all sides with a black brand-leaving mark on clothes and cheek. Getting into the country villages is bound to be an overall job, at best. Thank the Lord it is, for when you get to a village, it may be, tired and footsore and sweaty, or, again, drenched by walking all day in a tropic downpour, your trail through high grass—you will be quite likely to be able to meet the country people in their village on something like their own level, by the time you get to them.

Collars and cuffs and ties are out of place in such work with such people. Overalls are appropriate cloth for pulpit wear in the jungle. Honest hearts are beating under plain homespun in every corner of the home you step in, or in the congregation you preach to, and if your own heart is as honest as theirs, plain, rough clothes should be no less honorable an ornament for you to wear, in the sight of God and men, than it is for the people you are working for.

Meeting the people this way on their own level, coming into close and loving fellowship with them in the absence of artificial and needless barriers, the missionary has a fair chance to begin at their very hearts with his gospel message. They are helped to get a vital knowledge of Christianity, if the missionary has any of it in his own heart and life; and best of all, the gospel will grip them and manifest itself through organizations and institutions that are spontaneous and vital. The missionary will be saved much of his danger of importing foreign institutions to his people, and will be saved many of the sore problems from trying to maintain on his field institutions that are a terrible misfit.

After all, this is not so foreign to the work Jesus did in his mission field as our start and example. He was a plain, working man, plainly dressed, accustomed to travelling by the slow and tedious methods the missionary has to use. He mingled with the people in such a way that barriers were annihilated, and people fired with a passion that was spontaneous, almost, with themselves because it accommodated itself to their standards and to their needs, and ministered to their highest hopes. He was recognized as one with the common people, rather than one of the Pharisees or haughty Sadducee aristocrats. The dust of the trail mingled with his own perspiration as he went from village to village building up his kingdom. It is only once said that he came into a town mounted.

It was not all fun letting one's self down to this level and doing this sort of work for year after year; many a time have I said to myself that it did not pay. But now it looks different. With several Protestant churches in that Catholic country with native preachers, evangelists and pastors that are an inspiration to me, with the transformation that I have seen come into lives and homes and villages, and subtlety stealing into the very institutions of the country, with this as a fruitage already coming to such proportions and to such quality that it can hardly now be uprooted, even if left to itself—who would care to say that it did not pay to take up the overall-job, and become a peasant with the peasants? No two men can work exactly alike. Methods one uses with good results will not serve another man's needs. But if I were to glory after the manner of one Paul, it would be, first of all, in the humble heritage of training to toil and poverty as a farmer boy knowing the secrets of the soil and developing the horny hands of honest work; and secondly, the divine leading that showed me the good qualities of a humble people covered up with a rough and repulsive exterior; and last of all, in the cross I was given in following the Lord into the lowly work of interpreting the gospel to those humble-minded people, meeting them on their own level, and learning to interpret the gospel into terminology they could understand, and which they could not resist.

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.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

Gold and Silver Medals, Bibles and Books.

NEW COURSE TO BEGIN AND END WITH THE CALENDAR YEAR

New Members Welcome at Any Time.

Any reader of the 'Witness' who wishes to join the 'Witness' Bible Study Club has only to send stamped and addressed envelope for reply and full particulars together with past questions from the beginning of the year's course will be sent them with pleasure. Address, Bible Study Department, 'Witness' Office, Montreal.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS ON THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR THE INTERNATIONAL NEWSPAPER BIBLE STUDY CLUB.

(Copyright 1910, by the Rev. T. S. Linscott, D.D.)

July 10, 1910.

Review.

Golden Text.—'The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life.'—John vi., 63.

The following may be used as a new and complete lesson or as a review of the thirteen previous lessons.

The date and title of each past lesson, where found, the Golden Text, and one queston from each lesson follow.

April 10.—The Mission of the Twelve. Matt. ix., 35; x., 15-42.

Golden Text.—Freely ye have received freely give.—Matt. x., 8.

Verse 42—What is the reward of a smile, a kind word or a generous act to a child?

April 17.—The question of John the Baptist. Matt. xi., 1-19.

Golden Text.— But the witness I have is greater than that of John: for the works which the Father hath given me to accomplish, the very work that I do, bear witness of me, that the Father hath sent me. John v., 36. (R.V.)

Verses 2, 3—Does any kind of doubt on the part of a good man, necessarily imply sin? Why?

April 24.—Warning and Invitation. Matt. xi., 20-30.

Golden Text.—Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.—Matt. xi., 28.

Verse 22—How far will the lowest man in heaven be from the highest man in hell?

May 1—Two Sabbath Incidents. Matt. xii., 1-14.

Golden Text—I will have mercy and not sacrifice. Matt. xii., 7.

Verses 1, 2.—Why is it either right or wrong, to walk, or drive for pleasure on the Sabbath Day?

May 8.—Temperance Lesson. Prov. xxiii., 29-35.

Golden Text.—At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder. Prov. xxiii., 32.

Verse 32—Why is it, that God has so arranged nature, that some of the most dangerous things look so pleasant and taste so sweet?

May 15—Growing Hatred to Jesus. Matt. xii., 22-32, 38-42.

Golden Text—He that is not with me is against me, and he that gathereth not with me scattereth abroad.—Matt. xii., 30.

Verse 22.—What are the indications that Jesus will finally conquer the Devil and destroy sin?

May 22.—The Death of John the Baptist. Matt. xiv., 1-12.

Golden Text—He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit, than he that taketh a city. Prov. xvi., 32.

Verse 1—To what extent is the 'fame' or the sayings, or the indirect influence, of a good man, instrumental in doing good, as compared with his direct influence?

May 29.—The Multitude Fed. Matt. xiv., 13-21, xv., 29-39.

Golden Text—Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life. John vi., 35.

Verse 14—What is the master passion of a great and good man?

June 5.—Jesus Walks on the Sea. Matt. xiv., 22-36.

Golden Text—Then they that were in the ship came and worshipped him, saying, of a truth thou art the Son of God. Matt. xiv., 33.

Verse 24—Why does God permit his children to be 'so tossed with waves' when they are on the voyage he has sent them?

June 12.—The Canaanitish Woman. Matt. xv., 21-28.

Golden Text—Great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt.—Matt. xv., 28.

Verse 28—Give a reasoned opinion as to whether Jesus' method helped this woman much more than if he had received her kindly and granted her request at the first. (This question must be answered in writing by members of the club.)

June 19—The Parable of the Sower. Matt. xiii., 1-9, 18-23.

Golden Text.— Wherefore, putting away all filthiness and overflowing of wickedness, receive with meekness the implanted word, which is able to save your souls. James i., 21.

Verse 9—Is it a fault, or a misfortune, to have dull spiritual ears?

June 26.—Parable of the Tares. Matt. xiii., 24-30, 36-43.

Golden Text—Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father. Matt. xiii., 43.

Verses 25, 38, 39—What was the effect of tares among the wheat, and what is the influence of bad men in the church and in the world?

July 3.—Pictures of the Kingdom. Matt. xiii., 31-33, 44-52.

Golden Text—The Kingdom of God is not meat and drink, but righteousness and peace and joy in the Holy Ghost. Rom. xiv., 17.

Verses 45, 46.—What is it, when found, which gives more joy than all else besides?

Lesson for Sunday, July 17th, 1910. Peter's Confession. Matt. xvi., 13-28.

A CHINESE LADY EVANGELIST.

(G. H. Waters, Swatow, China, in the 'Standard.')

For twelve days Miss Dora Yu, of Shanghai, a young Chinese woman, held a series of meetings daily in our mission chapel and a great blessing has come. Miss Yu is a third-generation Christian, i.e. her parents were Christians, and so was her mother's mother; her father was a native preacher and ordained pastor; she was educated in mission schools in the vicinity of Shanghai. She studied medicine and is a graduate physician having had five years' hospital practice in Corea.

Several months ago the ladies of our mission and the English Presbyterian mission across the bay, knowing something of her work in Northern and Central China, invited her to come to Swatow to hold meetings for the women and the girls' schools of our two missions. Her first meetings were with the Presbyterians. She began her work with us on the Saturday evening before Easter. She spoke Easter morning and again in the evening. Then through the week a meeting for women was held each morning, but the evening meetings were open to all. Here was one of the strangest features of the whole experience: I wonder if it has occurred to any reader to ask what language she spoke in, for remember that China is broken up into a multitude of local dialects and that the northern dialects are quite unintelligible to the people of this region. She spoke entirely in English—and in her constant reference to Scripture used the English Bible exclusively. Although she has never been to England or America she had her English thoroughly at command, and her words were interpreted, in the morning, by Mrs. Waters, and in the evening by Doctor Foster, the acting president of the seminary. Here, then, was a strange spectacle: A Chinese Christian woman speaking to her own people in the English language and from the English Bible, and her message being given to them in Chinese by missionaries from America using the Chinese Bible.

Throughout the meetings her manner was simple, unpretentious, reverent and confident. She was constant in her use of Scripture and held the people strictly to the thought of their moral relation to God. For a week her one theme was, 'Ye must be born again;' then, 'sin must be confessed.' As the days passed, evidence was not wanting that many hearts were being deeply moved. At length the fountains were opened, and a great wave of contrition melted through the hearts of the people.

In the days that followed the work went quietly on. At each meeting there were confessions, and we still hear of this one and that one who has sought out people who had been wronged by falsehood or bitter words or misappropriation of money, going back in some cases to incidents that happened ten years ago, confessing to them and, in case of money matters, making restitution.

After Sunday the men and boys in the schools wanted the privilege of attending the morning meetings, so the school sessions were suspended for the next three days in the forenoon. On one of these days Miss Yu told her own experience and after that every one knew that she had not come to her knowledge of God save through deep experience of her own heart's sin and the fulness of his saving power.

Let no one who reads these lines or hears this letter ever doubt for a moment that the Chinese are capable of becoming genuine disciples of Christ or of attaining a profound grasp of Christian truth. In this series of meetings it has been wonderfully demonstrated that the human heart under its burden of sin is, before God, the same in China as in America, and that in Jesus Christ it finds its only and all-sufficient Saviour.

Further, it has been demonstrated before our eyes that the day has now come when from the membership of His church in China, God is beginning to call out conspicuous leaders, mightily endued with the power of His Spirit, calling their own people to repentance and working for the upbuilding of the body of Christ.

Different teachers are saying that an entirely new spirit prevails in the different schools. At least two young men have announced that they have been brought to give themselves to the ministry, and there are still others in whose hearts a battle has been begun and who are still fighting their way toward victory and peace.

GEORGE H. WATERS.
Ashmore Theological Seminary, Swatow, China.

SOCIALIZING THE CHURCH PARLOR.

('Christian Endeavor World.')

Sitting one day last summer at his study window, the Rev. W. L. Armstrong, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church, Toronto, noticed that a large number of young women were seated about the lawn during the noon hour. It struck him that these young people would have nowhere to go at noon during the winter, so he proposed to open the church parlors for their accommodation.

The first day the experiment was tried four young women came in. Within a week the number had increased to fourteen, and in a short time the average attendance had grown to fifty. At present about seventy make use of the privilege.

It soon became evident that a restroom met only a part of the need. An inexpensive lunch is therefore provided daily. The girls are supplied, practically at cost price with nourishing food, and they can find rest or recreation as they please, in the rooms, which are provided with an abundance of chairs, lounges, a piano, games newspapers, and magazines.

The pastor's assistant is in attendance also to assist strangers and others seeking employmten or lodgings. The rest department is under the charge of one of the deaconnesses, assisted by the Ladies' Aid Society.

This is a sample of what may be done by city churches, and it is an example which might profitably be followed by many. The criticism of the church with doors closed against the needs of men is not always unfounded.

But it appears to me that the need in the evening hours is quite as great as at noon. Our churches might provide a cheery meeting place for many a lonely roomer, and they might help to draw from the dangers of the street and the moving picture show and the atres large number of young men and maidens who drift aimlessly along in search of something to do.

This has all been said before, but may bear saying again. There is a social use for the church parlors that stand too often empty and dark—dead capital sunk in service that does no service efficiently.

THE G. T. P.'s PROGRESS.

G. T. P. Increases the Daily Passenger Service.

The Grand Trunk bridge across the MacLeod River, 123 miles west of Edmonton, will be completed and steel laid upon it by July 15. A good deal of the grade west of the MacLeod River towards the Yellowhead Pass has been completed, and there is a possibility that the steel will be laid to Prairie Creek in the foothills, or even to the Athabasca River this year.

PRESENTATION TO PASTOR.

The congregation of Huntley street Methodist Church showed their esteem for the Rev. F. B. Allnutt, S.T.L., on his leaving for Verdun after a three years' service, by presenting him with a purse of gold and a very appreciative address. The Rev. A. W. Williamson, pastor of Mount Royal Avenue Church, who had had the supervision of the cause at Huntley street since that congregation was organized, paid a high tribute to the faithful work done by Mr. Allnutt, and presented him with a valuafle umbrella as a personal token of regard, and other pastors in the district made brief complimentary speeches. A programme of music and recitations also was presented, and at the close refreshments were served by the ladies of the church. Mr. Allnutt has received a hearty welcome at Verdun.

You'll fairly radiate health and energy if you drink plenty of

MIRACK

TRADE MARK REG'D

BOTTLED AT ST. LEON SPRINGS

Vigorous health depends upon the condition of the stomach and allied organs. Tired kidneys cannot filter impurities out of the blood. They are forced back into the system, weakening the heart action and planting the seeds of disease.

Just here Nature steps in. This rare native water, MIRACK, curative and restorative in its action, keeps the human organs in a perfect, healthy condition. MIRACK is a sure road to robust manhood and womanhood. MIRACK is a rich mineral water. It's the

Original St. Leon

(Established 1881)

-gushing in all its pureness and beneficial qualities from the world-famed St. Leon Springs.

In MIRACK, Nature has given you a health-giving tonic prepared in her own great laboratory. It drives uric acid from the blood, and is a positive and effective cure for Rheumatism, Constipation, Kidney and Stomach Troubles.

MIRACK Water is bottled at St. Leon Springs. Its quality and purity is guaranteed. Enjoy glowing, vigorous health—order a bottle to-day—drink a glass before each meal. At your druggist's or grocer's in big bottles—40c. If your dealer doesn't carry MIRACK, write us enclosing his name—we will supply you direct in quantities of 12 bottles or more at $4.50 a dozen, express prepaid. Write to-day for our interesting booklet; "Health Insurance."

St. Leon Waters
Limited
St. Leon - Quebec

2465

MONTREAL OFFICE—17 St. John Street

All communications outside of Montreal, address St. Leon Springs, Que.

One million women simply detest washing dishes because they have not yet found the right way

If you were compelled to do all your housework in the way your mother did before you, it would be almost unbearable.

And still many women cling to the ancient soap route when washing dishes.

There's a better way, an easier way, a safer way.

GOLD DUST added to your dish-water will make your dishes whiter and cleaner than they ever can be made without it. That's the better way.

GOLD DUST, unlike soap, cleans more than the surface. It goes deep after germs and hidden food particles, and sterilizes everything it touches. That's the safer way.

GOLD DUST does all the hard part of the task without your assistance, because it begins to dissolve and clean the moment it touches the water. That's the easier way.

'Let the GOLD DUST Twins do your work'

Made by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Makers of FAIRY SOAP, the oval cake.

When You Build

be sure that the roofing is properly done, as this is one of the most important parts of the house. It will give lasting satisfaction if entrusted to

Geo. W. Reed & Co. Limited, Montreal.

FIRE HOSE For MILLS, FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES

Red Stripe-Linen Unlined. 18 Strand Fully Guaranteed.

TEL. MAIN 4904-4905 **D. K. McLAREN, LIMITED** 309-311 CRAIG STREET, WEST

SIGNS SHOW CARDS FRED MORGAN CORNER CRESCENT * UPTOWN 2703.

Summer Resorts

KNOWLTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Fraser Gurd, of Montreal, arrived in Knowlton on Friday evening to spend the week-end at 'Lordelle.'

Mrs. Arthur Miller received her friends for the first time since her marriage on Thursday of this week.

Mrs. E. B. Cook and Miss C. Sweet, of Minnesota, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sylvanus Tibbitts for a few weeks.

Mrs. Nathaniel Pettes has returned home after spending a few days in Montreal, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Truell.

Mrs. B. J. Martin and Mrs. Sheffield, of Newport, Rhode Island, have come to Knowlton to remain throughout the summer.

Miss Butler, who is shortly to take her departure for Leicester, Eng., is at present visiting Miss Nellie Wood.

Miss Katharine Wisdom, of Montreal, was the week-end guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Henderson, of Kingston, Ont., are staying at the Lake View House.

Mrs. Tom Reid and Miss C. M. McLeod, of Montreal, were at the Lake View House over Sunday.

Mrs. E. A. Cleveland and Master Baxter Cleveland have gone back to Montreal, after having passed a few days here with Mr. and Mrs. Tyler Curtis.

Mr. Magill Tait, of Montreal, has been in town for a time.

Mr. Leonard Fay and Mr. Gordon, of Montreal, have been in Knowlton for several days.

The Rev. Dr. E. I. Rexford, of Montreal, has arrived in town with his family, and will be at his cottage until fall.

Mrs. B. S. Harris, of Montreal, is sojourning at the Lake View House.

The Rev. E. T. Capel, of Montreal, was recently in town.

Major Williamson, of Kingsbury, has been visiting Judge and Mrs. Foster at 'Nestledown.'

Mr. Cavanagh, of Montreal, was a recent visitor at the Lake View House.

Mr. F. A. Knowlton was in Montreal on Friday.

Miss Beatrice McGowan, of Chicago, arrived here the middle of last week, and will spend several weeks at 'Edgehill,' the residence of Dr. and Mrs. McGowan.

Miss Madge Kennedy is out from Montreal to spend a few weeks with her friend, Miss Daisie Hall.

Mr. Morgan and Mr. Theodore Morgan, of Montreal, are sojourning in Knowlton for several weeks.

Miss Mabel Whitley, of Montreal, is visiting Miss Mabel Rodgers at her cottage near Brome Lake.

Sir Melbourne Tait arrived from Montreal on Friday evening, and passed the week-end at his cottage.

Dr. F. E. Finley and family, of Montreal, are occupying 'Rockwood' this season, having recently taken possession.

Miss Mabel Messent, of Compton, is visiting Miss Louise Williams before going on to New York.

Mr. Charlie Savage has lately returned from Lennoxville, where he has been attending Bishop's College.

Mrs. Herbert Symonds and family, of Montreal, are once more at their cottage.

Mr. J. H. McKeown, of Montreal, was at 'Hillcrest Villa' over Sunday.

Mrs R. N. England and Miss Alice England were in Richford during a portion of the present week.

There was a dance at the Lake View House Hall Saturday evening.

HUDSON HEIGHTS.

Mr. and Mrs. Scott and family have opened 'Lilac Hill' for the summer.

Miss Aileen Atchison is spending the summer here, the guest of Mrs. Willie Hutchison.

Mr. and Mrs. Benedict spent the week-end here, the guests of Mrs. Benedict's mother, Mrs. O'Connor, 'Brookhaven.'

Mr. and Mrs. L. Brophy spent the week-end here, the guests of Mrs. A. Carter.

Mr. Henry Hodges spent some time here last week, the guest of Mrs. Nolan.

Mr. Howard Patch was here for the week-end, a guest at the Oaks.

Miss Helen Hutchison, nurse-in-training at Yonkers, New York, is spending her vacation here, the guest of her parents at 'Braeside.'

Mr. Ben Burland was here for the week-end.

Mr. Chas. Heward spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. Barratt.

Miss F. Scriber is spending some time here, the guest of Miss Hutchison, 'Braeside.'

Mr. W. Paul and Mr. F. Paul were week-end visitors here.

Mr. Howard Putnam and Mr. Drew spent the week-end at the Heights.

Miss Ester Macaulay opened the 'Lodge' this week.

Miss Dorothy Robinson has returned to town, after spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. Hugh Boyd.

Mr. and Mrs. Watson and family are spending the summer here, guests of Mrs. McNeil.

Miss Shuter is spending some time here, the guest of Mrs. Paul.

Miss Mabel King is the guest of Miss Esther Macaulay.

Mr. and Mrs. Coldtarte have opened their cottage for the summer.

Mr. W. Willis was the guest of Mrs. Rough this week.

Miss Enid Sorley spent a few days in town this week to attend the Hyslop-Dawson wedding.

Master Charlie Martin is the guest of Mrs. Jaques.

Mr. and Mrs. George Kent have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. Jack Morris spent the week-end here.

LONGUEUIL

Miss Edith and Masters Alexander and Fred Smith, Quinn avenue, left for Lindsay, Ont., last Saturday, where they will be the guests of their aunt, Mrs. Hagarman, for the summer months.

Miss Isobel Porteous, Quinn avenue, entertained a number of her girl friends on Saturday afternoon. Among those present were the Misses E. Lunn, G. Duke, G. and H. McLean, and C. and K. Hand.

The school closing exercises in the Model School, on Friday evening of last week, brought out a large attendance of the parents and friends of the children. A feature of the evening was the presentation by the children of presents to the three retiring teachers.

Mrs. G. W. Willson and Master Geo. Willson, of Montreal Annex, visited friends here on Friday.

Miss McKenzie was the guest of her sister, Mrs. McIntyre, Longueil street, on Sunday.

Mr. D. McIntyre left for Sherbrooke on Monday.

Mrs. Haldimand, Westmount, was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Tooke, Guilbault street, on Wednesday.

Mr. Harry McCrudden visited friends here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Johnston, Montreal, was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. G. R. Gray, Victoria avenue, on Wednesday.

The annual bazaar of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Mark's Church was held in the school-room on Wednesday.

The Busy Bee Society (a society composed of three little girls) purpose holding a sale of work at the residence of Mrs. Porteous, 46 Quinn ave., on Thursday afternoon next. The proceeds will be turned over to the Children's Fresh Air Fund.

The Sunday-school children of Gardenville Avenue Presbyterian Church purpose giving an entertainment in the church on Friday evening next.

Mr. H. and Miss Bickley, Westmount, were the guests of Mrs. Greenshields, Victoria avenue, on Friday evening.

Dr. F. H. A. Baxter, Montreal, was among the visitors on Sunday last.

Mrs. L. R. Gotto and Miss Gotto spent last week-end at Frelighsburg.

St. Mark's Sunday-school held its annual picnic on Wednesday last.

ST. ANDREWS BY-THE-SEA.

Mrs. D. A. Shirres and family, of Montreal, are among the earliest arrivals at the Algonquin Hotel. Mrs. Shirres has many friends, who are delighted to know that she will spend the summer months at St. Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Van Horne and son, Master William, of Montreal, are the guests of Sir William and Lady Van Horne, at 'Coven Hoven.'

Mrs. Robert Gill and family have arrived from Ottawa, and are now enjoying their summer cottage so prettily situated near the Cove.

Miss May Morris has been a recent guest of Mrs. Frederick P. MacNichol, of St. Stephen.

Lady Tilley has arrived from St. John, and is receiving a cordial welcome on her return to 'Linden Grange.'

Mrs. Henry Smith, of New York, is enjoying a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Francis P. McColl.

Mrs. Lawrence McLaren and the Misses McLaren have arrived from St. John, and are now at the 'Anchorage' for the summer months.

Miss Stuart has returned from Boston to spend the holiday season with her parents, Sheriff and Mrs. Stuart, at 'Rose Bank.'

Mrs. W. D. Forster, of St. John, is the guest of Lady Tilley, at 'Linden Grange.'

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have concluded a pleasant visit in St. Andrews, and returned to Montreal.

Miss Sparks arrived from Ottawa during the past week, and is now at Algonquin Cottage, No. 2.

Messrs. Henry and Robert Bowser, who have been attending Harvard College, have joined their parents, the Rev. A. T. and Mrs. Bowser, at their charming summer home, 'Cedar Croft.'

Senator and Mrs. Mackay arrived from Montreal on Thursday last and are receiving a cordial welcome on their return to Clibrig.

Miss Lily Baynard, of St. John, is the guest of Mrs. Chas. S. Everett, at 'Maplehurst.'

Mrs. F. W. Thompson and family have arrived from Montreal and are occupying their new summer home, which is one of our most beautiful summer residences.

Miss Ethel Monahan, of Minneapolis, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Rigby.

Mrs. R. M. Jack bade adieu to her numerous St. Andrews friends, after an enjoyable visit with her sister, Mrs. E. A. Cockburn. Mrs. Jack intends spending a few days in St. John before proceeding to her home at Sydney, C.B.

Mrs. F. P. Barnard has returned from a visit to Providence and Boston.

Miss Hazel Grimmer has been a recent guest of the Misses Turner, at 'Hillhurst,' Bocabec.

Mr. Chas. Wallace, of Providence, R.I., is among the early returning summer visitors. He is a guest at 'Cherry Hill.'

Miss Greene, of Montreal, is a guest at the Algonquin Hotel.

Mrs. George B. Hopkins came from New York last week to spend the season at 'Lazy Croft.' Mr. Hopkins has arrived, sailing in the yacht 'Seiglinde.'

Mrs. George Hooper, of Montreal, will occupy as usual her pretty cottage near the Algonquin.

Mrs. Wilson, of Houlton, Me., has been enjoying a visit with Mrs. Merritt, at her charming summer cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith, of Montreal, are receiving a cordial greeting on their return to 'Rosemount.'

Lady Shaughnessy and the Misses Shaughnessy, have many friends, who are awaiting their arrival at 'Fort Tipperary.'

POINTE CLAIRE.

The Pointe Claire School, on Cedar avenue, had its closing exercises on Friday evening, and, under the teacher, Miss Blackford, the pupils made a most creditable showing. A very pretty hoop drill was gone through, and later a dialogue, 'The Festival of Flowers,' was given; also songs and recitations by Miss Bettie Smith, Masters Stanley Fraser, Jack Pewtress and Teddie Smith. Miss Katie Pewtress carried off the first prize for general proficiency, and Jack Goldney the prize for writing and good conduct. Mr. O. F. Lilly, who has long taken a warm interest in the school, made a special address to the pupils, in which he referred to the new feature being introduced in the school, the instruction of the pupils in general gardening, from which excellent results have already been arrived at. Among those who also made a few remarks were the Rev. Mr. Walsh, Mr. Black and Mr. Robert Meredith. Refreshments being provided, the very pleasant evening was brought to a close

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Caverhill are the guests of Mr. and Mrs Robertson, Golf avenue.

Miss Olive Buchanan, of The Boulevard, Westmount, who has been the guest of Miss Kathleen Holland, has returned to town.

Much regret is felt over the illness of Mr. J. Milne, who is in the Royal Victoria Hospital, and hopes are expressed for his speedy recovery.

Miss Davidson and Miss Edith Lewis were recently the guests of Miss Charlotte Bacon.

Among those who motored to the aviation meet were Mr. Angus, of Senneville, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Holt, Mr. B. Tooke, Mr. W. M. Ramsay, of Beaurepaire; Mr. Charles Monsarrat, of Selkirk avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rappard, of Shuter street.

Mr. Harding and Mr. Osborne Cross had a very unpleasant experience on the lake on Monday evening while out sailing. Their craft turned turtle, and the young men being unable to swim, were in the water for some twenty minutes clinging to the boat. Mr. Mortimer Holland and Mr. Alec Renaud went to their rescue in a canoe, and later Mr. Archibald brought them in in his motor boat.

Miss Rhoda Haskell and Mr. Ogden Haskell, of Dorval, sailed up on Monday evening to Pointe Claire.

Lady Galt and family are expected shortly to take possession for the summer of Mr. H. A. Allan's country place.

Mr. Charles Archbald, of New York, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Napier.

Mr. E. Burr, of McGill College, has taken a house with some friends on Desjardin avenue.

Mr. Osmond Dettmers, of Hudson Heights, spent Saturday in Pointe Claire, and attended the aviation meet.

Mr. Arthur Saunderson leaves shortly for a couple of weeks 'holidays at Sydney.

ST. GABRIEL DE BRANDON.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Palmer arrived on Thursday to spend some time at the Laurentide House.

Mr. John Davidson spent last week-end here.

Mrs. S. Stratford-Dawson gave a tea on the verandah of her new cottage, 'The Birches,' on Thursday afternoon last. Among those invited were Mrs. Robert Brodie, Miss Agnes Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Godeschall Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. John Davidson, the Misses Hicks and Mr. Edward Hicks.

Mrs. Elma Peters and Miss Peters are expected soon, to remain several weeks at the Laurentide House.

Mrs. Connor, of Hartford, Conn., is the guest of Mrs. (Dr.) Archambault.

Dr. J. George Piche, of Montreal, arrived last Friday with Mme. Piche and family, and opened his pretty summer residence for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Laurendeau (Miss Blanche Hardy) are the guests of Dr. Laurendeau.

Mrs. Walter Dugan and Master Arnold Dugan are visiting Mrs. John Davidson.

Miss Warren, of Ste. Agathe, spent last week-end here.

SIXTEEN ISLAND LAKE.

Miss Loudon, Miss May Loudon and Mr. Warren Loudon will spend the summer at 'Uneeda Rest.'

Mrs. Hillis, of Arundel, was a week-end visitor here, the guest of Mrs. Shorey.

Mr. Art Findlay and Mr. Archie Brodie have been occupying the Semi-ready Camp.'

Miss Martha E. Richardson is the guest of the Misses Loudon.

Mr. Jack Aird is visiting friends on the Lake.

Mr. A. E. Cook is among the week-end visitors.

Dr. Stackhouse, with his sister, Mrs. Fraser, is occupying 'Idyl Wylde.'

Miss Laura Tester, Mr. Fred Tester, and Mr. Allan McGarry spent the week-end at 'Kamp Kumfort.'

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss Mayford Duncan, and Mr. Carlyle Duncan, are at the Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. George Slack, with the Misses Elizabeth, Dorothy and Zerada Slack, have opened Mrs. Simister's cottage, which they will occupy for the summer.

The Misses Mildred and Grace Buddo, are among the Sixteen Island Lake visitors.

Miss Corner, Miss Freda Corner and Mr. Frank Corner arrived on Saturday to open their cottage.

Dr. Masse spent a few days at 'Uneeda Rest' recently.

Mr. Wm. Bennett spent a week here, the guest of Mr. Wm. Muir.

Miss Hazel Jones, of Outremont, is the guest of the Misses Corner, at the 'Lady of the Lake.'

Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Hawthorne, Miss Jean Hawthorne, and Mrs. Allan Hawthorne are again at 'Rowan Lodge.'

Mr. George Blackwell is spending some time here.

Miss Florence Dowden is staying with friends on the Lake.

Mrs. Boyd, of Shawbridge, is visiting her father, Dr. Stackhouse.

Mrs. Walter Sadler, with her sisters, the Misses Morris, will occupy Mr. Leslie's cottage for six weeks.

Mr. Ludington's residence, Liberty Hall, has been opened for the season.

HUDSON ON THE LAKE.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McLeish spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Wales.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fabre Surveyor have closed 'Valcourt' for a couple of weeks.

Messrs. James Barry and Guy Bradford were visiting friends over the week-end at Kort Kumfort.

Mr. and Mrs. Adams spent the week-end with Mrs. Adams's mother at 'The Limit.'

Miss Butler was a visitor this week at Lakeholme.

Mr. and T. E. Evans and little daughter were visitors here this week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gladwish and Miss Winnie Gladwish spent Saturday here.

Mr. B. Duke is a guest for some time at Mrs. Amplong's.

Mr. H. Lockhart was a guest over the week-end with his cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Logan, at Kill Kare.

Miss Hogg is visiting her sister at Kosy Korner.

Miss M. Heron is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Heron for some weeks.

Miss Florence Vipond returned this week after an extended visit in the west.

Mrs. Barnsley was a visitor here this week.

The Methodist Church was the scene of an extremely pretty vediding on Saturday, when Miss Ethel Hodgson was married to Mr. E. McCutchen.

The Rev. Mr. Fulcher and Mrs. Fulcher are settled in the parsonage.

Mrs. Graham entertained a large number of ladies to afternoon tea, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan and family are spending their first summer here in a cottage on the main road.

Dr. Fielde and family have moved into a nice new cottage near the depot.

Mr. and Mrs. Wevill and family have moved into Mr. Vipond's cottage.

Mrs. Woods and Master Woods are guests of Mrs. J. F. N. Hughes.

Messrs. Lincoln, Angers, Node and McCleland were the guests over the week-end of Mrs. J. E. Cleland, at Kirklea West.

The Ladies' Aid intend holding a bazaar in the Hudson Heights boathouse on July 8.

MONTFORT.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Ashcroft and family arrived last week, and will spend the summer months at the Montfort Hotel.

Mr. A. H. McEnroe was at the hotel for a few days in the early part of the week.

Mr. Ed. Duchesneau, accompanied by his little daughter Gertrude, was here over the week-end. The latter will spend the summer with her mother, Mrs. Duchesneau, who is at present a guest at the Montfort Hotel.

Mr. F. J. Davey was a week-end guest at the hotel.

Miss Lucy M. Gilmour, of Toronto, is expected in Montfort in the early part of July.

Mr. Charles Booth and family arrived last Saturday and have taken possession of their cottage in Newaygo.

Mr. P. J. Gordan and his little daughter Mercy, were at the Montfort Hotel in the early part of the week.

Mr. R. L. Duck spent Sunday in Newaygo.

Mrs. James Roberts and her family will spend the summer months at the hotel. Her sister, Miss Kathleen Smith, will join her in a couple of weeks.

Mr. F. Hamilton was a week-end guest at the hotel.

Mrs. P. C. Jackson was in Newaygo Sunday visiting friends.

Mr. Geo. Kneen is at the Montfort Hotel for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Edwards will spend the hot weather in Newaygo.

Messrs. Arthur and Henry Milette were in Montreal in the early part of the week.

Miss Eileen G. Cook spent a few days in Newaygo in the early part of the week.

LITTLE METIS.

Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Jeffrey Burland will arrive at their cottage, 'Kilmarth,' early in the week.

Mrs. Thornton, Belleville, Ont., is visiting at 'Summerholm.'

Mrs. H. A. Lafleur, Montreal, is at 'Merlinwood' for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lowdon and the Misses Lowdon have arrived at their cottage.

Miss M. Astle, Montreal, is spending her holidays at Seaside Hotel.

The family of Mr. S. Mathewson, Montreal, have arrived at Eagle Point.

The Rev. Dr. Wardrope is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Grier, at 'Summerholm.'

Miss Barry, Union avenue, is spending a few weeks at 'Kilmarth.'

The Misses Cornish and Masters Brock, Bernard and John Cornish are here for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mowat and family have opened their cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Withycomb and family are residing at Kilwinning cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Cohen and family, Montreal, have opened their cottage for the season.

Mr. Esmond Peck, who spent a few days with his family here, has returned to town.

Miss Hester Peck and Mr. B. Peck are at their cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Sharples and child, Quebec, are guests at Leggat's Point Hotel.

Mr. T. Turriff, Green Bay, Wis., is visiting Mrs. R. J. Turiffff, sr.

Master Russell Ross celebrated his birthday by giving a hay-cart drive to his little friends.

Mrs. Leggatt and family are staying at one of Mr. F. Astle's new cottages this season.

Dr. and Mrs. Geo. Mathewson and family have returned to their home in Westmount.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Laurie, Quebec, are at St. Lawrence House.

Miss Haight, Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. J. Turnbull, at Leggat's Point.

Mrs. A. G. Ross gave a delightful afternoon tea on the Beach to a number of ladies.

The latest arrivals at Ocean House are:—Mr. and Mrs. F. Challoner and the Misses Gladys and Celta Challoner, Ottawa; Mr. La Claire, Montreal; Messrs. Belanger, P. Legace, M. Legace, Metapedia; Miss Brown and Messrs. Colin and Fred Brown, Quebec.

Mr. T. McLaren, Montreal, is spending his holidays with his mother, Mrs. A. McLaren.

Dr. Smythe is at Cascade Hotel again this season.

Mrs. T. H. Prissick and child, Montreal, have arrived at Fairview cottage for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Z. Cohen and child are guests at Turriff Hall.

Mrs. and Miss Fleet are at their cottage for the season.

SHAWBRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are guests of Mrs. R. Robinson.

Miss Ada Alexander is visiting the Rev. Mr. Hancock in Birchton, E.T.

Mrs. A. Moody, of Terrebonne, has returned to her home, after spending a few days with her brother, Mr. J. W. Kimpton.

Miss G. Shaw spent a day in town last week.

Mrs. McQueen, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Young and Mrs. McLaren have opened their cottages for the summer months.

Mr. Clarke, Mr. Mooney and Mr. O'Hara spent the week-end at Glenbower Cottage.

Mr. Douglas, of Scotland, and Mr. Dick, of Montreal, spent last Thursday at the Boys' Farm.

Mr. Lyons has rented a cottage here for his family.

Miss L. Shaw spent a few days in Montreal last week visiting friends.

CAP A L'AIGLE.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. McGoun and family, Drummond street, have taken a cottage for the season.

Principal Gandier and Mrs. Gandier, of Toronto, will spend July at Cap a l'Aigle.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Nimmo and Miss G. Nimmo have arrived, and are staying at 'Braehead' for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Herb Brown and family have rented the 'Auld House' for the summer months. They are expected to arrive about the middle of July.

The Misses H. and A. Mowatt have arrived to spend their vacation at Cap a l'Aigle. They will be followed in about two weeks by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Mowatt.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hyde, Pine avenue, have again taken possession of their beautiful cottage 'Chez Nous.'

Mrs. Geo. Waters and family arrived in the latter part of the week. They have again rented one of the cottages here for the season.

BEACONSFIELD.

A very successful and largely attended dance was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening. The music, as usual, being supplied by Mrs. Riley McIntyre. Among those present were: Mrs. Percy Nellis, Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Mrs. W. E. Shaw, Mrs. Pringle, Mrs. Ivy, the Misses Covernton, Bolton, Letendre, Pratt, Pringle, Bliss, Butler, Savage, Sclater, Nellis, Sharing, Pyke, Messrs. Shaw, Patterson, Heriot, Mackenzie, Draper, Oliver, Starke, Mackay, Howard, Arnaud, Love, Kennet Starnes, Nicholson, Skinner, Stoker and others.

Mrs. Maney is the guest of her sister, Mrs. James Brierley.

Miss Dorothy Hague, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. Peck, has returned home.

Mrs. A. C. Clark, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Arthur Fairie, paid a visit to 'Greenbank' this week.

Miss Elizabeth Browne was here for the dance on Wednesday.

Mrs. Brown, who has been the guest of her sister, Mrs C. Monsarrat, has returned to Montreal.

Mrs. Pyke is visiting friends here.

The Rev. Mr. Welsh, who has been officiating in St. Mark's Church for the past two months, leave shortly for his home in the West.

Miss Isabel Mudge is visiting Miss B Heubach.

Mr. Alf. Williams was visiting friends here on Sunday.

The Rev. Canon Dann arrives next week to take up his duties in St. Mary's Church for the remainder of the season.

Mr. Toller, Mr. Mowatt and Mr. Arnaud are among the latest arrivals at the Grove.

Miss Edith Lewis is visiting Mrs. Ross.

Miss Constance Pratt has returned from boarding school and is spending her holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt.

WEIR.

Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Johnston have opened their pretty 'Silver Spring Cottage' for the season.

The occasion of Miss Ida Morrison's home coming to spend a vacation, was celebrated at her home on Bevan's Lake, by a 'country dance,' in which quite a large number of young people took part.

Messrs. Alf. W. Hadrill, Alex. Bruce, Arch. McGoun, K.C., and the Rev. Jas. L. Flanagan are occupying their cottages on Bevan's Lake, for the summer.

Mrs. H. R. Sears and her two children, Dorothy and Russell, are sojourning at Cedar Camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Slater spent the week end here as guests of Mrs. H. N. Johnston.

Mrs. Edward H. Lydon and children are guests at Round Lake House. Messrs. Edward H. and Victor Lydon spent the week-end with them.

Oliver B. Lane is at Cedar Camp for the summer.

A party of boys spent a week here camping on Round Lake. They were in charge of Mr. Archie McKellar and enjoyed their outing immensely. They left for home (Chateauguay) on Monday. The following comprised the party: Walter Meldrum, G. Adams, R. Reid, W. Reid, R. Richardson, J. Richardson, C. Bowles, G. Horsnell and A. Barwick.

MASCOUCHE.

Mr. W. E. L. Alexander, who has been visiting friends in the city, has returned to 'Maple Grove.'

Mrs. Hugh Carmichael and Miss Florence Denovan, of Montreal, are guests of Miss J. Carmichael.

A monument erected to the founder of Mascouche is causing great interest.

Miss Delphonse, of Montreal, is visiting friends.

Miss Jessie Rath, who has been the guest of Miss May L. Robinson, 'The Elms,' has returned to her home in Terrebonne.

Mrs. Renaud gave a 'carnation' tea on Thursday evening, which was greatly enjoyed. Among those present from the city were: Messrs. Robitaille, Ouelette, Renaud, Lafontaine, Archambault, Trudeau, and the Misses Boyer, Nantel, Dupras, Laverdure and Roy.

Miss May L. Robinson, of Grace Church, was presented with a leather-bound hymn-book in recognition of her services as organist.

The annual picnic of the Protestant churches was held in the grove of Mr. Geo. K. Robinson, on July 1.

Mrs. Lloyd and family have opened their summer cottage.

STE. AGATHE DES MONTS.

Mr. W. H. Robinson has taken a room at Mrs. Alex. Allan's 'Hill Crest Cottage' for a few weeks.

Miss Florence Ekers has returned from a trip, and will spend the summer with her relatives here.

Mr. James Gardner is stopping at Lac Brule for some time.

Miss Thomas is visiting Mrs. Gnaedinger.

W. A. Nelson, H. Handfield, N. H. Boyle, J. G. Parkin, W. Foster, Jack McLellan, M. A. Macpherson, H. R. Taylor, Mrs. J. A. Turcotte, Miss Kavanah, J. K. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lewis, H. C. Richardson, and H. K. Taylor, Montreal, were registered at the Castel des Monts last week.

Mrs. E. Maurissette and children, Labelle, are visiting Mrs. F. Bedard.

Mr. John Carroll is stopping for a few weeks at the 'Laurentide Inn.'

Mr. Charles Scott has taken possession of his charming residence, by the lake side, for the summer.

Mr. J. Murphy, Mrs. Murphy, and the Misses Murphy will spend a few weeks with Mrs. Ryan, 'Avonmore Cottage.'

Miss Helen DesBrisay has returned from a trip to Quebec.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will spend a few weeks out here.

Miss Annie Cram is staying with Mrs. A. Barwick.

Mr. R. Wilson-Smith is expected shortly, with his family, for the season.

MORIN FLATS.

Visitors at Morin Flats include: Mr. Norman Dycle, Mrs. Adley Sherritt, Mr. W. J. Sproule and Mrs. Sproule, Mr. Harry Bragg and Mrs. Bragg, Mr. John Hammond, the Rev. Henry Jekill, Mr. W. B. Baikie and Mrs. Baikie, Mr. Alexander Watters, Mrs. Frederick Clark, Miss Shannon, Mr. Robert Fraser and Mrs. Fraser, Mr. Edward Day and Mrs. Day, Miss Rurey, Mr. Binns, Miss Ladd, Mr. Frank Alexander, the Rev. Mr. Rowe, Mr. Henry Tucker.

CHATEAUGUAY.

Miss Gladys MacLaren spent the week end here, the guest of Mrs. Schnebly.

Mrs. William Meldrum, jr., is spending a few days here, the guest of Mrs. William Meldrum, sr.

Mrs. James Booth, of Winnipeg, is visiting her sister, Mrs. James Jack.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Ross and family have taken a cottage here for the summer.

Miss Mabel Dryden was the guest of Miss Glena O'Del for the week end.

Miss Iren Hardisty is spending a few days in Chateauguay, the guest of Mrs. Robert Meldrum.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fetherston and family have taken a cottage here for the season.

Miss Jean Marshall is spending a few days in St. Anne de Bellevue.

ORMSTOWN.

Miss Helen Morison is at home for the holidays.

Mrs. Harrison, of Montreal, is a guest at Poplar Farm.

A successful lawn social was held on the rectory grounds last Thursday evening.

Mr. S. Surprenant, of Lacolle, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. George McGerrigle.

St. James Sunday-school held their annual picnic on the rectory grounds last Friday. The day was fine, and all enjoyed the outing.

Miss Kee has returned home from Montreal for the holidays.

Dr. McEachran left last week for a trip to the West.

Mrs. John MacFarlane, Hazelbrae, Westmount, and Miss Black, of Ste. Therese, were guests at the rectory this week.

Mrs. Reay, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. McEachran, Ormsby Grange.

Miss Morison was in Montreal this week.

A number of our citizens took in the excursion to Ste. Anne's this week.

The Rev. A. E. Ascah and Mrs. Ascah were the guests of Mrs. Goddard, the rectory, Huntingdon, on Friday and Saturday last.

TERREBONNE.

Mr. Alfred Gilmour and Miss Lizzie Carmichael, Rosemere, were guests here on Sunday.

Mr. Thomas MacKay, Toronto, is spending a few days in town with Mrs. William MacKay.

Mr. Gordon Lloyd and Miss Lily Bennett, New Glasgow, were in town on Sunday, guests at 'Elmhurst.'

Miss Stella Moody spent last week end at 'The Grove,' Beaconsfield, the guest of the Misses Covernton.

Miss Ernestine Knopf, Montreal, was Miss Edith Moody's guest for the week.

Mr. William Robertson, Lachute, spent the week in town at 'Sunnyside.'

Miss Ernestine Moody has returned from Ottawa, where she was visiting for several days.

Miss Mabel Henderson, Montreal, spent the week end here with friends.

Mr. Jack Slaughter, Montreal, visited his parents for the week end.

Mrs. A. Edison is spending the holiday and week end in St. Lin with friends.

A party from here spent Wednesday Miss Annie Moody, with her guest, Miss Jane Waite, sailed last Friday on the 'Hesperian' for a three months' trip on the Continent.

Miss Edithe Moody left to-day for Shawbridge, where she will remain for two or three weeks.

Dr. Leopold Masson, Montreal, was in town this week.

Mrs. Arthur Moody is visiting friends in Shawbridge.

ST. LAMBERT.

The fortnightly hop under the auspices of the St. Lambert Boating Club, on Friday evening was well attended. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. E. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dart, Mr and Mrs. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. H. Bourne, the Misses Johnston, Cooper, Horsfall, Christie, Rodden, Bell, McCallum, Watson, Drummond, Ward, Ramsay, Walker, Parker, Lepage, Gilmour, Whimby, Sincennes, Hooper, Grant, and Messrs. Hooper, Christie, Kircaldie, J. Bourne, F. Bourne, S. Bourne, Orchard, Gordon, Whimby, Lamontagne, McDonald, and many others.

Next Saturday, July 9th, is the date fixed by the officers of the St. Lambert Boating Club for the annual regatta. Already preparations are under way, and many members and sister clubs have entered for the aquatic events.

The members of the Wesleyan congregation here held an enjoyable social on Friday evening, in honor of their new pastor, the Rev. Mr. Philp.

The Rev. J. Howard Philp, M.A., and Mrs. Philp have taken up residence on Elm avenue.

Mrs. Copeland, who has been visiting relatives here, has left for her home in the Lower Provinces.

MMiss Margaret Ramsay has been spending some time here, visiting Miss Mattie Ramsay, Lorne avenue.

Miss Haroldine Tucker, who returned home on Tuesday from boarding school, where she has spent the past year, leaves to-day to be absent for some time.

Miss McCallum and Miss Marjorie Bell, Sherbrooke street, were guests of the Misses Morr's on Friday.

Miss Rodden has been Mrs. Herbert Bourne's guest this week.

Miss Gilmour has been a recent visitor here, the guest of the Misses Whimby.

Miss Edyth Watson spent the week-end here, the guest of Mrs. James Wheatley, Aberdeen avenue.

Mrs. Charles Hyde and little daughter were here this week, guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Piers Locke.

Mrs. Panton Wyld has left for Chatham, Ont., where she will be the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Jack for some weeks.

Mrs. Walter Donnelly and children, of Ottawa, arrived on Wednesday to spend some time here, the guests of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Percival.

Mrs. Coles, of Toronto, arrives next week to spend some time with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grant.

Mr. and Mrs. James Rosevear and children were week-end guests of ex-Mayor Rosevear.

VAUDREUIL AND DORION

Mrs. R. Prendergast visited here, the guest of Mrs. Charles Harwood.

Mr. Eugene and Miss Eugenie Papineau were the guests of Mr. F. S. Mackay last week.

Miss H. and Miss M. Harwood have arrived from Toronto to spend the holidays, here.

Mr. Roy Merrill visited here, the guest of Miss Bruneau.

Mr. and Mrs. McIntyre, of Montreal, have opened their cottage for the season.

Mrs. T. W. Robertson, Miss Evelyn and Mr. Jos Robertson, of High River, Alta, are spending some time here.

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Kent are settled on their island with friends for the summer.

Miss J. Wilson, of Senneville, is the guest of Miss Gelinas for some time.

Dr. D. Lecavalier, who has returned from Europe, is spending some time here, the guest of ex-Mayor Laporte.

Mr. Eddie Bailey, of Montreal, is spending some time here at Mr. R. Vinet's.

Mr. H. Harwood, of Montreal, visited here lately

LACHINE

Mr. Nutter gave a concert Thursday evening in Mrs. Smart's house in aid of the Lachine General Hospital.

Mr. McLaurin went to Lachute for the McGowan-Mackey wedding.

Mr. Percy Adams, of Montreal, spent the week end here, the guest of Mrs. H. Baley.

Miss Smart was in Lachute last week for the McGowan-Mackey wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. Demming have returned from the Laurentides.

Dr. Mignault was in Lachine last week.

Mrs. Rupert Heward went to Lachute for the McGowan-Mackey wedding.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Austin, of Montreal, spent the week end here.

Mr. C. Monk, of Montreal, was the guest last week of Mrs. Ames, the lake front.

Mr. Alphonse Boyer visited here last week.

Miss Baley went to Joliette last week to visit, the guest of Miss Davis.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Lamontagne, of Montreal, spent the week end here.

Miss M. Monk spent some time here last week, the guest of Mrs Amos.

Mr. Papineau, of Montreal, was in Lachine lately.

RELIEVE Neuralgia

TAKE ONE OF THESE LITTLE TABLETS AND THE PAIN IS GONE.

"I have awful spells of Neuralgia and have doctored a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they always relieve me. I have been so bad with Neuralgia that I sometimes thought I would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more, and they are sure to relieve me." MRS. FERRIER, 2434 Lynn St., Lincoln, Neb.

Price 25c at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid. DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto.

RIGAUD.

Judge Choquet and family are expected next week for the summer.

Mr. Williamson and family have taken Mr. Holmes' cottage for the season.

Dr. Reed is visiting here, the guest of Miss S. Reed, his sister.

Mr. Kelly, of Montreal, visited here last week.

Mr. Harry H. Oram spent the week end here.

Mr. M. Jamieson was here last week visiting friends

Mr. Jack Smith and Mr. Jack Travers visited here last week.

READABLE PARAGRAPHS.

THE MARKDOWN SALE.

She started out to buy a ball
Of yarn for darning socks,
A paper or two of safety pins,
And a ribbon for baby's frocks.
And as for buying more than this
She never had a thought;
But the 'marked-down' tickets caught her eye,
And this was what she bought:

An opera cape,
Twelve yards of crepe
(You can't tell when you'll need some),
Six pairs of gloves,
(Such perfect loves!)
And books—one has to read some;
Some furs, real sable,
A small work-table,
A set of Haviland china,
A turquoise ring,
(The sweetest thing!)
A novel by Olive Schreiner,
A waist or two
As good as new
(And worth at least ten dollars),
An evening-gown
Marked 'way, 'way down,
Some real lace baby-collars;
A music-rack,
A dressing-sacque,
A pair of pillow-shams,
A portière,
Some new back-hair,
More essays—this time Lamb's;
An oak bookcase,
A Tirany vase,
A lovely brass lamp-shade;
Some lingerie,
A rubber-tree—
I really am afraid

To tell you all the things she bought
As she wandered on from block to block
In quest of a paper of safety-pins,
And a ribbon for baby's frock.
—H.J.H.

HER MISAPPREHENSION.

The small boy backed up against the cool brick wall and panted heavily.

'Teacher licked you awful hard, didn't she, Jim?' said his sympathetic chum.

'You bet she did,' replied the victim. 'She never licked me so hard before. She thought I had my geogerfy in my pants, an' I didn't!'—Cleveland 'Plain Dealer.'

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

EXPLANATION.

'I was very much disappointed in that spring chicken you sold me,' said young Mrs. Torkins. 'It didn't seem at all like the genuine article.'

'Madam,' replied the affable grocer, 'you must remember that this year's spring was one of the most deceptive on record.'—Washington 'Star.'

UNKIND.

'Of course,' said the lady with the steel-bound glasses, 'I expected to be called "strong-minded" after making a speech three hours long in favor of our sex, but to have it printed "strong-winded" was too, too much.'—Boston 'Courier.'

HEARD IN A HABERDASHERY.

Customer (returning and putting down counterfeit coin received in change)—'I want a better half.'

Clerk—'Beg pardon, sir, but this isn't a matrimonial agency.'—Boston 'Transcript.'

LITERARY REVIEW.

THE GADFLY REAPPEARS.

One of the novels of the year that is best worth reading, though it ends in truly tragic fashion, is 'An Interrupted Friendship,' by Mrs. E. L. Voynich (The Macmillan Co. of Canada, $1.25). It is chiefly a character study, the interest centring around two men of widely different temperament and a girl who has been warped by deformity of body and cramping of mind in childhood. The strongest influence in the lives of all three is devoted love to one of the others and the tragedy of all three is the same—though misunderstanding the love of each is thrown back upon itself, the misunderstanding, though clear to the reader, is never made clear to them, and to the end the unsatisfied longing, the dull dead heart, takes from life all its color. The finest character of all, Rene Marteurelle, or Martel, is a strong, grave boy and man with an unfathomable power of loving and a hunger for love. At his mother's death, his book-worm father, troubled at having his children thrown on his hands, sends him off to English relatives, 'English ogres' the servants call them. The boy, believing that his father is sending him to be eaten, goes away with a stony heart, in which filial love has been forever killed. When he returns, after a happy school and home life with his friends in England, he is a typical English schoolboy, an absolutely different type from his older brother. He appreciates his father, better and a good understanding arises between them, but the love of sonship is irrevocably gone, to the grief of both. They form a defensive alliance in behalf of the poor little wrecked sister who is suffering from the mistaken devotion and religious enthusiasm of her aunt, who has taken care of her. Through Rene's influence she comes home, lives a happier life and, finally, is given a chance of cure of the spinal injury received through a fall the day of her mother's funeral, in her babyhood. To earn the sum required for this treatment, Rene undertakes to go as geographer with an exploring expedition to the upper waters of the Amazon. There he comes in contact with the extraordinary man who influences his whole future life. He finds him starving, filthy, hunted, applying as interpreter to the expedition in place of an absconded native. Rene discovers that he is a gentleman in spite of his desperate condition, and treats him as such. Felix Rivarez proves a constant source of disquiet to Rene, who observes that he is making himself individually necessary to each member of the expedition, and finds himself taking altogether too deep an interest in this strange adventurer. Then Rivarez saves, first Rene himself, and later the whole camp, from death. While he is away appeasing the fierce natives, Rene discovers that he loves Felix as he had never loved anyone before. He nurses him through fever and learns from his delirum secrets that he had declined to hear from his trusted friend's lips. When the expedition returns to France, he takes Felix home, finds that Marguerite is in a fair way to recovery and finds a valuable aid in Felix, who brings into her life a new element of joy and light which she does not for long recognize. Then comes a calamity. Through a fresh accident Marguerite is again injured and all hope of recovery vanishes. Rene takes her to Paris to keep house for him, and the three are happy together till Felix is visited by an Italian patriotic agent, who induces him to head a movement for freedom in northern Italy. He assumes his old character of 'the Gadfly' and heads an unsuccessful insurrection. This brings back the terrible fever that had wrecked his health before and make it certain that it will recur at intervals for the rest of his life. When he recovers, he and Rene take a trip to Switzerland and Felix writes wonderful letters to Marguerite. She has been reading poetry with him till she has read him through and through. On the return from Italy she seeks his confidence, telling him what she has found out of his past and tacitly making her love known. She is horrified that Felix receives her words with sardonic laughter, and goes away in this mood. The next day Rene goes to find Felix, is received with remote metallic ceremony, and goes away stunned and uncomprehending. Felix himself has his whole faith wrecked in the mistaken belief that Rene has betrayed to Marguerite the secrets found out during his delirium. Felix throws himself into another insurrection, is taken prisoner and tortured to death. Marguerite lives till forty years of age, continuing her father's Egyptology—dead in life. Rene lives to be old and successful. His advice to his son when entering the army is:

War brings a man into contact with all sorts of folk. If you should ever come across anyone who seems to you ... different from yourself and all the rest of us—one of the rare spirits that go through the world like stars, radiating light, try to remember that it's a great privilege to know such persons, but a dangerous thing to love them too much.

—H.J.H.

A GUIDE BOOK TO THE ST. LAWRENCE.

A new number of the 'Picturesque River Series,' published by the Macmillan Company, is 'The Picturesque St. Lawrence,' by Clifton Johnson ($1.25). Like the first volume in the series, 'The Picturesque Hudson' it gives not only descriptions of scenery and facts about places along the route of travel, but considerable historical and legendary lore connected therewith. Some of the historical impressions are a little surprising to the Canadian reader. For instance, in recounting the events of the last campaign between New France and Britain the writer seems to consider the taking of Montreal the decisive action.

In these years of peace the town gradually grew, and in 1760 had nine thousand inhabitants and was somewhat larger than Quebec. Early in September of that year an English expedition landed at Lachine. . . . The town was crowded with refugees, and could muster only about twenty-five hundred defenders, while the English forces in the vicinity numbered seventeen thousand. To fight would plainly be a waste of life, and the place capitulated. The English had overrun the rest of the valley, and all of Canada now became a possession of the British Crown.

The siege of Quebec occupies more space in the narrative later on when the tourist has gone on down the river, but it is merely an episode in Quebec history. An incident in the 'over-running of the valley.' Montreal ought to hold her head a little higher after learning what Mr. Johnson has to tell. The opening chapter contains picturesque incidents of the heroic days of Canada, the days of Cartier, Champlain, Roberval, the Coureur-de-bois and the Indian. Then begins the description of the river as it issues from Lake Ontario. Kingston with its history, its fort and its leisurely people is the first city visited. The chief criticism offered is the lack of a public library of any account. The intellectual centre of Kingston's life, Queen's University, with its fine collection of books, was evidently undiscovered, as it does not exist in these pages. The Thousand Islands come in for their share of admiration and of historical and literary reminiscence, especially with Cooper's 'Pathfinder.' In the comments on the small towns between the islands and the rapids, there is a statement made that ought to bring Canadian readers up short and question themselves, 'is this true?'

I had supper at a small hotel near the railroad station. My companions at the table were of the working class, and while they ate they were engaged in a continuous joking discussion of their escapades when drunk. That they should get drunk was taken as a matter of course. Apparently it was their view that no manly man would always keep sober, and even if he had spells of being unquestionably vicious or beastly, that was usually thought humorous by his mates. To smoke and spit in public places, to swear and swagger and guzzle seems to be the ambition of a very large proportion of Canadian youths. Their elders set the pace. . . . Drinking is the habit of the country, and is not confined to any particular class.

That a stranger should receive such an impression and publish it to all those who are interested in Canada sufficiently to take its greatest pleasure trip, is surely a disgrace that should be wiped out. When Montreal is Mr. Johnson's subject he is equally outspoken.

It is an attractive city in certain sections and occasional spots, but as a whole it impresses the stranger as dirty and dishevelled. Buildings that are dismally old and battered are plentiful right in the business centre; and on the outskirts, in most directions, you find a helter-skelter of manufactories with their smoke-belching chimneys and untidy surroundings. But there is no questioning the charm of the fine residence district, or that of the parks, or the attractiveness of many of the city buildings to which age or noble architecture, often combined with impressive size, lend distinction.

It is to be hoped that the Board of Control will soon be able to give attention to the question of dust-bins and other means of reforming the 'dirty and dishevelled' regions of the city. This guide-book certainly fulfils Burns' prayer, enabling us to 'see o'rsel's as ithers see us.' It is noticeable that in Montreal, as in Kingston, the universities of McGill and Laval are considered unworthy of mention. It is tolerably evident that it is the commercial rather than the intellectual side of life that appeals to the writer. Ottawa, the Richelieu, the St. Francis, Quebec and the Saguenay awaken the admiration and the historic imagination of the traveller. Saint Anne de Beaupré occupies a prominent place in the description of the river 'From Cape Diamond to the Gulf.' On the whole, the guide-book section is reliable, the history and legend generally fairly correct, and the comment that of the average, commonplace 'American tourist.'

POKING FUN AT ENGLISH CUSTOMS.

Apropos of travel, the American takes considerable delight in poking fun at the conservative English customs. 'A Plain American in England,' by Charles T. Whitefield, is after the style, but a good way after it, of 'A Bath in an English Tub,' by Charles Battell Loomis. The subject is the same, a visit to an English country house for a week-end, its chill atmosphere, its housemaids, its flat bath-tub, its unconventionality among guests, and their independence of procedure. But it lacks the light-hearted touch of Mr. Loomis's fun and just stops of being pleasing to the reader.

A COMICAL TALE OF WOE.

For a real laugh there is no more sovereign specific than 'The Great Natural Healer,' by Charles Heber Clark (Max Adeler). The poor unfortunate who retires to a country town to study Spanish and suffers the consequences of looking like a doctor is quite an original figure in fiction. John P. Tadcaster's adventures begin when he arrives at the town of Borax. When a man rushes in excitement and asks, 'Are you a doctor?' Instead of saying 'No,' he answers, 'What's the matter?' and his fate is sealed. He is hurried to a boy who had fallen off a porch and cut his head badly. No one will listen to his explanation then, the local doctor is away, so he does his best with his small stock of remedies, court-plaster, quinine pills and paregoric. The boy has convinced his friends that his leg is broken, but both head and leg recover immediately and the people of the town are lost in admiration. There is no rest for the wonderful healer. The local doctor offers to take him into parnership. The hotelkeeper's little daughter, the son of a prosperous widow who later suggests matrimony, Mrs. McGuire, suffering from blood poisoning, a supposed cripple of twenty years' standing (suspected of being in league with the hotelkeeper), old Mrs. Browne, who later leaves him twenty thousand dollars in her will, are all monuments of his unwilling healing skill and of the efficacy of quinine and paregoric for all ills, before he can escape from Borax and his reputation. He finally eludes the vigilance of the hotelkeeper and Dr. Bowser, and escapes to New York, but is hunted down even there and tries a sea voyage. He has just told his tale of woe to a sympathetic fellow-traveller when Dr. Mullen, the ship's surgeon steps up and asks, 'Have I the honor to address the great Dr. Tadcaster?' 'Tadcaster did not hesitate. He plunged into his state-room and closed the door. I never saw him again, unless he was the man with a clean-shaven face and a slouched hat over his eyes whom I saw at Liverpool creeping over the ship's gangway. The man was built like Tadcaster, but it may have been some other person.'

Both these books are published by the Mussen Book Co., Limited, Toronto.

'A MAN'S BEST THINGS LIE NEAREST HIM.'

That this is true likewise of a woman's best things, that they 'lie close about her feet,' seems to be the central thought of 'The One Who Came After,' by David Lyall, (Hodder & Stoughton, London, 6s.). It is the story of a young, sensitive, highly-strung Scotch girl, the daughter of a famous Scottish artist; her failure to adjust herself to the life of a Highland manse and parish; her flight from it all into what she has fancied is a wider, truer, more interesting career for a woman; her failure to find satisfaction in this, and her return and partial success as a wife, mother and literary woman. Christine Beck, left motherless in her babyhood, is brought up in a somewhat Bohemian fashion by her father and his brother artists, 'the clan.' A good man and deeply reverent, though not religious, he leaves his daughter at the age of twenty-five, to the care of Alan Grier, the minister of Strathardle, who loves her deeply, but does not quite understand her complicated nature. The 'woman's cause' is dealt with in the chapters that tell Christine's story, after she has broken away from the maddening monotony and limitations of the Presbyterian manse. The writer seems to believe that the only women in the active work of the 'woman's movement' are those who 'have lost all else,' who use it 'chiefly as a means wherewith to fill up an otherwise empty life, or as a cover to a deeper interest in something else.' Perhaps it is the truth of it; perhaps it is only the Scotch of it.

LITERARY NOTES

A JAPANESE IN LONDON.

The quaint English and artless style of Yoshio Markino's story, 'A Japanese Artist in London' (London: Chatto & Vindus) tempt to quotation the whole book through. The author, who as an artist has felt a great fascination for the fog effects on color in London, has illustrated his own book. His reception in England has made him one of the most grateful of men. Perhaps the immediate contrast with his previous four years in San Francisco helped to enhance even the common indifference of the Englishman to foreigners. Of San Francisco he says:—

I never went out to the parks, for I was so frightened of those savage people, who threw stones and bricks at me. Even when I was walking on the street the showers of pebbles used to fall upon me often. And I was spat on more occasionally. Of course they were very low-class peoples, but even better-class peoples had not a very nice manner to the Japanese.

Then came the contrast of London:

I started my first sightseeing from Hyde Park and the Green Park and St. James's Park. I could not understand all those iron railings. I thought they were to divide private grounds from the public ones. But I saw many people on both sides. I so timidly walked inside the rail. Nobody shouted me. Then I went near the crowds of people with still more fear. Being quite ignorant of the English civilization I anticipated some pebble-showers every minute. I waited and waited with beating heart, but nothing happened to me at all. I walked into the crowds who were feeding birds in the lake of St. James's Park. Nobody spat on me! I ventured myself into the thickest crowds, and I was squeezed between the peoples. Nobody took any notice of me. 'Hallo, hallo, what's the matter?' I said in my heart. 'Perhaps they don't know I am a Japanese.' I took off my hat on purpose to show my black hair. Finally one man pushed me quite accidentally, and he touched his hand to his hat and apologized me very politely. . . . I was quite melted with comfort.

The only condemnation that Mr. Markino expresses is of the spirit of commercialism that he has sometimes met. The English business man is consistently censured, though in the main the people are 'perfectly darlings,' yet he himself owns to repeated evidences of incorruptible British honesty, such as this:

It was four or five in the morning. I went into a coffee-stall and had a cup. The man said it was 'thruppence.' I could not understand it. I gave him ten-franc piece, and he gave me the change. I could not, of course, count it, but after arriving in London my Japanese friend saw the change and he said it was quite right. The English money is so difficult for foreigners to calculate. For about half-year or so I always used to give bigger coin than the price of the things I purchased, and take the change without examining it. I was never deceived.

TO-DAY AND YESTERDAY.

A healthy word of protest comes from the Glasgow 'News' against a strain of morbidity in the public interest in and affection for the late King. The big biography will come some day, and be a work of great importance if it is to do justice to King Edward's day and achievements. Meanwhile 'the Bookseller' in the 'News' comments on the just popular estimation of the books which have been so hastily put forward.

There has been no enthusiasm over the numerous publications claiming to be Lives of King Edward VII. Remembering the range of books issued shortly after Queen Victoria's death, and the tremendous demand for any account of her life and reign, the present public disregard of 'Royal' literature is remarkable. Even Kipling's poem in book form has not stirred the book buyers very deeply. I see that Cassells advertise a little book by Mrs. Naizey entitled 'How Like the King,' as if it were a new book, whereas it really appeared several years ago. But I think the limit has been reached in the hysterical attempts to create an emotional interest in the late King's dog Caesar. Newspapers, post-card markets, and religious houses have attempted to cater for the morbidly sentimental cravings of the crowd. I have seen an early copy of a little book called 'Where's Master? by Caesar, the King's Dog.' It comes from Hodders, and though no name is given on the title page, I understand it is the work of a member of the famous Nonconformist firm. I dare not say all I think about it, but if the book is to appeal to dog lovers I should like to hear what some of them think about it.

This desperate desire on the part of the publishers of to-day to claim the public attention for their wares by all means is a long step from the ideals of the men who served the people in their capacity in a less book-burdened age. The reverence which the founder of one great publishing house felt for his 'calling' is brought to mind in connection with the recent move of Macmillan's Toronto firm to their new home on Bond street. 'Bless your heart, Maclehose,' writes Daniel Macmillan, while still a shopman at £80 a year, to his old friend and fellow-craftsman who had gone to Glasgow, 'you never surely thought you were merely working for bread. Don't you know that you are cultivating good taste amongst the natives of Glasgow; helping to unfold a love of the beautiful among those who are slaves to the useful, or what they call the useful? We booksellers, if we are faithful to our task, are trying to destroy, and helping to destroy, all kinds of confusion, and are aiding our great Taskmaster to reduce the world into order, and beauty, and harmony. At the same time, it is our duty to manage our affairs wisely, keep our minds easy, and not trade beyond our means.'

OPINIONS DIFFER.

A needed word of just comment is given by Sir Harry Johnston in the June 'Nineteenth Century' on the methods and success of the missionary; his paper on 'The Negro and Religion' being of the greater interest, since his criticism of British missions some twenty-three years ago was only adverse. His amends in the present paper are full, and his deprecation of any return to the high hand as approved in a recent much discussed speech, thorough:

I have, in the course of my travels, met many an Englishman, German, White American, Arab, or Portuguese who regretted bitterly the influence of Exeter Hall, which alone stood between him and the dream of Africa regenerated with a more than Egyptian severity by the White taskmaster. And the same has been the plaint again and again in the West Indies, under divers flags; and in South America. Yet, in parenthesis, I may remark that there is scarcely any part of America, tropical or sub-tropical, which can point to an output of vegetable or mineral products in the days when slavery was in full swing that was equal proportionately to the output derived from the same regions to-day under a system of freedom and of individual labor. Barbados, for example, at the commencement of the nineteenth century, when her slavery system reached its apogee of strength, had about 'half' the commerce in imports and exports that she has to-day. But for the influence of Christianity there would have broken out, over and over again, a sharp racial war between Negroes and Negroids on the one hand, and Whites on the other, in various parts of America. But for the influence and the preparatory work of the Christian missionary societies in Africa, but few of the modern European Protectorates or Colonies could have been founded or maintained.

INFORMATION.

Sturgis & Walton Company announce that they will publish next autumn a book entitled 'The Suffragette,' by Miss E. Sylvia Pankhurst. The author of this book, which is to be in a manner the official history of the English equal suffrage movement, is a daughter of Mrs. Pankhurst, the founder and honorary secretary of the Women's Social and Political Union. Mrs. Pankhurst, who will provide an introduction for the book, is recognized as one of the great woman suffrage leaders of the world and Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, has herself played an important part in the English campaign. The book is to be a dramatic, personal narrative, and will be fully illustrated with portraits of prominent suffragists and photographs of episodes that now have a place in contemporary history.

Macmillan's publishes a handy book for the general farmer in 'A Manual of Practical Farming,' by John McLennan, Ph. M., superintendent of farms at the New York State School of Agriculture, Alfred, N.Y. The book, of some three hundred pages and well illustrated, gives detailed information on all manner of farming subjects, from the too much neglected one of the treatment of the soil up to the scientific treatment and breeding of the important domestic animals.

THE INNOCENTS' MINISTRY.

He stopped in his hurrying down the street,
A face in a baby-carriage to greet.
The large blue eyes 'neath the golden hair.
Looked up with an awed and earnest stare,
But when he moved to go on his way
The smile o'er-spreading the face said, 'Stay.'
Business said 'No,' but as off he sped,
At every few steps he turned his head
To see a little face fading from view,
Yet following him with its eyes so blue.

Only the innocent wistful gaze
Of a wee little helpless babe of days;
Yet the busy man felt when beyond her sight,
He'd seen a vision that still gave light.
He fell to musing, more slowly walked,
And thus with his waking soul he talked;—
'If anything's sent by kind Heaven to guard
These hearts of ours from growing quite hard,
To help us feeling love's most worth while,
'T is that better-world gleam in a baby's smile.'
He met an over-convivial chum:
'Have a drink, old man? Thought you'd never come!'
He saw a wee face: it still said, 'Stay';
He walked on with—'Thanks—no—not to-day.'

Scarce settled to work in his office chair
When importuned in a 'good thing' to share.
'Chip in! Big money!' The callers said:
He listened while they unwound the thread,
And a thread of gold it did tempting seem,
But something he saw in the plausible scheme
That meant 'All these will I give to thee
If thou wilt fall down and worship me.'
'Well! what are you waiting for?' they cried.
'We can corner all if we're all allied.'
But beyond office walls and far away
He saw a wee face, and it still said, 'Stay.'—
Two men, going out, to each other said,
'This morning Jack's certainly off his head.'
More than two angels in heaven did say,
'Joy! Joy! For a soul has been helped to-day.'

Did their song reach down to her little ear?
Ah! babes, how, unwitting, you aid us here!
While we're near to you we are near to heaven—
Some innocence kept of the store once given—
Something we sin-stained, world-worn men
Can see, and feel we may have again.
If you have your angels who always see
Our Father's face, Heaven's purity,
We can gaze in your faces sweet and true,
And feel we have angels while we have you.

B.

CHURCH NOTICES.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

MOUNT ROYAL AVE. METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Mount Royal Ave. and Berri street. The Rev. Henry A. Young, pastor, will preach at both services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. The 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.

EBENEZER METHODIST CHURCH, St. Henri, corner of Convent and St. Antoine streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Epworth League on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior League on Wednesday at 4.15 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m.

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 and Bible Classes at 3 p.m. Class Meeting at 10 a.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Subjects:—11 a.m., 'Mischievous Goodness.' 7 p.m., 'Off-Guard.' Strangers and visitors always welcome.

WESTMOUNT METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Western and Lansdowne aves. Rev. R. Corrigan, B.A., B.D., pastor. Preaching service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Junior E. L. of C. E. on Friday at 4 p.m. Everybody thoroughly welcome.

ST. JAMES METHODIST CHURCH, St. Catherine street West. Preacher, the Rev. Wm. Sparling, B.A., D.D., pastor. 11 a.m. 'The Love Inspired by the Holy Spirit.' 7 p.m., 'Procrastination the Thief of Character.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper morning and evening. An opportunity will be given to any who wish to join the church. The Public and visitors to the city heartily welcome. Sunday school at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

CENTENARY METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Charron sts. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Class meeting, 9.30 and 10 a.m. Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Senior E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. 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. Sunday, July 3rd. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

EAST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Cartier and DeMontigny sts. The Rev. T. A. Halpenny, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service. Sunday School at 2.45. E.L. of C.E. on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 8 pm. Strangers welcome to all services.

FAIRMOUNT AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Fairmount and Hutchison streets. Rev. G. I. Campbell, B.D., pastor. Service at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Monday, 8 p.m., Epworth League. Strangers welcome to all services.

HOCHELAGA METHODIST CHURCH, on Marlborough street, near Notre Dame. The Rev. E. S. Morrison, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

WEST END METHODIST CHURCH, corner of Coursol and Canning streets. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Sunday school and Adult Bible classes, 3 p.m. C.E. on Monday evening at 8. Junior Endeavor on Sunday morning at 10. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially welcome.

HUNTLY ST. METHODIST CHURCH, Huntly street, between St. Zotique and Belanger. The Rev. W. G. Bradford. 11 a.m., 'A Prophet's Vision.' 7 p.m., 'A Great Light.' Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome to all the services.

SHERBROOKE STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street, just west of St. Lawrence Boulevard. The Rev. Alfred A. Radley, pastor. Pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject, 'I am not worthy.' Evening subject, 'A Nation's True Greatness.' Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at close of morning service. Sunday School at 3 p.m.

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. Afternoon Bible class.

METHODIST ITALIAN MISSION, cor. of Dorchester and St. Urbain streets. Snuday school and Bible class at 10 a.m. Services at 11 a.m. and 5 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 3 p.m. All are welcome. Rev. R. Brown, pastor.

ALL PEOPLES' MISSION.—Sunday Services: Italian service at 11 a.m. Sunday school for all nationalities at 3 p.m. Indoor service for all nationalities at 7 p.m. Open-air meeting at 6.30 p.m. Rev. W. Bowman Tucker, M.A., Ph.D., supt.

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.

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. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 10 a.m., Matins. 11 a.m., Ordination and Holy Communion by the Lord Bishop of Montreal. Preacher, the Rev. R. Hewton, M.A. 7 p.m., Cathedral Service. Preacher, the Rev. James Roy, LL.D. All seats free at the 7 o'clock service.

ST. EDWARD'S CHURCH, corner St. Paul and Inspector streets.—Rev. W. Sanders, Incumbent. Morning prayer at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 7 o'clock. Preacher at both services, the Incumbent. Sunday School and Bible Classes at 9.45 a.m. and 3 p.m. Strangers made welcome.

ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, corner of St. Urbain and Prince Arthur streets—Rev. G. Osborne Troop, M.A., rector. 8 a.m., Holy Communion. 11 a.m., Morning prayer and sermon. 7 p.m., Evening prayer and sermon. Preacher at both services, the rector. All seats free and unappropriated strangers welcomed. All One in Christ Jesus.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, St. Zotique street, St. Denis Boulevard; the Rev. H. E. Horsey, rector. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion. 3 p.m., Sunday School. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Seats free. Everyone welcome.

ST. GEORGE'S PARISH CHURCH.
Clergy.
Rev. J. Paterson-Smyth, B.D., LL.D., Litt.D., D.C.L., Rector.
Rev. Wm. Stevenson Major.
Rev. R. A. Ascah, B.A.
Sixth Sunday after Trinity.
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11.40 a.m. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer. Preacher, the Rev. W. S. Major. 3 p.m., Children's Service in church. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer. Preacher, the Rev. R. G. Ascah. Strangers welcome to all services.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, corner Coursol and Vinet street. Rev. Canon Dixon, rector. Rev. R. L. Carson, B.A., assistant, 569 St. Antoine street. 11 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon. 7 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. Preacher, R. L. Carson. 10 a.m., Boys' Bible Class. 3 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in month, at 11 a.m. 3rd Sunday at 7 p.m.

L'EGLISE DU REDEMPTEUR (Episcopale), 12 Chatham street. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a.m. Evening prayer at 7 p.m. Henry E. Benoit, rector.

CHURCH NOTICES

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

CALVARY CHURCH (Congregational), Guy street, above St. Antoine—Rev. Dr. Cook, Acting Pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. Dr. Cook will preach at both services. Morning topic: 'The Kings of the Earth against the God of Heaven.' Evening subject: 'Humanity and Religion.' Communion at the close of the morning service. Sunday school and adult Bible class at 12.15 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers welcome.

AMHERST PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Belanger and Christopher Columbus streets. Mr. John T. Tucker, Acting Pastor. Preacher at 11 p.m., Mr. J. H. Knighton. Subject, 'Completeness in Christ.' Preacher at 7 p.m., Mr. Moule. Men's Own at 2 p.m. Open Sunday. All ladies are invited to this service.

BETHLEHEM CHURCH (Congregational), corner of Clarke and Western avenues, Westmount. Rev. J. K. Unsworth, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services.

EMMANUEL CHURCH (Congregational), 169-171 Drummond street. The Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A. (pastor). The church will be closed during July. Union services will be held at Erskine Presbyterian Church during July, and at Emmanuel Church during August.

ZION CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner of Mance and Milton. Rev. Frank J. ay, M.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The pastor will preach at both services. Morning subject: 'The Hand of Christ.' Evening subject: 'The land of the Maple Leaf,' a Dominion Day discourse. Sunday-school at 3 p.m. Fairmount Avenue Branch meets in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Fairmount avenue, at 2.30 p.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

POINT ST. CHARLES CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Wellington and Hibernia streets. Services at 11 and 7. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor meeting on Monday night at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Wednesday night at 8 p.m. The Rev. A. W. Main, pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

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 pastor will preach at both services. Prayer service at 10.30 a.m. Sabbath school at 3 p.m. Young People's meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Weekly praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Strangers cordially invited to all services. Seats free.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Guy streets. Rev. Jos. Sullivan, M.A., pastor. During the absence of the pastor for July and August on his vacation the church services will be held as usual. Sunday mornings at 11 a.m. and evenings at 7 p.m. Preachers for July: The Rev. Professor Matthews, of McMaster University, and for August, the Rev. E. J. Farley, of Oneonto, N.Y. Weekly prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock p.m.

TEMPLE BAPTIST CHURCH—ROYAL BANK BUILDING (corner Park and Laurier avenues). Rev. Gordon H. Baker, B.A., B.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Baraca and Philathea Classes at 3 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers always welcome.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, Sherbrooke street and Union avenue. The Rev. J. A. Gordon, M.A., D.D., pastor. Public worship on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and prayer and praise service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All invited.

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.

OLIVET BAPTIST CHAPEL, 692 Albert street, a few doors west of Vinet street, Ste. Cunegonde Ward. West End branch of the Olivet Baptist Church. Sunday morning Sunday school at 9.30. Sunday service at 7 p.m. Strangers welcome.

NORTH BAPTIST CHAPEL, of the First Baptist Church, 819 St. Urbain st., a few doors below Rachel street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Preaching service at 7 p.m., every Sunday. A. E. Tuddenham, superintendent. Prayer service every Thursday at 8 p.m.

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, B.A., pastor.

UNDENOMINATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF MONTREAL, Dominion square. Men's meeting on Saturday at 8 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.
Bourgeois street, Point St. Charles.—Captain and Mrs. Turner in charge.
French Corps, 11 Vitre street West, near St. Lawrence Boulevard.—Adjutant Cabrit and Capt. Hoefflin in charge.
Demontigny street, near Delorimier avenue—Captain and Mrs. Harbour in charge.

'UNITED MISSION TO ISRAEL.' Beshura Hall, 1196 Cadieux street. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Girls' Sewing Class on Tuesday at 3 to 5 p.m. Men's Gospel meeting on Saturdays at 8 p.m. All invited. Stanley Barker, director.

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND HOMES, Longue Pointe. On Sunday, July 3rd, at 3 p.m. Divine Service will be conducted.

OLD BREWERY MISSION (RESCUE WORK), 344-346 Craig street West. Services in the Mission Hall every evening, except Tuesday, at 8 o'clock. Hearty Song Service and Gospel of Jesus Christ. Sunday, 10 a.m., Children's service; Sunday, 2.30 p.m., Italian Young Men's Christian Association Meeting. Sunday, 4.30 p.m., Mr. W. G. Taylor's Bible class for converts only. Sunday evening service, 7 p.m. Monday, 3 p.m., Bible class for women only. Tuesday evenings, 6.30, Boys' Club. Thursday afternoon, 2 p.m., Mothers' meeting, Children's Classes, and Nursery. Children's classes conducted by Miss Irwin, Deaconess, assisted by several ladies. Tuesday afternoon, 4 p.m., sewing class. Friday afternoon, 4 p.m., kitchen garden class. Cottage meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays at the mothers' homes, of which notice is given at the Mothers' meeting. W. G. Taylor, Superintendent.

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 People's 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.

RAILROAD MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION meets in the R.R.Y.M.C.A. Building, corner of Sebastopol and Leber streets, every Sunday at 4.15 p.m. All railway men and others are cordially invited to attend.

GIRLS' READING ROOM AND EVANGELISTIC HALL, 111 Stanley street.—Library open every day from 5 a.m. to 9.30 p.m., excepting Wednesday evenings. Bible class every Sunday at 4 o'clock. Prayer meeting every Tuesday at 8.15 p.m. 'What We Can' Circle of the King's Daughters second Thursday of each month at 8.15 p.m. All young women cordially invited to all these services.

CHURCH NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

(Church notices received too late for these columns will be found classified under heading 'Late Church Notices,' on the sixth page. The special rate for such is 25c per insertion of five lines.)

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Dorchester st. —The Rev. Jas. Barclay, D.D., LL.D., pastor. The Rev. A. M. Campbell, First Presbyterian Church, will officiate at both services. Morning serivce at 11 a.m. Evening service at 7 p.m. Sunday school at 3 p.m. Seats free at Sunday evening services.

TAYLOR CHURCH, Presbyterian, corner of Papineau and Logan streets. Rev. N. H. McGillivray, pastor. The pastor will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, Bible class and Eastern Men's Own at 3 p.m. Christian Endeavor on Monday at 8 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday evening at 8. Junior C. E. on Wednesday at 4. All cordially invited to any or all of these services.

AMERICAN PRESBYTER'N CHURCH. (Presbytery of New York), corner of Dorchester and Drummond streets. Rev. Robert Johnston, D.D., pastor. Sabbath services: Public worship at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Strangers are cordially invited to all services. To morrow the Rev. Archibald Cardle, D.D., will preach at both services.

OUTREMONT (Presbyterian) CHURCH Town Hall, Outremont. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.

ST. MATTHEW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Wellington and Bourgeois streets. Services, 11 a.m., and 7 p.m. The pastor at both services. Bible classes at 3 p.m. Mixed adult Bible classes in MacVicar Hall, upstairs, at 3 p.m. Men's Morning Class at 10 o'clock. C. E. Society Meeting on Monday at 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. The Junior Endeavor Society on Friday at 4.30 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all the services of the church. Minister, the Rev. K. J. Macdonald, B.A., B.D., 414 Bourgeois street. Caretaker, Mr. J. J. Roddis, 400 Bourgeois street.

CALVIN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Notre Dame and Seigneurs streets. Pastor, the Rev. James Mackay. Morning service at 11 a.m. Communion service at 7 p.m. Strangers invited to all services.

VICTORIA CHURCH, corner of Conway and Menai streets. Rev. John Chisholm, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Sunday school and Bible classes at 3 p.m. Ladies' Aid Society on Wednesday at 3.30 p.m. Mid-week service on Wednesday at 8 p.m. All welcome.

ERSKINE CHURCH, head of Crescent street, and Ontario avenue. Rev. A. J. Mowatt, D.D., pastor. The pastor will preach both morning and evening. Union services between Emmanuel and Erskine Churches at Erskine Church during July. Strangers welcome to all services.—

MELVILLE (Presbyterian) CHURCH, Elgin avenue, Westmount Park. The Rev. John Lochhead, M.A., Minister. During July the congregations of St. Andrew's and of Melville will worship jointly at Melville Church. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., will preach at each service.

CRESCENT ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Dorchester and Crescent streets. Rev. R. W. Dickie, B.A., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The Rev. J. T. Gordon, of Winnipeg, will preach at both services.

SALEM WELSH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (Alexandra Rooms), 314 St. Catherine (West), opposite Christ Church Cathedral. The Rev. John R. Evans, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Preacher, the pastor. 3 p.m., Sunday school, English and Welsh classes. 7 p.m., preacher, the pastor. Special services. All welcome.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Atwater avenue. The Rev. M. Stewart Oxley, B.A., pastor. Services 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer meeting. Monday evening, C.E. prayer meeting. Strangers welcome to all services.

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (beside the Windsor Hotel). Seats free. The Rev. F. M. Dewey D.D., Minister. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. C.E. on Monday, 8 p.m. Prayer meeting on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Chinese Sabbath school at close of evening service every Sabbath. All are invited.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Montreal, St. Lawrence Boulevard. Rev. Malcolm A. Campbell, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wallis, of Niagara Falls, Ont. Chinese school at 10.15 a.m., and Sunday school at 3 p.m. All are cordially invited.

KNOX CHURCH, cor. of Dorchester and Mansfield streets. The Rev. Isaac A. Montgomery, B.A., pastor.
During July the church will be closed the congregation uniting with Stanley Street Church, and worshipping with them.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cote St. Antoine Road, opposite Kensington ave., Westmount. The Rev. W. J. Clark, D.D., pastor. Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Melville and St. Andrew's congregation will hold united services during July and August. During July services will be held in Melville Church.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHAPEL, 75 Inspector street. Rev. John Currie, pastor. Sabbath services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school and Bible class at 3 p.m. Gospel meeting on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Friday evening at 8 p.m. Mothers' meeting on Thursday at 2.30 p.m. Boys' B.B. Band on Monday evening at 7.30. Junior Girls' Gymnasium on Tuesday at 8 p.m. Senior Girls' Gymnasium on Thursday at 7.15 p.m. Helping Hand Sewing School on Saturday morning at 10.15 a.m. Junior C.E. on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Y.P. S.C.E. on Wednesday at 8 p.m. Seats free. A hearty welcome to all.

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, St. Charles st. Point St. Charles. Rev. C. A. Doudiet, Missionary. Morning service at 11 a.m. Evening service at 6.30 p.m. Sunday-school at 3 p.m.

EGLISE ST. JEAN, angle des rues Ste. Catherine et Cadieux. Culte le dimanche a 11 a.m. et 7 p.m. Ecole du dimanche a 10. Reunion de priere le mercredi a 8 p.m. Reunion de la societe d'activite chretienne le vendredi a 8 p.m. T. S. St. Aubin, pasteur.

MISSION PRESBYTERIENNE, Point St. Charles. Services le dimanche, matin a 11 heures. Assemblee de prieres le jeudi a 8 h. p.m. C. A. Doudiet, pasteur. Residence, 76 Coursol street.

MOUNT ROYAL VALE—Services at 7 p.m.

LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

GERMAN EVAN. LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, corner of Mance and Prince Arthur streets. Emil Jestinsky, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Strangers welcome to all services.

UNITARIAN CHURCH.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (Unitarian), Sherbrooke street West and Simpson street. The Rev. John Hunter, D.D., of Trinity Congregational Church, Glasgow, Scotland, will preach at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Morning subject, 'The Passion for God—are we losing it?' Evening subject, 'The Breadth of the Christian Religion.' Sunday School at 12.15 p.m.

UNCLASSIFIED CHURCHES.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH, corner Hutchison and Villeneuve. O. K. Butler, pastor. Services at 11 a.m. Saturday. By pastor. Services at 7 p.m., Sunday.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE — FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, Scientist, Westmount. Victoria Hall, Room F. Service on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7.30 p.m. On Wednesday at 8 p.m. Reading room open daily, Sunday excepted. Sunday, July 3. Subject, 'God.'

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 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 be given.

MARRIED.

BROWN — RITCHIE — On June 29, 1910, at Cloverdale Farm, Dewittville, P.Q., by the Rev. Mr. McLean, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Huntingdon, P.Q., assisted by the Rev. W. D. Reid, Superintendent of Presbyterian Missions of Alberta, Mary Alice, daughter of Jas. Ritchie, of Dewittville, to J. Reed Brown, D.D.S., son of Jas. H. Brown, Postmaster, of Hochelaga, P.Q.

BESWICK—COX—At St. Stephen's Church, Weredale Park, on June 29, 1910, by the Very Reverend Lewis Evans, Dean of Montreal, Annie Cox, of this city, to Jack C. Beswick, of Westmount.

GRUER—FRASER — At the residence of the bride's parents, Lachute, Que., on June 28, 1910, by the Rev. Thomas A. Mitchell, Robert Gruer, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., to Carrie Elizabeth Fraser.

DIED.

FULCHER — At the Methodist Parsonage, Hudson, P.Q., on June 29, 1910, Eleanor Marion (Nellie), daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. John G. Fulcher, aged 11 months and 23 days.

GLENSOR — At her uncle's residence Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, on June 28, 1910, Jessie E. Snelling, wife of Samuel Glensor, of New York, and daughter of the late Geo. Snelling, of Montreal, aged 34 years.

HANEY — On July 1, 1910, Diana Shepherd, widow of Thomas Haney, aged 66 years, 2 months.

Funeral from her late residence, 451 Laval avenue, on Monday, July 4th. Winnipeg and Lachute papers please copy.

MacGREGOR—At Alexandra Hospital, on June 29, 1910, Robert Bruce MacGregor, aged 7 years and 6 months, twin son of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. MacGregor, 2183 Hutchison street.

MARKS — On June 28, 1910, at Atlantic City, New Jersey, Philip Henry Marks, youngest son of the late Mr. N. Marks, 87 Albert street, Ottawa.

NELSON — At the Homoeopathic Hospital, on June 30, 1910, Eliza Nelson. Funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Duncan Cameron, 4453 Western avenue, Westmount, on Saturday, July 2nd, at 2.30 p.m.

PATTERSON — At Montreal, on June 30, 1910, Jessie Wallace, widow of the late James Patterson, aged 78 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, 164A Mansfield street, on Saturday, July 2nd, at 2.30 p.m. Glasgow and Paisley papers please copy.

SQUIER — —At Montreal, on June 30, 1910, H. J. Squier, aged 43 years. Assistant Sales Agent, Dominion Coal Co. (formerly of London, Eng.) Funeral from his late residence, the 'New Sherbrooke,' on Saturday, July 2nd, at 10 a.m.

SHARON — On June 27, 1910, at Regina, Sask., Edna Freek, wife of Mr. Maurice Sharon, formerly of the Interior Department, Ottawa.

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.

ELECTIONS ON MONDAY

Thirty-Two Polling Places Will be Open at 9 a.m.

VOTING TILL 7 P.M.

It is Believed That the Results Will be Announced About 10 P.M.

The city clerk's department has completed arangements for the elections of next Monday. Their work has not been easy, for the eight new districts are great in territory, and while the number of voters is small, the lists of these, in some wards, are in bad order, so that much trouble has been experienced.

But now all is ready, and at 9 o'clock Monday morning the doors of thirty-two polling places will be opened, and, as the result of an amendment to the Charter made during the last session of the Legislature, they will remain open until 7 o'clock instead of closing at 5 o'clock, as has been the custom. This will delay knowledge of the results, but as a City Hall employee has been named deputy returning officer in each booth, it is felt the returns should be made up early in spite of this. Of course, the trip from some of the polls to the City Hall will in itself occupy a considerable time, but those in charge believe the results will be announced by 10 o'clock. So all interested will be able to find out before going to bed if the citizens' slate has been returned or if some members of the old administration have been sent back to Council.

TEES & CO., Funeral Directors
312 ST. CATHERINE W.
Phone Up 1653. (Note change of Address)

ESTAB. 1840
Jos. C. WRAY & BRO.
UNDERTAKERS
HEAD OFFICE 290 MOUNTAIN ST.
EAST END 297 ST. DOMINIQUE ST.

SEALE & SON
Funeral Directors
312 Dorchester St. West.
Phone Up 969. Residence, Up 2671

WHAT ABOUT GARDEN TOOLS?
You need these now. Get them at
D. DRYSDALE'S,
Phone M 169. 159 CRAIG ST. WEST.

CITY ITEMS

By mistake the watchman at the Montreal City and District Savings Bank pulled the fire alarm last evening, and brought out the brigade.

When all the employees were absent yesterday, fire broke out in the top storey of the Montreal News Company's premises, 386, 388 St. James street and much damaged was done although the flames were extinguished in ten minutes.

Nellie Hawkins, 222 Coursol street, fell down stairs, and fractured her skull yesterday, and Jacob Berkovitch, 345 Dupre Lane, fell from the second story window, but was only slightly hurt.

A three year old boy who says he is Cyrille Dusseault, of Laval avenue, lost himself yesterday, and is at St. Lawrence street Police Station, waiting to be claimed. He is dressed in blue corduroys.

STEEL CORPORATION.

Understood Will Issue Six Percent Bonds in London and Montreal.

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, July 2.—It is understood that the Canadian Steel Corporation is about to make an issue of six percent bonds simultaneously in London and Montreal.

FATAL RAILWAY WRECK.

Troy, N. Y., July 1.—A Hudson Valley Railway car, with nineteen passengers aboard, was wrecked this evening, three miles northwest of Mechanicville. One pasenger, a woman, was killed, and only five of those on the car escaped injury. The car left the rails at Coon's Crossing and ploughed along the side of the track about a hundred feet, when a telegraph pole was hit. The pole was hurled into a nearby field. The car turned over on its side and pinned Mrs. Edward Cary, of Mechanicville, beneath it, killing her. There were seven persons severely injured.

PRINTING BUREAU CASE.

Ottawa, July 1.—The Gouldthrite case is at a standstill so far as Ottawa and he Printing Bureau are concerned. the Printing Bureau are concerned. Mrs. Gouldthrite and the Chief of the Dominion Police are both out of the city, and no official statement of the matter has been issued, save that the whole affair has been exaggerated, However, many local men who have furnished supplies to the Printing Bureau are uneasy as to what will happen if the fugitive superintendent returns.

ELEVATOR FATALITY.

Philadelphia, July 1.—John William Halahan, jr., one of the most prominent of the young members of the Philadelphia bar, was killed late last night, when he stepped from an hotel elevator at Cape May N. J., after the car had started. He was caught between the car and the floor, his neck being broken. Mr. Halahan, who was 29 years old, married Florence O'Day, a daughter of the late Daniel O'Day, the Standard Oil millionaire. Mrs. Halahan is spending the summer at New London.

LIBERAL ELECTED.

London, July 2.—Mr. Frederick E. Guest was yesterday re-elected as Liberal candidate for the east division of Dorsetshire.

The election was caused by the unseating of Mr. Guest because of excessive expenses in the contest in January.

In rendering judgment, Justice Lawrence said that great suspicion attached to the cases in connection with the charges of the undue influence and bribery of voters, but as the court was acting as a jury, it must give the respondent the benefit of the doubt. At the same time, the court considered that the petitioners had been justified in making their charge.

July Investments

CORPORATION BONDS

MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT & POWER CO. 5%. Due April, 1933. Price: 104 and int., yielding 4.70%.

WINDSOR HOTEL COMPANY 4½%. Due Jan., 1931. Price: 96 and int., yielding 4.80%.

HAMILTON CATARACT POWER LIGHT & TRACTION CO. 5%. 1943. Price: 100 and int., yielding 5%.

CARRIAGE FACTORIES LIMITED 6%. Due April, 1940. Price: 100 and int., yielding 6%.

DOMINION CANNERS LIMITED, 6%. Due April, 1940. Price: 100 and int., yielding 6%.

PACIFIC PASS COAL FIELDS LIMITED 6%. Due March, 25th, 1939. Price: 100 and int., carrying 45% Stock Bonus.

LETHBRIDGE COLLIERIES LIMITED 6%. Due January, 1930. Price: 100 and int., carrying 60% Stock Bonus.

MUNICIPAL BONDS

CITY OF TORONTO 4%. January, 1944. Price: 100 and int., yielding 4%.

CITY OF MONTREAL 4½%. April, 1934. (Issued by Town of Emard.) Price: 104½ and int., yielding 4.20%.

MUNICIPALITY OF SUMMERLAND, B.C. 5%. 1940.

CITY OF WESTMINSTER, B.C. 5%. 1939.

TOWN OF GRAND MERE, QUE. 5%. 1940. Price to yield, 4¾%.

Dominion Bond Company Limited.
MONTREAL TORONTO OTTAWA

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Queen Elizabeth of Roumania, who is known the world over as Carmen Sylva, is suffering from appendicitis. Her Majesty's physicians state that she is experiencing less pain than in the preceding days of her illness. The Queen is in her sixty-seventh year. Elizabeth was crowned queen in 1881, the same year in which Roumania became known as a writer of poems, novelettes, dramatic sketches and fairy stories, and adopted the name of 'Carmen Sylva.'

DANISH CABINET RESIGNS.

Copenhagen, July 1.—The cabinet resigned to-day and the blanket resignation was accepted by King Frederick.

DOMINION PARK.

With the weather in a settled state and growing warmer every day the city's populace is seeking out the cool spots, where at the same time they may enjoy themselves for a short time, and in figuring out where to go, Dominion Park seems to be the choice of a great many. At least that is the impression that one gets in taking a ride to the eastern extremity of the city.

Next week the headliner for the outdoor department will be the four Flying Denovas. These four men have a big casting act that is not surpassed by any other of its kind, and they come highly recommended from the other parks where they have been performing.

AVIATION MEET, LAKESIDE.

In connection with the Aviation Meet, the Grand Trunk Railway System train service to Lakeside will be as follows: SATURDAY, July 2nd, 9.45 a.m., 12.10 p.m., 1.20 p.m., 1.30 p.m., 1.50 p.m., 2.15 p.m., 2.30 p.m., 3.00 p.m., 3.30 p.m., 3.57 p.m., 4.15 p.m., 4.20 p.m., 4.40 p.m., 5.15 p.m., 5.45 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. In addition to the foregoing, other trains will be run as required. Returning, leave Lakeside at frequent intervals between the hours of 5 and 8 p.m., or until all passengers are returned.

The Care of Furs

Now the moth will get busy and improve each moment by adding to its family at the expense of any furs that are left getatable.

Send to us at once and a man will call at your house to take away your furs, and we will see that not an egg of a moth remains in them when they go into our storage plant.

This is the best time to have your furs remodeled. Cost is less by far than in the busy season, and your garment is ready in the fall when needed.

NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE IF REMODELING IS DONE

If minor repairs are made, the charges stand, but they are very insignificant, anyway, when you remember that your furs are guaranteed to be safe from damage by moth, fire, or burglar.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO., LIMITED,
280 St. Catherine Street, W.

Tenders for Cement

Tenders sealed and endorsed 'Tender,' addressed to the undersigned will be received up to noon on THURSDAY, 7th July, 1910, for Portland Cement.

Specifications and Tender Forms may be had upon application at this office.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

DAVID SEATH, Secretary.

57 Common Street, June 30th, 1910.

In the Vaudeville Theatre will be found a good bill of high class acts during the coming week, including the Lingacre quartette, which is playing a return engagement after the big hit made two weeks ago; the Cliff Bailey trio of comedy acrobats, Fred Rovehall, the Australian nightingale, and DeAlma and Mac, expert banjo artists.

FERRY INJUNCTION.

Quebec, June 30.—Judge Malouin presiding in the Superior Court this morning granted the injunction asked by Mayor Bernier, of Levis, to prevent the old Ferry Company from doing service between Quebec and Levis. Mayor Bernier is the president of the new Ferry Company, which secured the contract with the city of Quebec and the town of Levis, and by the decision of the court this morning the new company will have the sole right to the ferry service.

Vote early Monday, the fourth of July, for the Candidates endorsed by the Montreal Citizens' Association.

"The Doctor"

The Most Human Picture Ever Painted

A photogravure reproduction of this great painting, 22x28 inches in size ---the largest photogravure of this subject ever printed in America---has been secured for 'Witness' readers only. They get it for 10 CENTS AND SIX COUPONS. The Coupons are being published daily in the 'Witness.'

The original of this great painting, by Sir Luke Fildes, hangs in the Tate Gallery, in London, placed there by popular subscription of the pounds, shillings and pence of the British people. Never has brush depicted more powerfully the expressions of professional amity, maternal grief, fatherly hopelessness or childish helplessness. It is really as well as figuratively the most human of the world's great works of art.

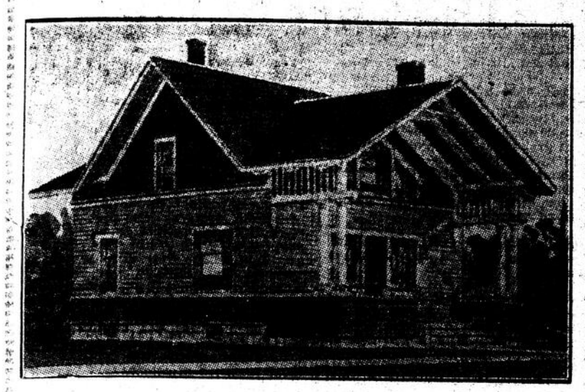
Newspaper enterprise, backing modern mechanical progress, makes it possible to put this work of art into the hands of "Witness" readers at this nominal cost.

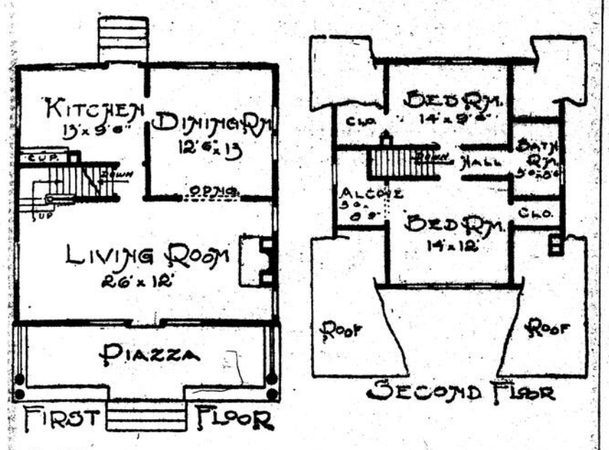
The Art Store Price of This Picture Would Be $2.50

Beginning Tuesday July 5th at twelve o'clock, coupons and cash may be exchanged for Pictures at the Publication Office of The 'Witness.' Agents in other towns are authorized to accept coupons and cash and make later deliveries of pictures. When pictures are to be sent by mail 5 cents extra must be sent to cover postage. See Coupon on Back Page.

If you have not saved the coupons begin now. In response to a large number of requests the coupon for "The Doctor" will appear all next week.

A COUNTRY HOUSE FOR $2,100





The 'Witness' has secured a series of plans of country houses and bungalows costing from $500 to $4,000, and will publish them weekly, believing that readers who contemplate building will find them of great value. In each case the cost is estimated as closely as possible, but will vary, of course, according to locality. Working plans, specifications and details can be supplied by the 'Witness.'

DESIGN ILLUSTRATED NO. 359.

This one and one-half frame house would cost about $2,100.00 Size over all, including front porch, 27 feet by 34 feet. The front porch balustrade and belt course below first story window sills will be shingled, and balance of first story wall's sides. Gables and roof shingled. Story heights, 9 feet and 8 feet. Inside finish is pine, except in the two main living rooms, where ash finish can be used. Price of working plans, specifications and details, $20. Blue print plans, without change, from design as here shown, $12.50. Bill of materials, $6.50. No changes from design can be made in blue print plans.

Canadian Pictorial

FOR JULY

AVIATION NUMBER

Canada taking her place among the aviating nations of the world.

Scenes connected with the great Montreal Aviation Meet—the first of the kind in Canada.

Pictures of celebrated aviators, types of their machines, etc., etc.

News pictures of the month.

Scenes connected with the recent terrible disaster in Montreal—involving the greatest loss of life of any accident in the city's history.

All the usual departments well sustained.

AVIATION NUMBER

No Advance in Price :: :: 10 CENTS.

Annual Subscription $1.00

The Pictorial Publishing Co.
142 St. Peter Street Montreal
On Sale at all Leading News Dealers.

What It Means To Have A House of Your Own

The first steps towards saving is to practice economy—to avoid all unnecessary and wasteful leaks. The man who continues to pay rent each month may be able to economize, but he is not going about it in the right way. Once you own your own home, saving is an easy matter. It's the man who continues to pay rent who remains a wage-earner all his life. You may be making a good income today, but shall you be earning as much ten years hence? Now is the time to save and invest part of your earnings, when your earning capacity is at its highest. More than merely saving your money is necessary,—how to invest it is almost as important. Land in any of the following properties offers, security considered, the best investment anyone can possibly make. And the possession of lots in any of these properties is within the means of almost everyone. All that's necessary is a small initial payment, and a trifling amount each month. There is a satisfaction and pleasure in owning a home that only those who actually own one can fully understand.

ORCHARD GROVE

The feature which makes this property so attractive is the fact that no interest is charged on monthly payments. That it is attractive is evident from the fact that there has recently been an unusual demand for lots. Of course, it has a very desirable location, being situated in Cote St. Paul, quite close to the Lachine Canal. It is also in close proximity to a number of large manufacturing plants. Lots at Orchard Grove are 25 feet wide by 75 feet deep. Go out and see this property this afternoon. Take any Notre Dame street car going west, and ask the conductor to give you a transfer to Cote St. Paul. Tell the conductor of the latter car to let you off at St. Patrick street—a few minutes' walk from our office. Lots are now being sold from $200 and up, payable $10 down, and balance without interest in monthly payments.

BELLFIELD

This property is magnificently located and offers a beautiful spot for a home. It is situated on sloping ground and commands a view for miles and miles around. Considering its location, it is one of the cheapest properties we have. Go out there this afternoon and see Bellfield. Take a "Round the Mountain" car at the corner of Sherbrooke street and Victoria avenue. Then transfer to a Cartierville car at Snowdon Junction. Ask the conductor of the latter car to let you off at 5th or 7th Avenues, where you will find our offices in charge of Mr. John Mack and Mr. Wm. Hooper. You can reach Bellfield from any part of the city at a 5c. fare. Lots can now be bought from $125 and up, payable 10 percent cash, balance in small monthly payments of $1.75 and up.

Offices on both the above properties are always open week ends.
Further particulars will be gladly supplied by

THE ROSS REALTY CO. LIMITED
117 NOTRE DAME ST. WEST, AND 30 ST. JOHN ST.
Tel. Main 5261.

FOR SALE

SIX NICE COTTAGES

No. 239 to 249 Grand Trunk Street. All in good order. Rent guaranteed $960.00 per annum. Price $8,500 cash. Or one-half cash, and balance in three years. Interest 6 per cent. per annum.

This is a genuine cut rate bargain.

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

FOR SALE

DE L'EPEE AVE., Outremont.—A swell little self-contained House, 8 rooms, with lot adjoining. 60 feet front x 80 feet; 8 foot cellar, built on solid rock, and in the most beautiful spot in Outremont. Price, $6,200; cash, $2,500.

OUTREMONT LOTS

ROBERT AVE., 3 fine lots, each 40 x 80; splendid chance at 25 cents per foot; will be sold single or en bloc.

WISEMAN AVE., 4 lots, each 34 x 100. Price, 50c per ft.

ST. VIATEUR ST., 1 lot, 34 x 78. Cheap at 45 cents, for quick sale.

QUERBES STREET, 1 lot, 30 x 89. A SNAP at 36c.

INVESTMENTS

ST. LOUIS STREET, Outremont. 6 Handsome Flats, all well rented to May 1st, 1912. Price, $18,500.

ST. LOUIS STREET, Outremont. 6 Exceptionally Well Built Flats, all well rented to May, 1911. Price, $18,500. This is a corner property.

The Yale Realty Co.

Main 763 226 St. Paul St.
St. Louis 902 MONTREAL.

FISH OF THE GREAT LAKES.

(Milwaukee 'Wisconsin.')

The capture of a thirty-eight-pound trout in Lake Michigan by Racine fishermen will recall for old timers the days when fish were more plentiful and when the average haul included many 'big fellows' that would warrant the telling of surprising fish stories in these days of smaller fish. It is one of the traditions of fishing in the Milwaukee River that a seventy-five pound sturgeon was hooked and then speared from the dock back of the Pabst Building, where the old 'Daily News' Building stood at the time. The fishing has been too persistent and heavy during the last twenty-five years and the finny tribes have been so depleted that big fish are now caught only occasionally. Large whitefish are very scarce in Lake Michigan, but they are still caught in Lake Superior, where the fishermen are slowly repeating the performances which reduced this fine fish in the other lakes.

HOUSES For Sale

6 Houses, St. Famille Street	$30,000
6 Flats, Laurier Avenue, Outremont	25,000
6 Flats, Laurier Avenue, Outremont	18,000
2 Flats, Durocher St., Outremont	7,000
House and Lot, corner Fairmount and Durocher Streets	5,500
Apartment House, Selby Street	19,000

Building Lots, Park Avenue.
Building Lots, Laurier Avenue, Outremont.
Building Lots, McDougall Avenue, Outremont.
Building Lots, Boulevard St. Joseph, Outremont.

DOMINION Real Estate Company

16 McGILL COLLEGE AVE. MONTREAL.
Bell Tel. Up. 3700.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

A splendid CORNER STORE and dwelling, near Fulton street. Well rented. Would be exchanged for Montreal property.
WHAT OFFERS.

24 McGill College Avenue

The Finest Business Site on this favorite street. OCCUPATION NOW.

376 Lagauchetiere West

Solid Stone Bay Window House, in first class order. LARGE ROOMS. MUST BE SOLD.

LAKESHORE LOTS

14 miles from city, with water privileges.
A Splendid Country Bungalow. A SNAP.

H. J. ROSS,
180 St. James st

ROOMS TO LET.

WESTMOUNT, FACING ORCHARD and mountain, single or double room. Terms moderate. Home comfort. Westmount 2959. No. 473 Wood ave. (above Sherbrooke).

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.,

W. C. HALL, Controller. T. BAKER, Insurance.

12 Flats, Cartier street, $16,000.00. Terms, offer.
3 Flats, Park Avenue, $8,000. Terms, offer.
2 Flats, Atlantic, $2,100; $500.00.
4 Flats, near Viateur, on Park Avenue, $12,300. Offer.
3 Flats, Park Avenue, $5,750. Offer.

Vacant Lots

6 On Park Avenue, 50c.
4 On Park Avenue, 30c.
2 Corner Mance and Pacific, 30c.
2 Hutchison street, between Bernard and Van Horne, 27½c; 25 percent cash.
2 Corner Bloomfield and Van Horne, 35c.
2 Corner Park and Atlantic, 55 x 104, 35c.
13,500 ft., for Factory Site, in north end, at 12c; water and sewer.
Lot 23 x 80 Park Avenue, near Mount Royal, $1.80 foot.

To Exchange for Vacant Land.

6 Flats, Mount Royal Avenue, $10,500.
5 Flats and Store, $8,000.

If you are looking for lots in Montreal Annex or Outremont, or have property to dispose of there for quick results, get in touch with

THE "BUSY BEE" REALTY CO.

Phone ST. LOUIS 3377.

137 Van Horne Avenue.

Corner Park Avenue.

Residential Properties In the North Of the City

As a residential locality the north end of the city is daily growing in favor, and built properties or building lots in this section are much in demand today.

Here are three properties which I am offering, and which are worthy of your attention.

PARK AVENUE—A beautiful up to date residence of 8 rooms, and containing every modern comfort and convenience. Lot 50 x 100, with large shade trees.

QUEBEC AVENUE—A handsome 11 roomed cottage at the corner of De L'Epee Ave. Every room finished in chestnut. Charming location, with attractive outlook.

ST. DENIS ST.—Two building sites, each 25 x 103, situated above Laurier avenue. These lots are an A1 investment for a quick buyer.

For any fuller information, apply to

R. NEVILLE, Jr.
233 ST. JAMES STREET.
Phone MAIN 2930.

FOR SALE

The property known as No. 404 Dorchester Street West, abutting on Dorchester, Mansfield and St. Monique Streets.

H. JOSEPH & CO., Inc.

TO LET

Modern and well lighted offices suitable for Dentists, Show and Sample Rooms, etc., in newly completed block, cor. Guy and St. Catherine Streets.

Apply

M. MORSSEN
Room 25, Guy Block,
745 and 747 St. Catherine St. W.

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.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED — ROOMS FOR TOURISTS and Strangers in city and country. Apply for Registration Forms. Address, Tourists' Information Bureau, Montreal, 4 St. Lawrence Boulevard, Montreal.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF ELIZABETH JANE Smith, aged 26, from England, (may be married and living in Verdun), will write to Mrs. BIRT, Knowlton, P.Q., she will hear of something to her advantage.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SIDEBOARDS — 35 DIFFERENT Patterns and finish, of the latest production to select from; extension dining tables and genuine leather seats, solid oak dining chairs to match; china closets, etc., all 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices at the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WHITE ENAMELLED FURNITURE is sanitary looking, pleasing to the eye; refined people prefer it to the ordinary furniture for their children's rooms at their city house, or country house. A great assortment to select from, and at extremely low prices at the Manufacturer's Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

OFFICE DESKS, HOUSE DESKS, Office Tables, Library Tables, Rotary and Tilting Chairs, at 25 percent to 33 1-3 percent lower than their actual value; big variety of well finished goods. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

TABLES — OUR STOCK OF TABLES of every description and for every purpose is certainly the largest in this city, and the prices away below the current prices. Call early, while our stock is very complete. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., 350 St. Paul street.

PARLOR FURNITURE—PRETTY AND neatly upholstered Parlor Sets, latest designs and shades. Also, Comfortable and Pretty Lounges, Davenports, Easy Chairs, Centre Tables (very large variety), Jardiniere Stands, all 25 percent to 33 percent lower than market price, at Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, PIANO FOR PRACTICE, good tone and touch. Can be exchanged within three years for new piano. Easy terms of payment. Price $55. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (cor. Stanley street).

WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, Chiffoniers; a very large range at lowest wholesale prices, at 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

FOR SALE — SUITABLE FOR Church or Mission Work, a small Organ Reading Desk and 200 Sunday school library books in fair condition. The whole or part. Apply, 633 St. Catherine street West.

FOR SALE, THOROUGHBRED White Wyandotte Cocks and Hens. A good chance to improve the laying qualities of your stock. Address, ALEX. B. SMITH, Summerlea P.O., P.Q.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS, Hospitals, and other large institutions can save considerable time and money by purchasing their chairs, wardrobes, cupboards, writing tables, etc., from the manufacturers, GEO. H. LABBE & CO., new showrooms, 350 St. Paul street.

FOR SALE — LAYTON BROS., Upright Concert Piano, almost new. Overstrung scale, superb tone. Bargain, $335, payable $15 cash and $7 monthly. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine street West (corner of Stanley st.).

IMPORTED PEDIGREED HACKNEY Mare, six years old; dark brown, with white points; 15.2 hands high; a winner of numerous prizes. She is warranted quiet; afraid of no road traffic; is perfectly sound. Apply after 6 p.m., 315 Elgin avenue, Westmount.

EXTENSION DINING TABLES IN 40 different patterns, make and finish; the very latest designs, in Mission, etc., at about one-half their actual value; our stock consists of a very large quantity, finished, and a large lot unfinished. Call and see them without delay. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Store, 350 St. Paul street.

HARDWARE STOCK AND FIXTURES for sale; small stock; suitable for a man starting in business. Apply 648 Laval ave.

FOR SALE, DOHERTY PIANO CASE Organ in oak, 7 1-3 octaves. Delightful tone. Bargain price, $100, payable $10 cash and $5 a month. LAYTON BROS., 550 St. Catherine st. West (corner of Stanley street).

HOIST FOR SALE, CHEAP—One Double belted floor type freight hoist, with cage and wheels, in good condition; platform 5 x 5 feet; fully 1500 lbs. capacity. Counter shaft, pulley and splendid H.P. motor; 110 D.C. included, if desired. Apply to 142 St. Peter street.

SHAFTING AND PULLEYS in GREAT variety, for sale, cheap. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

NEW TYPEWRITERS

FOR SALE, CHEAP, Some New Canadian Standard Oliver Typewriters, of Number 2, 3 and 4 Models, fully guaranteed, worth $97.50, to be sold at $35 while they last, to make room for new models. Splendid opportunity. Call, or write, at once.
Canadian Oliver Typewriter Co., St. Martin Street.

FOR Motors SALE

2 10 h.p. 115 volts D.C.
1 8 h.p. 110 volts. D.C.
All in A1 condition, and can be seen any time. Will sell cheap.—Apply,
'WITNESS' OFFICE

PRESSES, Etc.

FOR SALE.

WHITLOCK DRUM CYLINDER PRESS; size of bed, 48 inches x 32 inches; table distribution, 2 form rollers; 4 vibrators; rear nipper delivery, 4 bed tracks, driving pulley, 14 inch diameter, with 2¾ inch face, speed up to 1200 an hour. This is an easy running press, and in good condition. Floor space occupied, 8 ft. x 12 ft. Just the thing for printing wrappers, blank forms, posters, or a small newspaper for country place.

UNIVERSAL PLATEN PRESS.

This press has been thoroughly overhauled, and will print from a gent's card to a sheet 12 x 18.

Also, some type frames, almost new, for sale, cheap.

These presses, etc., are a snap for anyone requiring them. Apply 'Witness' Office.

COTTAGE TO LET.

TO LET, AT ST. AGATHE DES MONTS, one cottage furnished. Apply to O. ROLLAND, 8 St. Peter st.

ST. LAMBERT — TO LET, SEVEN-room cottage, furnace heated, modern conveniences, large garden, fruit trees. Rent $15.00 per month. Apply, JOHN BEATTY, 137 St. Peter st. Phone Main 2494.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS.

VETERAN LAND GRANTS WANTED. —Ontario or Dominion, located or unlocated. Highest spot cash price paid. MULHOLLAND & CO., McKinnon Building, Toronto.

FLATS TO LET.

TO LET, 366D ST. ANTOINE STREET, Heated Flat, 5 rooms, up to date, new house. Apply, McKEOWN'S, 368 St. Antoine street.

TO LET.

SHOP TO LET ON ST. PETER ST., next door to 'Witness.' Apply at 'Witness' Office.

SUMMER BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD AT BROADVIEW Farm, Plattsburg, N.Y., June 1st; first class board; hot and cold water bath (toilet); golf, tennis. Beautiful drives at reasonable rates. Board by the week, $5 and $6, according to room; transient, $1.00 per day. C. H. BAKER, Plattsburg, N.Y., Broadview Farm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FREE, CALIFORNIA OIL MAP, SHOWing all the fields, will be mailed to you upon application; also our monthly trade paper. SAGAR-LOOMIS COMPANY, Phelan Building, San Francisco, Cal.

REAL GOLDEN OAK DINING Chairs, with genuine leather seats, at as low a price as cane or wood seat at the Manufacturers, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Manufacturers.

YOU GET SWELL FURNITURE FOR very little money at the Manufacturers' Store, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

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

BEDROOM FURNITURE, OF THE very latest styles, such as Dressing Bureaus, Washstands, Dressing Tables, Chiffoniers, Cheval Mirrors, Tables, Chairs, etc., at 25 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the manufacturers' Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—SALESMAN FOR HARDIest Nursery stock grown. Outfits free. Largest commission weekly. Easy selling. Write for terms. CANADIAN NURSERY COMPANY, LIMITED, Montreal Growers, Not Jobbers.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE FARM hand. Apply to J. McDONALD, Mount Royal Vale, Montreal.

WANTED — PROBATIONERS FOR the Training School for Children's Nurses. Apply to the Superintendent, Montreal Foundling and Baby's Hospital, 43 Argyle avenue, Montreal.

WANTED, A GOOD WORKING Housekeeper for a public institution for girls. Please address 453 Laurier ave. East, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED, A TRAINED LADY SECretary, with good executive ability for a large institution for girls. Address, 453 Laurier avenue East, Ottawa, Ont.

WANTED, FIRST CLASS BRASS Moulders; used to all classes of work. RUBENSTEIN BROS., 41 W. Craig st.

WANTED, A SMART BOY FOR OFfice work. Must be quick and correct at figures, and write a good hand. Apply in own handwriting, giving references, to AMES, HOLDEN, Limited, Montreal.

GIRL WANTED, FOR MAIL ROOM. Apply at 'Witness' Office.

TAILORS. — TROUSER MAKERS Wanted. Apply, GIBB & CO., 148 St. James street.

OFFICE BOY WANTED, BY THE Cradock Simpson Company, Real Estate Agents, 206 St. James street; a respectable, well educated boy of about 15 years of age.

WANTED, FOR 4 OR 5 WEEKS, A young girl to assist with housework, where another girl is kept; no washing; family of two; wages, $3.00 per week. Apply to 133 Bishop street.

WANTED, YOUNG LADIES FOR Office work. Permanent position. Good salary. Apply Box 756, 'Witness' Office.

COOK GENERAL AND HOUSEMAID Wanted for Cobalt; sisters or friends preferred. Apply L.M.B. Box 13, 'Witness' Office.

A1 SALESMAN WANTED FOR SHIRT and hosiery department, with a thorough knowledge of the business; first class references. Apply 215 St. James street.

WANTED, STRONG YOUNG MAN for work in factory; also to drive horse. Apply at Witness' Office.

WANTED, MECHANICS, CONTRACtors, Clerks and others to see what The Men's Own is like. Good music and a short address. Come to Calvary Church, Guy street, above St. Antoine, Sunday, 8 p.m., sharp.

SHIRT CUTTING

WANTED, Smart Boys to learn Shirt Cutting. Good wages to start. Apply, TOOKE BROS., Limited, 300 St. Elizabeth street, St. Henri.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

PAINTING, TINTING, GRAINING, Office Lettering, Paper-Hanging, Plastering, Carpentering. Small Jobs promptly attended to. Workmanship guaranteed. Phone PAINTER, St. Louis 1999.

DOMESTICS

For $41.50, I can land respectable colored female domestics in Montreal. Apply, C. D. ROBINSON, P.O. Box 433, St. John, N.B.

TEACHERS WANTED.

PROTESTANT BOARD OF SCHOOL Commissioner, Town and Parish of Longueuil. Wanted a Principal and two Lady Teachers. State salary and references. G. R. GRAY, Sec.-Treasurer, P.O. Box 88, Longueuil.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS; MUST speak French, for a residential school in Montreal. Apply, stating experience and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, to Rev. R. E. PAGE, 121 Chatham street, Montreal.

WANTED, A TEACHER FOR ST. Etienne Protestant Diss. School, holding an Elementary Diploma, for the summer months; duties to begin July 1st. For further particulars apply to THOMAS DUNN, Sec.-Treas., Dunn's Mills, St. Etienne, Beauharnois, P.Q.

WANTED, TWO TEACHERS, FOR Oka Protestant Indian Schools, holding at least Elementary Diplomas; term, ten months, commencing Sept. 1, 1910. Salary $250.00. References required. Apply to the Rev. E. S. MORRISON, 18 Darling street, Montreal.

BARGAINS.

ALL COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—If you are contemplating a trip to the City of Montreal, and have on your list to purchase new furniture for your house or your store, or for your son or daughter who are soon to be married, be sure that you come to see us. It does not matter whether you sell furniture or not. We make and carry in stock the most complete lines of Bedroom, Dining-Room, Sitting-Room, Parlor, Library and Kitchen Furniture in Canada, in fact, the best up-to-date goods to be found anywhere. We guarantee to give you the benefit of our lowest wholesale prices and very prompt delivery. If you can save on your purchases from 25 percent to 33 percent, you owe it to your family to do so, and it is certainly worth your while to make the trip to Montreal. If we have been able to suit such concerns as the Canadian Pacific Railway in the furnishing of their several hotels, we surely ought to be able to serve you. We make no charge for packing, and give very liberal terms to responsible traders, and the usual discount for spot cash or 30 days. We will pack your goods so that the freight charges will amount to a very small percentage. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Furniture Manufacturers. Show-Rooms, 350 St. Paul street. Established 26 years.

DAINTY BUFFETS, FINISHED EARLY English, also, Leather Diners, Extension Dining Tables, China Closets and Dinner Waggons to match; just the articles wanted for Apartment Houses and Flats; a big range to select from, and at 25 percent to 33 percent cheaper than ordinary prices, at the Manufacturers' Showrooms, 350 St. Paul st. GEO. H. LABBE & CO.

WEATHERED OAK, FUMED OAK, and Early English finished furniture, of the latest designs at lowest wholesale prices. GEO. H. LABBE & CO., Wholesale Manufacturers. Show Rooms, 350 St. Paul street.

WANT ADS. For The 'WITNESS'

MAY BE LEFT WITH

A. T. Chapman, Bookseller, 513 St. Catherine St. West, or with R. Turner, Grocer, Point St. Charles, 601 Wellington street, West of Subway.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

CASH TARIFF.

Situation Vacant, Situation Wanted, Pupils Wanted, Rooms To Let, Articles Found, Second-hand Articles Wanted or For Sale.

20 Words for 10c.

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

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

25 Words for 25c.

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

25 Words for 50c.

NOTICE PARTICULARLY.

Postage Stamps Will Be Accepted.

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

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

TOOKE'S COLLARS

CLIFTON, 2⅛ Inches.
CARLO, 3 ⅜ Inches.

12 1-2 Cents Each

Fashionable Shapes, made in quarter sizes.

R. J. TOOKE LIMITED
177 St. James Street
493 St. Catherine Street West
473 St. Catherine Street East

BORROWED FROM MAYOR

Contractor Reimbursed Difference Between Sum Borrowed and Municipal Vote.

Mr. Justice Bruneau rendered judgment in the important case of M. Lapointe vs. C. Messier. This was an action resulting from a contract for the laying of pipes in the streets of the municipality of Delorimier. The contract having been awarded to Lapointe, he borrowed money from Messier, who was then mayor of the locality, to carry on the work.

Subsequently, a vote of the municipality for $22,720.50 given to Lapointe, in connection with the work done, was discounted by Messier, and when a settlement of account arrived, the parties did not agree, Lapointe not accepting the charges made for his services by Messier, who had been paid the amount of the cheque. Therefore, Lapointe took out an action alleging that he owed Messier only $12,201.25, and asking the reimbursement of the difference between that sum and the amount of the municipal note.

In rendering judgment, the court held that, in his capacity as mayor of Delorimier, Messier could have no interest in a contract with the municipality, and any arrangement made by him in that direction was illegal, null and void. He could, therefore, charge Lapointe with nothing more than the actual amount advanced, namely, $12,201.25. The judgment, consequently, condemned him to reimburse Lapointe $10,519.25, difference between $12,201.25 and the amount of the municipal note.

MILK CANS CONFISCATED.

One of the rooms in the Pure Food Department is filled with milk cans. These having been seized because they had not been properly cleaned. The construction of some of them Dr. McGarrey says makes it impossible that they should be cleaned. For this reason they will not be returned. Charges have been laid against the offending milkmen, eleven in number, it having been found warnings do no good.

FLYING FREIGHT.

Four cars, laden with freight not yet on the manifest list, were delivered to the Grand Trunk Railway at Granger, Idiana, late in the afternoon of Monday, June 20, were rushed over that line to Montreal on the 22nd, and were promptly switched to Lakeside, unloaded and turned loose. They were flying machines that fly, and they had come through from Granger in 48 hours.

The Manitoba Iron Works has delivered the last of 4,500 tons of steel to the contractors who are building the Grand Trunk Pacific shops at Winnipeg, and the work of putting it in place is nearing completion.

All the steel was manufactured in Winnipeg.

SEATS FOR NEW ALDERMEN.

Seats for the eight new aldermen who will come into the City Council after the election of Monday next are now being placed in the Council Chamber. With the Controllers desks these new places make the room seem as full as it did before the reduction in the number of aldermen was effected.

NEWS OF JEWISH WORLD

The Khediva of Egypt before his departure for Europe conferred honors on several public officials, who have shown considerable zeal in discharge of their duties. Among them was the distinguished Jew, G. Norsa Bey, who has been raised to the rank of Moutemaiz, which carries with it the title of Excellency. Norsa Bey has for the past twenty years been comptroller of the Municipality of Alexandria, Egypt, and has shown such activity in that capacity that during the present year he has increased the revenues of the municipality by more than $200,000.

* * *

The new Pasha, Azmi Bey, has inaugurated his tenure of office as Governor of Palestine by forbidding the sale of land to non-Turkish subjects, not to Jews alone, as has been stated. The British Consul at once protested energetically to Constantinople on behalf of one of his fellow subjects—a Jew, who was refused ratification of a land purchase. The representatives of other nationalities have followed the example of the British Consul in addressing protests to Constantinople.

* * *

With the exception of the second ballots the Hungarian elections are now virtually ended. The advice given to the Jews to vote only for those candidates who would pledge themselves to support the full grant of equality to the Jews, especially in regard to state recognition of the Jewish faith, was followed in almost every district where the Jewish votes preponderated. Altogether, eighteen Jews were elected, of whom thirteen belong to the Government party, one to the Justh party, two to the Kossuth party, and two to the Democratic party. The principal Jewish members of the last Parliament were nearly all re-elected. Of the new members may be mentioned Herr Sigmund Nemess, who has for many years been president of the Arad Jewish community; the well-known jurist, Herr Philipp Darvay, son-in-law of Sigmund Decsey, the Jewish judge of the High Court; Baron Julius Beck and Herr Alexander Szalkai, who was for several years president of the Jewish community at Mateszalka. The smallest party of the Hungarian Parliamenteis, the Democratic party, which consists solely of two Jews, one being the well-known jurist and politician, Dr. Willhelm Vazsonyi. It is interesting to note that seven converted Jews were among those returned. One case of poetic justice has to be recorded. A Jew became converted in order to secure a seat and was defeated at the polls by a loyal Jew.

* * *

On the occasion of the jubilee of the Emperor of Austria, the Rothschild firm founded an orphan asylum at Mahrish-Ostrau, and they have now given an endowment fund of 10,000 kronen as well as a further 7,000 kronen to cover the last deficit. A resolution of thanks was proposed at the local municipal council, which was adopted by a standing vote.

* * *

The South African Zionists intend to commemorate King Edward and his treatment and friendship to the Jewish people, by planting an Olive Tree Grove in Palestine.

* * *

A new institution will shortly be opened in Jerusalem which will be of utmost service to the entire Jewry of the Turkish Empire. It is a Rabbinical Seminary, which was founded by Dr. Paul Nathan during his recent visit to Palestine. Eleven subjects will be taught in Hebrew, but other languages will be learnt. The fourth annual exhibition of the Bezalel School of Art was opened on Lag Be-Omer, by the German Consul, in the presence of the Government, municipal and educational authorities of Jerusalem. The exhibits, especially those in filigree silver work, showed marked improvement on former years' work. A feature of the exhibition was the coach in which Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore traversed Palestine three times, and which has just been presented to the school.

* * *

The educational work of the Hilfsverein de R. Deutschen Juden, which is very much appreciated by the Nationalist Jews, and regarded by them as a counteracting influence against the Alliance Israelite from the purely Jewish point of view, is taking fresh root in Salonica. About a year and a half ago the German Society founded an infants' school in Salonica, which has brought about the revival of Hebrew, previously regarded as a dead language, for it is the medium of the instruction given in the institution. A short time ago there arrived in Salonica a teacher who, while continuing the work of the infants' school, will be the head master of an elementary school under the patronage of the Hilfsverein. The opening of this school will constitute the first step towards the erection of a Jewish gymnasium in Salonica. During the last few weeks, too, several students of the Salonica Rabbinical school have left for Jerusalem to sit for an examination in the Seminary for teachers, maintained there by the Hilfsverein.

* * *

The Buda-Pesth architect, Alfred Wellisch, has been granted a patent of hereditary nobility by the Emperor. The Hungarian capital owes many of its finest buildings to his genius.

* * *

According to official statistics there are now 6,243,712 Jews in Russia, forming 3.9 percent of the population. Had Jews increased proportionately to the general growth of the population, their number would now be over 6,400,000. The Senate has acquitted M. Brodsky, who was accused by General Tolmatcheff for using the name of 'Arkadi' instead of 'Aaron.'

* * *

A general Jewish Congress on Emigration is to be held in Vienna in September.

* * *

The Ashkenazim, and Sephardim of Hebron have joined forces for the purpose of building a Jewish General Hospital, and on May 2 the foundation stone of the new large Jewish Hospital, 'Bikkur Cholim,' was laid before a large and distinguished audience. The new hospital will fulfil a long-felt want in the Holy City.

WANT NEW CONDUITS.

The Bell Telephone Company have written Mayor Guerin requesting that they be given permission to lay underground conduits on Ontario street from the eastern limits of the city to Beaufort street, and on Prefontaine street from St. Catherine street to Notre Dame street. The matter has been referred to the Board of Control.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

The Convener of the Relief Committee of the Children's Aid Society wishes to acknowledge the receipt of, and to thank for the following subscriptions:—Miss Osgood, $1; Mrs. G. B. Fraser, $2; Mrs. C. W. Lindsay, Mrs. R. Findlay, Gerald and Paul Mathewson, $1 each; Mrs. R. H. Craig, Mr. Norman Wight, Mrs. R. K. Brodie, 401 Cote St. Antoine Road, 75 cents each; Miss Gardner, Mr. N. Clare Wight, Mrs. D. J. Munn, A Friend, Mrs. Jessie Kingan, Miss Mildred Slater, Judge E. Lafontaine, Mrs. Wardleworth, A Friend, Mrs. H. Ross Mathews, Mrs. L. V. Cowles, A Friend, Mrs. H. McLaren, A Friend, 50 cents each; Miss Elenora Schultze, A Friend, A Friend, M. S. Mackenzie, Miss Dolly Slater, Mrs. R. L. Williams, Mrs. Scott-Robertson, 25 cents each; Mrs. Walter Stethen, 2 parcels clothing; Mrs. Arthur Hodgson, 1 parcel clothing.

COMPLAIN OF GRANITE.

Alderman Prefers Asphalt, but Board of Control Compromises With Scoria.

Alderman Garceau and former Alderman Marin appeared before the Board of Control to complain of a granite pavement which is to be laid on St. Catherine street east, from Joliette street to the city limits. They contended that the rest of the street is paved in Asphalt, and that, therefore, this stretch of about one thousand feet should be laid with the same material. Granite, they say, is too noisy, and the ratepayers living along the street object to it. Among these are four doctors, who declare it is practically impossible to make a proper examination with the rumbling sound of traffic over the blocks.

When Mr. Barlow was called he stated that cement is not strong enough for this district. It would, of course, not be wise to tear up the pavement that is now laid, but no more should be put down.

As a compromise the Controllers decided in favor of scoria, that pavement material over which so much trouble arose some time ago.

WINNIPEG TO EDMONTON.

Word was received to-day at the office of the passenger traffic manager of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway that a daily passenger service between Winnipeg and Edmonton had been arranged. Commencing on Sunday next, July 3, the westbound train will leave Winnipeg at 3 p.m.; Saskatoon 1.30 a.m. the following morning, arriving at Edmonton at 8.15 p.m. the following evening. Eastbound train will leave Edmonton at 9.30 a.m.; Saskatoon 10.05 p.m., arriving at Winnipeg at 4.30 p.m. the following day.

The distance between Winnipeg and Edmonton is 793 miles, and this new service will doubtless be very much appreciated. The equipment on these trains will be of the highest standard, including high-class buffet-sleeping cars of the most modern type.

THE 'DAILY WITNESS' is printed and published at No. 140 St. 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.'

'The "Witness" stands in the front rank of Canadian Newspapers.'—Toronto News.

1910

'I saw it in the "Witness," and I believe it.'—That's what they all say.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS CLASSIFIED BUSINESS AND TELEPHONE DIRECTORY

Financial

BANKS.

BANQUE D'HOCHELAGA, 95 St. James. M. 121.
BANK OF MONTREAL, Head Office, 109 St. James street. M. 3071.
BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA, London and Lanc. Bldg.
BANK OF OTTAWA, 224 St. James street.
BANK OF TORONTO, cor. St. James and McGill.
DOMINION BANK, 162 St. James street.
EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK, 179 St. James st.
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, cor. St. James and McGill streets.
LA BANQUE NATIONALE, 99 St. James. M. 1590.
MERCHANTS BK. OF CANADA, 205 St. James st.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA, 7 and 9 Place d'Armes. M. 446.
ROYAL BANK OF CANADA, 147 St. James st.
Sterling Bank of Canada, 157 St. Jas. M. 3340.
THE MOLSONS BANK, 200 St. James street.

BANKS FOR SAVINGS.

MONTREAL CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK HEAD OFFICE, 176 St. James street.
BRANCHES. 750 Notre Dame street, West. 504 St. Catherine street, East. Cor. of Centre, Grand Trunk and Conde streets. 1398 Notre Dame street, East. 946 St. Denis street, cor. of Rachel. 381 St. Catherine street, West, cor. McGill College ave. Cor. Ontario and Maisonneuve sts. 952 St. Lawrence st., cor. Pine ave.

BANKERS.

PICKEN, J. B. & CO., 124 St. James. M. 1561.

BOND DEALERS.

Investment Trust Co.,Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. Main 2115-6.

CUSTOMS BROKERS.

KIELY, DANIEL & CO. 1 St. Peter St. M. 546.
MONSELL, H. W. & CO., B 28, Board of Trade. M. 636.

FINANCIAL AGENTS.

WILSON-SMITH, R. 160 St. James st. M. 950.

INVESTMENT BROKERS.

Oliver E. Hurd, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 130.
SHELDON, C. D., Investment Broker. Industrials, Railroad, Stocks and Bonds. Direct conn. with all exchanges. Stocks bought and sold on margins. Room 101, 180 St. James street. Phone Main 3700.

Insurance

ACCIDENT AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

GRIER, J. W., & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS.

COMMERCIAL BURGLARY AND PLATE GLASS INS. CO., N. Y. L. Building, M. 2367.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Boiler Inspection & Ins. Co. of Canada, 227 Board of Trade Bldg. Office Main 2046. Residence, Westmount, 1994.
CALEDONIAN FIRE INS. CO., 112 St. James st. M. 670 and M. 236.
COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, 91 Notre Dame West. Main 748.
FIDELITY-PHENIX INS. CO. OF NEW YORK, 1-5 St. John street. Main 3630.
INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA, St. John st., M. 3630.
LAW, UNION & CROWN INS. CO., 112 St. James street. M. 3213.
LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., H. Blachford, 180 St. James st. M. 868.
New York Underwriters' Agency, 151 St. Jas. street. Main 1105.
NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO., Limited, 88 Notre Dame st. West. M. 1539.

FIRE INSURANCE BROKERS.

COLE, F. MINDEN, 234 St. James. M. 3162.
GRIER, J. W. & CO., 53 St. Fran.-Xavier. M. 2401.
HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st. M. 3630.
TAYLOR, E. T. & SON, 40 Hospital st. M. 2205.
Willis, Faber & Co., Ltd., Brd of Trade Bldg.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE, 164 St. James st. Tel. M. 1326.
Sun Life Assur. Co., Sun Life Bldg. M. 396.

LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

McCaw, Wm., Royal Trust Bldg., 107 St. Jas. M. 3383.

MARINE INSURANCE BROKERS.

HAMPSON, R. & SON, 1-5 St. John st., M. 3630.
Willis, Faber & Co.,Ltd., Board of Trade Bldg.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

Benn, Alfred, 107 St. James. M. 2360; West 2846
Howell, A. W. D., 212 St. James. M. 3497; Mt. 188
MITCHELL, JAS. M., 214 St. James. M. 549. Up 2974
PUTNAM & McCRORY, 208 Merch. Bank Bldg. M. 3390.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James street. Main 1180.
ROSS REALTY CO., 30 St. John street. M. 5261.
SIMPSON, THE CRADOCK CO., 205 St. James st. Main 714. Main 2525.
SIMPSON, H. M., 40 Renouf Bldg. Tel. Up 2368-4068.

PAWNBROKERS.

ARONSON & RUTENBERG, 115 Craig w. M. 4274.
D. LAZARUS, 222 Notre Dame st. East. Main 2932.

STOCK BROKERS.

(Members of the Montreal Stock Exchange.)

BARLOW & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 3849.
BURNETT & CO., 12 St. Sacrament st. M. 2232.
FAIRBANK BROS., 61 St. Fran. Xav. M. 340.
FORGET, R., 83 N. Dame West. M. 917.
GAUDET, J. E. & CO., 82 St. Fran. Xav. M. 5145.
MACDOUGALL BROS., 9 St. Sacrament M. 1364.
McCUAIG BROS. & CO., 157 St. James. M. 923.
McCuaig, Colin M. & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xavier, Main 7270.
McCURDY, F. B. & CO., 4 Hospital. M. 759.
McDOUGALL & COWANS, 95 N. Dame W. M. 1738.
MOAT, R. & CO., 40 Hospital street. Tel. M. 3 & 4.
TURPIN, W. J. & Co., 67 St. Fran.-Xav. st., M. 940
WILSON-SMITH, R & CO., 160 St. James. M. 3029.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Crown Trust Co., The, 86 N. Dame. W. M. 7010.
Investment Trust Co.,Ltd., 84 Notre Dame W. M. 2115-6.

TRUST AND DEPOSIT VAULTS.

NATIONAL TRUST CO.Ltd. Nat. Trust Bldg. M. 4698

Professional

ADVOCATES.

ARMSTRONG, EDGAR N., Bk Ottawa Bldg. M. 1120.
ATWATER, DUCLOS, BOND & MEAGHER, 160 St. James street. Main 3380.
BAKER, W. A., 58 St. James st. Main 3540.
BEIQUE, TURGEON & BEIQUE, 17 Place d'Armes Hill. M. 1019.
BLAIR & LAVERTY, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1413.
BRODEUR & GARAND, 80 St. Gabriel. M. 2223.
BROSSEAU, BROSSEAU & TANSEY, 160 St. James street. M. 1490-1.
BROWN, MONTGOMERY & McMICHAEL, 164 St. James st. M. 42-43.
BUSTEED & LANE, New York Life Bld. M. 1427.
CAHAN, C. H., K.C., Royal Ins. Bldg. M. 4186.
CHAUVIN & BAKER, 179 St. James st. M. 2194.
Cruikshank, W. G., K.C., 107 St. James. M. 2360.
DANDURAND, HIBBARD, BOYER & GOSSELIN, Liv., Lond & Globe Bldg. M. 1453 and 2635.
Decarie & Decarie, 413-16 Que. Bk Bldg. M. 1269.
ELLIOT, HENRY J., 37 Can. Life Bldg. M. 2771.
FERGUSON, J. M., K.C., 179 St. James. M. 2054.
GEOFFRION, GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Banque du Peuple Chambers, 97 St. James st. M. 10.
GILMAN & BOYD, Merchants Bk. Bldg. M. 2396.
GOUIN, LEMIEUX, MURPHY & BERARD, 806-811 Quebec Bank Building. M. 3093-4-5.
GREENSHIELDS, GREENSHIELDS & LANGUEDOC, 86 Notre Dame West. Main 3596.
Hickson, Campbell & Couture, Can. Life Bldg. M. 1121.
HOLT, CHARLES M., K.C., Guardian Bldg. M. 14.
Hutchins, Horace A., K.C., 151 St. James. M. 2118.
ISLES, CHAS., 70 St. Fran. Xav. st. M. 2210.
JACOBS, HALL & GARNEAU, Power Bldg., Craig st. M. 174.
JULIEN & BERARD, 15 St. James st. M. 4200.
KAVANAGH, LAJOIE & LACOSTE (Hon. SIR ALEX. LACOSTE, C.R.) 7 Place d'Armes. M. 4800-1.
LAVALLEE & DELFAUSSE, 97 St. James. M. 1212.
Lighthall & Harwood, Quebec Bk Bldg. M. 2382.
MACALISTER & COTTON, Royal Insurance Bldg. M. 4989.
McCormick & Lebourveau, 107 St. James. M. 2497.
McGOUN, ARCH., K.C., 157 St. James st. M. 1978.
McMaster & Papineau, Can. Life Bldg M1749-7332
MEREDITH, MACPHERSON, HAGUE & HOLDEN, 205 St. James st. Main 27-28.
OGDEN, C. G., Montreal and Three Rivers. M. 1695.
PATTERSON & JENKINS, 180 St. Jas. M. 3960.
SMITH, MARKEY, SKINNER, PUGSLEY & HYDE, Metropolitan Bldg., 179 St. James street. M. 4944.
TRIHEY, BERCOVITCH & KEARNEY, 151 St. James street. M. 5100.
VIPOND & VIPOND, Bell Tel. Building. M. 3513.

ACCOUNTANTS.

DURNFORD, GEO., C.A., F.C.A. Can., Canada Life Building. M. 450.
ROSS, H. J., 180 St. James. M. 1180.

ANALYSTS AND ASSAYERS.

DONALD, DR. J. T., 112 St. Fran. Xav. M. 2264.
HERSEY, DR. MILTON L. 171 St James. M. 252.

AUCTIONEERS.

Fraser Bros., 453 St. Jas & 131 Inspector. M. 790.
HICKS, M. & CO., 99 and 101 Metcalfe. Up 2546.
KEARNS, W. M., 32 University street. Up 3809.
RAE & DONNELLY, 241-243 St. James. M. 2017

BUSINESS COLLEGES.

DAVIS, J. D., Mont. Bus. Coll. Up 151.
INTERNATIONAL BUS. COLL., 198 St. Catherine West. Main 309.
MISS GRAHAM, 109 Metcalfe. Up 2936.
MONTREAL BUS. COLL., 46 University Up 151.
MOUNT ROYAL BUS. COLL., Y.M.C.A. Bldg. Up 4297

ELOCUTION.

McGLAUGHLIN, R., 22 Burton ave. Tel. W. 1560.

NOTARIES AND MARRIAGE LICENSE ISSUERS.

DICKSON, NORVAL, 107 St. James st. M. 1207.
DUFF, J. M. M., 107 St. James st. M. 2502.
WILKS & BURNETT, Merchts. Bank Bldg. M. 5500.

PATENT ATTORNEYS.

BUDDEN, H. A., 601 Que. Bk Bldg. M. 1207.
EVANS, OWEN N., Mchts. Bank Bldg. M. 192.
Fetherstonhaugh, Dennison & Co., Liv., Lon. & Globe Bldg. M. 830.

REAL ESTATE MANAGERS.

TYLEE, CHAS. D., 107 St. James. M. 6799.

Retail

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

JENKINS, B. M. & T., Phillips Square. Up 1076.

ANTIQUE MAHOGANY FURNITURE, ETC.

McANDREW, D., 262 Dorchester west. Main 4414.

ANTIQUES, OLD CHINA, SHEFFIELD PLATE.

WATSON, R., 155 Peel street.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

FERRIS, P., 665 St Catherine st. west. Up 4412.
WATSON, R., 155 Peel street.

BAND AND ORCHESTRAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC AND REPAIRS.

Hardy, Edmond, 38 Notre Dame West. M. 2466
LAVALLEE, CHAS., 35 St. Lawrence Boul. M. 554.

BIRD DEALER AND FANCIER.

WILLS, R. C., 177 Bleury street, Montreal.

BLACKSMITHS AND MACHINISTS.

CROWE, J. & SONS, 17 St. George st. M. 804.
Estate J. K. Macdonald, 318 Craig w. M. 2591.

BLANK BOOK MAKERS.

BORRIE, H. J., 91 Lagauchetiere st. west. M. 1812.

BOOKS, STATIONERY AND POSTALS.

ASHFORD, C., 340 Dorchester st. w. Up. 1342.
BOSSAMRA, M., 166 St Lawrence Boulevard.
CHAPMAN, A. T., 513 St. Catherine st. w. Up 927.
PHELAN, F. E., 437 St. Cath. W. Up 1490.

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Retail).

BERNIER, OCTAVE, 62 Notre Dame st. east.
Central Shoe Store, 785 St. Cath. W. Up 2604.
RONAYNE BROS., 485 Notre Dame west. M. 472.
SLOAN BROS., 633 St. Catherine st. west. Up 917.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

Byers & Anglin, 18 St. Alexis st. Main 5326.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

BUILDERS' BRICK AND STONE.

Morrison, T. A. & Co., Mechanics' Inst. M. 3300.

CARPET CLEANERS.

DOMINION CARPET BEATING CO., 262 Dorchester street west. Main 4414.

CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

EVELY, WM., 449 Bleury street. Up 3618.
JACKSON & CO., 329-335 Hibernia st. M. 4153.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

McGALE'S PHARMACY (Leo G. Ryan, successor), 545 Notre Dame st. w. Main 187.
TANSEY, O. H., 278 Sherbrooke West, cor. City Councillor st. Up 942 and 5159.
TREMBLE, J. E., 644 St. Cath. W. Up 901. Open all night and every day.
WEINFIELD, J. J., cor. Bleury & Dorchester. M 1377. Cor. Demontigny and St. Lawrence. E. 6111.

COAL.

COHEN, L. & SON, 36 Prince street. M. 881.
MERCHANTS COAL CO., Ltd., 60 Victoria sq. Yards: Wellington Basin and Mile End. J. H. Cayford, Pdes.; A.G.Munish, Mgr.M. 1366; E. 5630
MUNRO & CO., 708, St. Catherine W. Up 1120.
ROBERTSON F., 206 St. James street. Main 4610.

CONFECTIONERS.

ALEXANDER, CHAS. M., 219 St. James st. M. 903.
LOGAN, W. J., 214 Sherbrooke west, cor. Bleury. Up 1793.

COUNTER CHECK BOOKS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 2024.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

LEMIRE, O. & CO., 204 St. Denis st. E. 2624.
MORGAN, HENRY & CO., Ltd., Philips sq. Up 2651.
The John Murphy Co., Ltd., St. Cath. W. Up 6010.
VALLIERES, 605 St. Cath. st. E. Tel. E. 832.
Viau, Eugene, 1321-1329 St. Cath. E. E. 2813.

DRY GOODS—(Retail).

Hamilton Co., The, St. Cath., bet. Drum. & Mount'n
OGILVY, JAS. A. & SONS, cor. St. Cath. & Mountain. Up 3305.

DYERS AND CLEANERS.

British American Dyeing Co., 215 McGill st. M. 774.
Clothes Cleaned, Dyed, Repaired and Altered. 'My Valet,' (McIntyre & Co.), 411 Bleury street. Uptown 4213.
DECHAUX DYE WORKS, 62 St. Cath. East. E. 51.
ROYAL DYE WORKS, 803 St. Cath. w. Up 644.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

INTERNATIONAL ELECTRIC CO., 59 Bleury st.

FENCES—(Retail.)

JEFFREY, M., 137 Youville square. M. 2773.

FLORISTS AND DECORATORS.

BAIN, S. S., 463 St. Catherine st. w. Up 2486.
HALL & ROBINSON, 855 St. Cath. st. w. Up 3373.

FOREIGN STAMPS, ETC.

CENTURY STAMP CO., 150 Peel st. Up 4142.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS.

PRINCE, THE J.S. CO., 85 St. Lawrence Boul. E. 209
RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, LIMITED, 740 West St. Catherine st. Tel. Up 681.

GLASS (PLATE, SHEET AND FANCY).

RAMSAY, A. FRANK & CO., 748 St. Paul. M. 578

GLOVES AND CORSETS.

PARIS KID GLOVE STORE, 464 St. Catherine St. West. Up 1068.

GROCERS—(Retail).

BEAULIEU, 63 Osborne street. Tel. Up 3296.
BROWN, W. J., 888 St. Cath. st. W. Up 2900 and 2901
DESAULNIERS, J. L., 494 St. Lawrence. E. 958.
Dionne, A., Son & Co., 581 St. Cath. 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 1347-48. Up 3486.
STRONG & STRONG, 480 Lagauchetiere W. M. 6337.
TRUDEAU, A., 344 St. Catherine st. E. E 3332, M. 3101.

GRANITE AND MARBLE MERCHANTS.

HAWKINS, F., 108-15 Bleury street. M. 3571.

HARDWARE—(Retail).

DRYSDALE, D., 159 Craig West. Main 169.
KRASEL, PAUL R., 881 St. Cath. st. West. Up 1452.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS.

BOIVIN, ERNEST, corner St. Lawrence Boul. and Notre Dame. M. 4097.
GRACE, GEO. A., 467 Bleury st. Up 71.
ROBERTSON & CO., 233 St. James st. M. 2007.

HOTELS.

CORONA, Uptown. Up 3840. G. Phillips, Mg. Dir.
GRAND UNION (F. J. Murray, Prop.). 348 Notre Dame West. M. 6141.
HOTEL CARSLAKE, 571-577 St. James st. M. 6133.
PLACE VIGER, Craig st. (opp. Viger Square). M. 3134
QUEEN'S, opposite G. T. R., M. 4785.
ST. JAMES HOTEL, 540 St. James st. M. 6134.
ST. LAWRENCE HALL (Higgins & Cooper), near G.P.O. M. 6146.
THE RUSSEL HOUSE, near R'lw'y st'ns. M. 6142.
VICTORIA HOTEL, Windsor & St. James streets. Main 6147.
WINDSOR, Dominion Square. Up 2880.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

City House Fur. Co., 1332 St. Law. Boulv. E. 3298

ICE MERCHANTS.

Archambault, Nap. 806 Colonial avenue. St. Louis 843; Westm't 95.
PURE ICE CO., Ltd., 900 Charlevoix. M. 3850.
THE CITY ICE CO., Ltd., 295 Craig st., West, Tel. 3957, 3958.

LADIES' AND GENT'S HAIRDRESSING PARLOR.

PALMER, J.&SON, Ltd., 103-5-7 Notre Dame W. 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.
PROF. LAVOIE, 8 Notre Dame street west.

LADIES' TAILORING.

N.Y. Ladies' Tailoring Co., 867 St. Cath. West. Up 3819.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

THE BENALLACK LITHO. & P'T'G CO., Ltd., 80-84 Victoria square. M. 3396.
Yale Litho & Print Co., 222-6 St. Paul. M. 763

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

The Wm. Rutherford Sons Co., 425 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.
The Laurentian Lumber Co., 207-8 Board of Trade Bldg. Main 163.

MEAT MARKETS.

LE CAVALIER & RIEL, 12 and 14 Chaboillez Square. M. 1826.
WESTGATE & LEWIS, 128 Park ave. Up 2690 & 4058

MERCHANT TAILORS.

GALLERY, DAN, 490 Notre Dame West. M. 2230.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Canada Office Furn. Co., 221 St. James. M. 1691

OPTICIANS.

FOX, F. C., 32 McGill Coll. Ave. Up 1185.
NOURY, J. C. (Specialist), 30-32 St. Cath. E. E. 3402

OUTDOOR ADVERTISERS.

THE WARE CO'Y., Ltd., 95 St. Genevieve. Up 116.

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.

BACON, J., 75 Hallowell ave. Phone Westmount 1588
BLACKWOOD, P. M., 70 Delisle. M. 5073.
BOPP, A., 175 St. George street. M. 4759.
BOON, HEDLEY W., 30 Quesnel street. Up 3200.
CHAPMAN, WM. J., 215 Elm ave. Mount 886.
DANIELS, H., 139 Fulford street. Up 3116.
HORSEY, H. L., 410 Lindsay Buildings.
MURPHY & SON, 80 Drummond st. Up 1337.
SONNE, CHRIS, Jr., 73 Aylmer street. Up 2699.
STEWART, WM., 167 Rielle ave., Verdun. M. 3190.
TAYLOR, F. N., 2825 St. Lawrence. E. 6213.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
SMEATON BROS., 236 Craig street west. M. 737.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

DUMAS, ALBERT, 251 St. Catherine street East, (near Sanguinet), E. 556.
LAPRES & LAVERGNE, 360 St. Denis st. E. 1283.
LEBUIS & GRENIER, 1355 Notre Dame W. M. 6095.
WESTMOUNT PHOTO STUDIO, 4161 St. Catherine street, Westmount. H. E. Archambault, Prop.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.

HOGG, THE D. H. CO., 160 Craig West. M. 1953.
HOUGHTON, F. L., 128 Peel street. Up 3634.
SMITH, R. F., 116 Notre Dame West. M. 1467.
UNITED PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES, Ltd., 132 St. Peter. M. 453.

PIANOS, PLAYER PIANOS AND ORGANS.

ARCHAMBAULT, ED., 312 St. Cath. E. E. 1842.
DIES, GEO. E., 733 St. Catherine W. U. 4872.

PICTURES AND PICTURE FRAMERS.

EDLINGTON, CHAS., 413 St. Cath. st. W. Up 1080.
JOHNSON & COPPING, 634 St. Catherine west. Up 2696.

PLASTERER.

CROSS, H. R., Plastering, etc., 931 St. Urbain street. Tel. E. 1149.

PLUMBERS, GAS AND STEAM FITTERS.

GORDON & EGAN, 87A Mansfield.
L'ESPERANCE, EMERY, 32 St. Cath. W. M. 2404.

PRINTERS AND STATIONERS.

ATLAS ENG. & P'T'G CO., 376 Craig W. M. 2928.
Fortier, Jos., cor. St. Peter & Notre Dame. M. 444-5
DOUGALL, JOHN & SON, 'Witness' Bldg. M. 4090.
McALLISTER, A. & C., 14 Hospital st. M. 2157.

PROVISION MERCHANTS.

The Stanford Market, 438 St. Cath. West. Up 1644-5-6.

ROOFERS.

REED, GEO. W. & CO., Ltd., 337 Craig. M. 937.

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC.

LEGALLEE BROS., 45 Bleury street. M. 2458.
Montreal Stencil Works, 221 McGill. Main 1434.
Walker & Campbell, cor. N. Dame & McGill. M. 775.

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Bissonnette, Eric & Co., 91 Inspector. M. 6379.
LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED, No. 338 Notre Dame West, Balmoral Block. M. 413.
Murphy, D. & Co., 369 Craig st. W. M. 3992.
ROBERTS, J. W., 336 St. James st. M. 1966.

SCRAP IRON, METALS, RAGS, PAPER.

Dominion Waste Paper Co., 563 Craig E. East 2075.
ELLISON, A. & SON, 962 St. James st. Up 986.
WALKER, J. R. & CO., 35 Common st. M. 1338-9.

SEED MERCHANTS.

EWING, WM. & CO., 146 McGill st. M. 184.
WM. RENNIE CO., Ltd., 190 McGill st. M. 2392.

SIGNS AND SHOW CARDS.

MORGAN, FRED., Crescent & St. Cath. Up 2703.

SPORTING GOODS, ETC.

COSTEN, T. & CO., 48 Notre Dame st W. M. 2856.
SMYTH, JAS. M., 370 Dorchester W. Up 1249 & 5153.
SURVEYER, L. J. A., 52 St. Lawrence. M. 1914.

STEAM LAUNDRIES.

Crown Laundry Co., 4218 St. Catherine West. Westmount 1059.
HOUSEHOLD WASHING CO., 75 William. M. 3559.
IMPERIAL LAUNDRY CO., 351 Chatham. Up 3688.
MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY, 353-355 Craig st. West. M. 3600-01.
New York Steam Laundry, 10 Ontario st. W. East 1372.
The Globe Laundry Co., 33 Laurier ave. East. St. Louis 469.
TOILET LAUNDRY CO., Ltd., 425 Richmond st. Up 3480.
TROY LAUNDRY, Verdun. Main 3644.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.

LAMONTAGNE, LIMITED. Phone Main 413. Notre Dame, Balmoral Block.

TYPEWRITER AND OFFICE SUPPLIES.

CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., 275 St. Martin street. Uptown 1878.

UNDERTAKERS.

Seale & Son, cor. Beaver Hall and Dorchester. Up 969. Residence Tel. Up 2671.
TEES & CO., 912 St. Cath. W. Up 1653.
WRAY, WM., 113 University st. Up 2667.

WOOD AND COAL.

BAILE, ANDREW, 69 McGill st. Main 4622.
Evans Bros., Ltd., 244 St. James st. M. 5364. Westmount 19.

Wholesale

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTOS MATERIALS.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., 42, 44, 46, 48 Youville sq., (cor. St. Peter). Main 611 and 332.
CUNNINGHAM, JAMES, 320 Craig st. East. M. 3940.

BANANAS.

BANANAS all the year round at JOS. BROWN & SONS, 29 & 30 Youville sq. Main 4095-4096

BALATA BELTING.

J. R. Baxter, 102 St. Ant'e. M. 847. Balata Belting

BOOTS AND SHOES—(Wholesale).

AMES & HOLDEN, Limited, 189-207 Inspector st. Main 5440.
DAOUST, LALONDE & CO., 49 Victoria sq. M. 4742
ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

CHINA AND CROCKERY.

CASSIDY, THE JOHN L. CO., Ltd., 339-343 St. Paul. M. 1242.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.

PALMER, J. & SON, Ltd., 5.7 Debresoles st. M. 1266

EGGS AND BUTTER.

HISLOP & HUNTER, 117 King street. Main 710.

FENCES—(Wholesale.)

Pittsburg Perfect Fence Co., 137 Youville sq. M. 2773.

FISH AND OYSTERS—(Wholesale).

Leonard Bros., 20-26 Youville sq. M. 4446-7-8.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

WARD, JOSEPH & CO., 115D Youville sq. M. 4088.

GROCERS—(Wholesale).

CARTER, S. J. & CO., 58 McGill street. M. 582.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL, LIMITED, 10 St. John street. M. 1307.
LAPORTE, MARTIN & CO., Ltd., 562-568 St. Paul M. 3770.
MATHEWSON'S SONS, 202 McGill st. M. 3686.

LEATHER BELTING.

McLAREN, D. K., Ltd., 309-11 Craig W. M. 4904-5.

LUMBER MERCHANTS.

CREAM, D. & CO., Canada Life Bldg. M. 4281.
REDFERN, J. H., 920 Charlevoix st. M. 56.

PAPER DEALERS.

COLE, E. A. & CO., 311 St. Paul. Main 2024.
EDWIN CRABTREE & SONS, 8 Lemoine st. M. 1833
LITTLE, T. B. & CO., 130 Craig W. Main 3069.
McFARLANE, SON & HODGSON, 14 St. Alexander street. M. 3334-5.
THE NORTHERN MILLS CO., 278 St. Paul. M. 2444

PORTLAND CEMENT AND BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

HYDE & WEBSTER, 257 St. Cath.W. Up 4436 & 2606

RECEIVERS OF FISH—(Wholesale).

HATTON, D. & CO. Established 1874. M. 1248.

TEAS—(Wholesale).

BROWN, R. H., 14 Hospital st. Tel. M. 204.

TRUNKS AND BAGS (Wholesale.)

Eveleigh, J. & Co., Ltd., 245 St. Jas. M. 438.

Manufacturers

AERATED WATERS (GINGER ALE, ETC.)

ALLAN, ROBT., 86 Dorchester W. M. 1784.
GURD & CO., CHAS., Ltd., 76 Bleury street. Main 731, and Merchants 52.

BAG MANUFACTURERS.

THE CANADIAN BAG CO., Ltd., 492 William st. M. 3289.

BENT AND ART GLASS.

GRIMSON, G. J. E., 76 and 78 St. Antoine. M. 1925

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS.

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave., Mount 106 and 107.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS.

ROBINSON, JAMES, 184 McGill st. M. 344.

BOX MANUFACTURERS.

ESPLIN, G. & J., 126 Duke st. M. 3647.
MARTIN FRERES & CO., 158 Shearer st. M. 3536.
THE WM. RUTHERFORD SONS CO., Ltd., 425 Atwater ave. M. 3457.

BREAD MANUFACTURERS.

AIRD, JAMES M., 159-167 St. Urbain. M. 1025.
GRAHAM BROS., 291 St. Antoine. Tel. Up 1133.
McCALLUM, D. D. W., 4 Brooke avenue.
SMITH, GEORGE, 452 Guy street. M. 1467.
HARRISON, DENT, 317-327 Pr. Albert ave. W. 386.
STUARTS, LTD., 609 Rivard st. St. Louis 108.
WYLIE, W. & J. S., 344 Bleury. Up 1409.

CANDY MFRS.—(Wholesale).

MONTREAL BISCUIT CO., (THE), 100 Brewster ave. Mount 106 and 107.

ELECTRIC FIXTURES.

Canada Electric Co., 230 Dorchester W. M. 722

EXTRACTS.

HENRI JONAS & CO., 391 St. Paul st. M. 2251.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS.

LABBE, GEO. H. & CO., 350 St. Paul. M. 4333.

MACHINES AND METAL GOODS.

THE CANADIAN OLIVER TYPEWRITER Co., 275 St. Martin. Uptown 1878.

METAL AND GLASS MFRS.

LANGWELL, G. & SON, Dorchester st. E. E. 419.

SAFES AND VAULT DOORS.

AHERN SAFE CO., Limited. Showrooms, 390-392 St. James. Main 813. Factory, 119-153 Poplar ave., St. Henry.

SASH AND DOOR MANUFACTURERS.

MACFARLANE, R. & CO., Ltd., cor. St. James and Richmond streets. Up 2288 and 2289.
RUTHERFORD, WM. & SONS CO., Ltd., 425 Atwater avenue. Main 3457.

STOVES, RANGES, Etc.

McClary Manf. Co., 334 St. Paul. Main 5272

WIRE GOODS, ETC.

NATIONAL WIRE WORKS, 51 Craig W. Tel. M. 1194